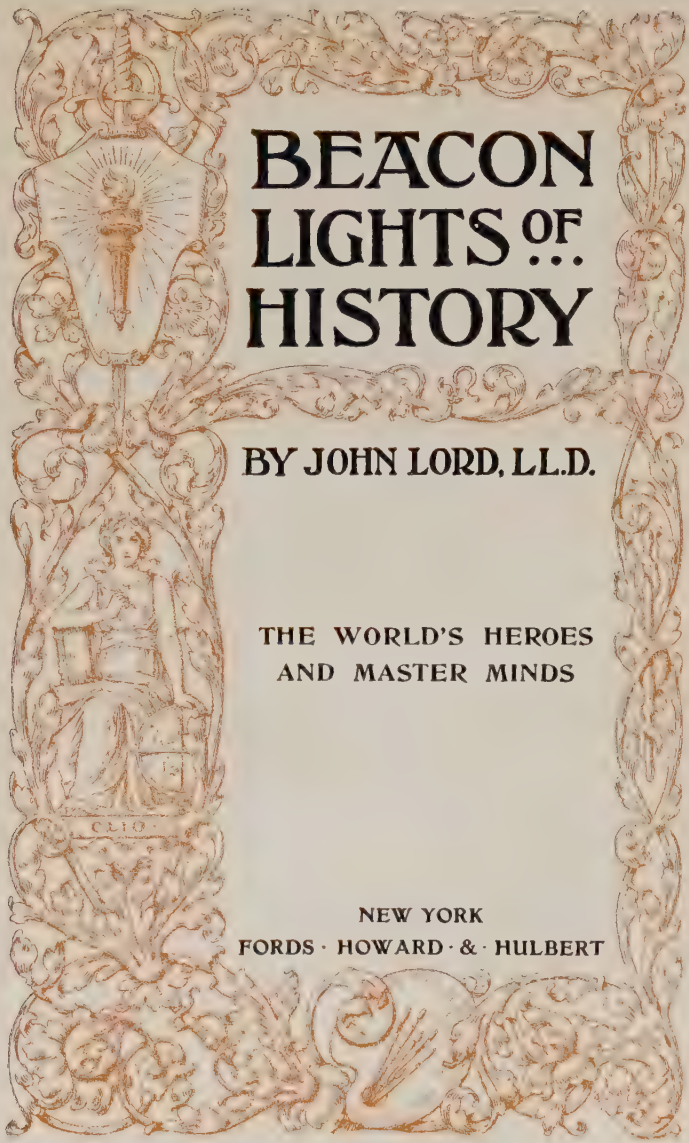
BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

DR. JOHN LORD



BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY

BY JOHN LORD, LL.D.

THE WORLD'S HEROES
AND MASTER MINDS

NEW YORK
FORDS · HOWARD · & · HULBERT

GEORGE E. MAYCOCK

LORD'S LECTURES

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

By JOHN LORD, LL.D.,

AUTHOR OF "THE OLD ROMAN WORLD," "MODERN EUROPE," ETC., ETC.

VOLUME XV.

GENERAL INDEX.
TOPICAL QUESTIONS.
THE WORLD'S HISTORY:
A CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW.

NEW YORK:
FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT

Copyright, 1902,
By James Clarke & Co.

Assignment registered at Washington, D. C., July 6, 1908
To Fords, Howard, & Hulbert

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

MASTER MINDS.

By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings,
The meek historian deems them true
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings —
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban:
Things never yet created things —
Once on a time there was a man. — KIPLING.

THE Spanish historians tell us that it was not any of the wild and unknown animals or fruit or even the silver and gold of the new world, but the wild *man,* that concentrated the curiosity of the contemporaries of Columbus. And we all of us remember in the charming account of the Prince of the Pelew Islands, brought in the last century into England, that what most of all the splendid shows of London fastened his eye with mystery of joy, was the mirror in which he saw himself. In like manner it is not the monster, it is not the remote and unknown, which can ever powerfully work on the human mind; the way to touch all the springs of wonder in us is to get before

our eyes as thought, that which we are feeling and doing. The things that we do we think not. What I am I cannot describe any more than I can see my eyes. The moment another describes to me the man I am — pictures to me in words that which I was feeling and doing, I am struck with surprise. I am sensible of a keen delight. I be, and I see my being, at the same time. The soul glances from itself to the picture with lively pleasure. Behold what was in me, out of me! Behold the subjective now objective. Behold the spirit embodied.

What does every earnest man seek in the deep instinct of society, from his first fellowship — a child with children at play — up to the heroic cravings of friendship and love — what but to find himself in another mind: because such is the law of his being that only can he find out his own secret through the instrumentality of another mind. We hail with gladness this new acquisition of ourselves. That man I must follow, for he has a part of me; and I follow him that I may acquire myself.

The great are our better selves, ourselves with advantages. It is the only platform on which all men can meet. If you deal with a vulgar mind, life is reduced to beggary. He makes me rich, him I call Plutus, who shows me that every man is mine, and every faculty is mine — who does not impoverish me

in praising Plato, but contrariwise is adding assets to my inventory.

An ethereal sea ebbs and flows, surges and washes hither and thither, carrying its whole virtue into every creek and inlet which it bathes. To this sea every human house has a water-front. Every truth is a power. Every idea from the moment of its emergence begins to gather material forces — after a little while makes itself known. It works first on thoughts, then on things; makes feet, and afterwards shoes; first hands, then gloves; makes men, and so the age and its material soon after. The history of the world is nothing but a procession of clothed ideas. As certainly as water falls in rain on the tops of mountains, and runs down into valleys, plains, and pits, so does thought fall first in the best minds, and runs down from class to class, until it reaches the masses and works revolutions.

The Universal Man is now coming to be a real being in the individual mind, as once the Devil was. All questions touching human life the daily press now discusses. I will not say that there is no darker side to the picture, or that what is gained in universality is not lost in enthusiasm. We have in the race the sketch of a man which no individual comes up to. I figure to myself the world as a hollow temple, and each several mind as an exponent of some sacred part therein; each a jet of flame affixed to some capital, or

triglyph, or rosette, bringing out its significance to the eye by its shining.

We delight in heroes, but we can hardly call them a class: for the essence of heroism is that it takes the man out of all class. We call them providential men. They draw multitudes and nations after them, as the nation shares the idea that inspires them. I know the pure examples are few; a few benefactors scattered along history to make the earth sweet. For the most part, the mud of temperament clouds the purity, and we see this sheathed omnipotence in characters we cannot otherwise respect. They show their legitimate prerogative in nothing more than their power to misguide us. For the perverted great derange and deject us, and perplex ages with their fame.

The great men of the past did not slide by any fortune into their high place. They have been selected by the severest of all judges, Time. As the snow melts in April, so has this mountain lost in every generation a new fragment. Every year new particles have dropped into the flood, as the mind found them wanting in permanent interest, until only the Titans remain.

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

Aaron.—Moses's brother, **ii**, 104.

Abd-el-Kadir.—Arab chief (1807–83), **ix**, 346.

Abélard, Peter.—(1079–1142.) Knight-errant of philosophy, **v**, 216; most brilliant lecturer of Middle Ages, 217; at Paris and in the Paraclete at Champagne, 216, 217; love for Héloïse, 217; his "Sic et Non," 218, 220; his rationalism arrays him against Saint Bernard, 218; his love-songs, 219; dialectical and controversial spirit, 220; lectures at Notre Dame and at Mount Geneviève, 221, 256; in Melun, 256; in Paris, 256; his successor, 257; opinions, 258; condemnation, 259; influence, 260; **vi**, 59, 190, 356. Breton scholar and teacher, founder of scholastic theology, **vii**, 32; precocity, 32; critical spirit, 33; rationalistic philosopher, 34; at St. Geneviève, Paris, 36; lectures, 38; 5,000 pupils, 39; love for Héloïse, 40; infatuation, 41; secret marriage, 46; retirement to a convent, 48; great fame, 49; miseries, 50; letters to Héloïse, 51; condemnation by a council, 61; closing days, 62; death, 63; burial, 64.

Aberdeen (Gordon, George Hamilton), **Lord.**—(1784–1860.) English statesman, **ix**, 362; **x**, 65, 66, 85, 164–167, 173, 175–177, 180, 192, 336, 337.

Abernethy, Dr. John.—(1764–1831.) English surgeon, **ix**, 271.

Abiathar.—High-priest of Israel, death of, **ii**, 204.

Abigail, her lofty heroism, **vii**, 70.

Abimelech.—Deceived by Abraham, **ii**, 50.

Abner.—Leader of Philistines, **ii**, 174; slain by Joab, 175.

Abolitionists. **xii**, 209, 212, 216, 220, 224, 225.

Abraham, or **Abram**, "exalted father," or "the father of the faithful."—(*circa* 2000 B. C.?) Special progenitor of the Hebrews, **i**, 29–31; visit to Egypt, 32; spiritual progenitor of those who acknowledged a personal God, **ii**, 27; idolatry rife in his day, though a remarkable material civilization existed, 28; birth in Ur of the Chaldeans, 30; lived there until "the call," 31; his father a worshipper of the tutelary gods of his tribe, 31; divinely instructed and highly gifted, 32, 33; removes to Shechem and to the southward and builds altar to the Lord, 33, 34; among the Canaanitish nations and at court of the Pharaohs, 35, 36; separates from Lot and moves from Bethel to plains of Mamre, 36; blessed by Melchizedek, 36; his covenants with God and promises of future greatness for his descendants, 37; grand destiny of Hebrew race, 38; religious education of race the gift of the Jew, 39; faith of the patriarch, 39; test of it in his willingness to sacrifice Isaac, 42, 43; his hand stayed from the propitiatory offering, 48; Divine blessing on him, 49; deception to Pharaoh and to Abimelech, 50; traits of character, 51; rewards of faith and obedience, 53; buried in cave of field of Machpelah, 86.

Absalom.—Son of King David, rebellion of, **ii**, 187, 203; death of, 190.

Absolutism, **viii**, 181. *See* Richelieu, Cardinal de.

Abu-habba, Mr. Rassam's excavations at, **xiv**, 369.

Academy, French, Franklin elected a member, **xi**, 99.

Acetylene gas, calcium carbide employed in the production of, **xiv**, 437.

Achilles, Wrath of, **vii**, 376.

Acropolis at Athens, The, **i**, 299; **iii**, 94, 98.

Actium, Battle of (31 B. C.), **iii**, 326.

"Adam Bede," George Eliot's, **vii**, 285, 350, 363–367, 370, 380, 384.

Adams, John.—(1735–1826.) President (1797–1801). Leading politician colonial days, **xi**, 78; minister at The Hague (1780), 94; proposes Washington as commander-in-chief (1775), 113, 237; vice-president, 156; president, 166; supports Federal party, 205; "Constructive Statesmanship," 217; family history, 217; chooses law as his profession,

218; contemporary state of society, 220; political orator, 221; belief in equality of rights, 221; aspirations, 222; protests against Stamp Act, 223; removes to Boston, 225; foresees war with England, 226; desires independence of Colonies, 227; in Philadelphia Congress, 227; begins career as statesman, 227; vehement patriotism, 228; leader of the Assembly, 232; eager for war, 236; chief-justice of Massachusetts, 237; commissioner to France, 239; minister to England, 241; vice-president, 243; president, 246; his aristocratic ideas, 250; foreign policy, 251, 252; home administration, 254; love of office, 257; as president and diplomat, 259; traits of character, 245, 259, 260; retirement and death, 260, 261.

Adams, John Quincy.—(1767–1848.) Sixth President of U. S. (1825–29). **xi,** 260, 261; enters on office, **xii,** 48, 49; Jackson's succession, 50; secretary of State in Monroe's Cabinet (1817–25), 103, 116.

Adams, Samuel.—(1722–1803.) American statesman, **xi,** 78, 80, 113, 224, 227, 228, 292.

Addison, Joseph.—(1672–1719.) English essayist, **vii,** 212, 214, 354.

Adolphus, Gustavus.—King of Sweden. *See* Gustavus II.

Adolphus, John Leycester.—English lawyer, on authorship of "Waverley Novels," **xiii,** 123.

Adonijah, King David's son, seeks to steal the royal sceptre, **ii,** 204; slain, 204.

Adrianople, Patriarch of, beheaded by the Turks during the Greek revolution (1820–1828), **ix,** 290.

Adrianople, Peace of (Sept. 1829), **x,** 157.

"Advancement of Learning," Bacon's, **vi,** 413.

Æschines.—(389–314 B. C.) Athenian orator, **i,** 364; rival of Demosthenes, 365; **xi,** 211.

Æschylus.—(525–456 B. C.) Greek tragic poet. Creator of the Greek drama, **i,** 324, 325.

Æsculapius.—Temple of, at Cos, **iii,** 139.

African Development, **xiv,** 303. *See* Livingstone, David.

African Movement, Great, and Exploration, **xiv,** 308. *See* Livingstone, David.

Agag.—King of the Amalekites, spared by Saul, **ii,** 155–157; hewed in pieces by Samuel, 157.

Agapæ, or Love Feasts, **ii,** 438.

Agincourt, Victory of, **vii,** 74.

Agni, in Hindu Mythology, the god of fire, **i,** 75.

Agriculture, in Egypt, **iii,** 206; Jefferson's acquaintance with improvements in, **xi,** 284.

Agrippa, Herod, at Cæsarea, Paul "almost persuades him to be a Christian," **ii,** 447.

Agrippa, Baths of, **iii,** 121.

Ahab, King of Israel.—(? 918–896 B. C.) Son and successor of Omri, **ii,** 244; builds temple to Baal, 244; dwells with Jezebel in splendor at Jezreel, 245; witnesses discomfiture of Baal's prophets on Mt. Carmel, 258; acquaints Jezebel, who threatens Elijah's life, 259; covets Naboth's vineyard, 266, 267; with Jezebel secures it by craft, and compasses Naboth's death, 269, 270; punishment of both king and queen, 271; death of, 273; death of Jezebel and Ahab's seventy sons, 279.

Ahaz, King of Judah (742–727 B. C.), his subjects slain and taken captive, **ii,** 296.

Ahaziah.—Son of Ahab, and King of Israel (896–894 B. C.), sends soldiers to arrest Elijah who are consumed by fire, **ii,** 274, 275; his death, 275.

Ahura-Mazda.—The good spirit (Ormazd) in the dual system of Zoroaster, **i,** 57–60.

"Aïda," Verdi's opera of, **xiv,** 62, 67.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of (1668), **viii,** 267.

"Akbar's Dream and Other Poems," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 472.

A Kempis, Thomas.—(1380–1471.) **vii,** 138.

Alabama Claims, Settlement of, Mr. Gladstone's, **x,** 363, 366.

Alaric.—King of the West Goths (? 376–410 A. D.), invades Greece, Athens ransomed, **iv,** 346, 347; retires before Stilicho, but advances into Italy, 347; extorts great ransom from Rome, 349; returns to Rome (410 A. D.) and sacks it, 350.

Albans, Saint, English Church of, **v,** 149.

Albertus Magnus.—(1190–1280.) Teacher of Thomas Aquinas, and able expounder of the scholastic philosophy, **v,** 233; **vii,** 32.

Albret, Jeanne d'.—(1528–72.) Queen of Navarre, **viii,** 119.

Alcibiades.—(450–404 B. C.) Athenian general and politician, attracted by Socrates, **i,** 209, 253, 257; banqueting, 250; passions and appetites, 268; traitor to his country, 275.

Aldworth, Surrey, Tennyson's home, and death at, **xiii,** 457.

Alembert, Jean Baptiste d'.—(1717–83). French philosopher and mathematician, **xiii,** 29, 55.

Alençon, Duke of, **vii,** 90.

Alexander the Great.—(323–356 B. C.) King of Macedon, **i,** 62, 63; wars of, led to introduction of Greek civilization into Asia and Egypt, **v,** 328; **vii,** 109.

Alexander I.—Czar of Russia (1801–25), **vii,** 289, 291; succession of, **ix,** 77, 87, 95, 141; at Congress of Vienna, 159; deference to Metternich, 180, 235, 275, 280, 281, 288; death, 313; autocrat of all the Russias, **x,** 155; adds Finland to his kingdom, 156.

Alexander II.—Emperor of Russia, **x,** 195.

Alexander VI, Pope.—(1492–1503.) **vi,** 142, 168, 171.

Alexandria, Egypt, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, **iii,** 214; great seat of commerce, 215; renowned schools, 215, 313; in the time of Queen Cleopatra, 322–329; in Constantine's day, the centre of theological agitations, **iv,** 158.

Alexis.—Son of Peter the Great (1690–1718), a trial to his father, **viii,** 358–360, death of, 361.

Alfred the Great.—(849–901.) King of the West Saxons (871–901). The Saxons in England, **viii,** 25; birth and parentage, 33; educated at Rome and visits at Paris court of Charles the Bald, 34; rule of his brothers over Wessex, 35; fights the Danes, and begins his reign, 35, 36; a fugitive (A. D. 878), but is victorious at Ethandune, Guthrum succumbing to Alfred and receives baptism, 36–38; treaty of Wedmore gives Danes slice of England, which they occupy and settle, 38; constructs fortresses and other defences, 41; reorganizes his army and navy, 42–45; destroys Danish fleet, 44; siege of Rochester, 45; laws and codes of, and maintenance of justice, 46–52; educational efforts, 53, 54; further Danish invasion under Hasting, and defeat of, 55–57; death and character, 58–62.

Algeria, Extension of France's Colony of, **ix,** 346; Conquest of (1830), 215.

Algiers, Decatur chastises, **xi,** 283.

Alien and Sedition Laws, Enactment of, under John Adams's administration, **xi,** 254.

Ali Pasha.—(1741–1822.) Albanian pasha of Jannina, death of, **ix,** 295.

Alison, Sir Archibald.—(1792–1867.) His "History of Europe," **ix,** 350.

"Allegro, L','" Milton's, **xiii,** 331.

Alma, Battle of the (Crimean War), in 1854, **x,** 183.

Althorp, Lord (Earl Spencer).—English statesman and reformer (1782–1845), **x,** 25, 29, 34, 46, 54, 66.

Aluminium, extended uses of the metal, **xiv,** 438.

Alva, Duke of.—(1508–82.) Spanish general, **vii,** 166.

Ambrose, Saint.—(340–397 A. D.) Bishop of Milan, **iv,** 247; importance of his See in his day, 252; birth at Treves, and early education, 253, 254; governor of Northern Italy and archbishop of Milan, 254; administrative ability, 256; baptism and surrender of his princely fortune, 256; tilt with heretics, 258; Manicheans and Arians, 258, 259; Empress Faustina (an Arian) challenges Ambrose to public disputation, 261; refuses to compromise himself in the palace of an enemy, 265; issue raised with an angry sovereign, 266; seeks shelter in the sanctuary, which Faustina's troops refuse to invade, 266, 267; queen baffled and Valentinian threatened with a revolt, 270, 271; temporal power yields to the spiritual, 271; ambassador to barbaric courts, 271, 272; Theodosius slaughters the people of Thessalonica, 274; grief of Ambrose, who writes a letter to the emperor insisting on his repentance and expiation, the emperor yields, 275; his laborious life, charity, and humanity, 277; affection for St. Augustine, 278; death and eulogy, 279, 280.

America, discovery of, **vi,** 108; field for enterprise and industry, 126; mission of and immediate results of discovery, 130, 131; Macaulay on, in letter to a correspondent, **xiii,** 271, 272.

America, British, "Summary View of the Rights of," **xi,** 273.

American Idea, the, Origin of, **xi,** 23; Institutions, 23; Revolution, 51; Independence born, 49; resistance to taxation, 229.

American Independence, Jefferson identified with, **xi,** 275.

American Leaders, xii, 23.

American trade, Jefferson seeks to remove shackles from, **xi,** 283.

American Union, The, **xii,** 145. *See* Webster, Daniel.

Ammon.—Veiled Egyptian deity, **i,** 33; temple at Thebes, 112.

Ammon Ra, physical sun of Egyptians, **i,** 33.

Amorites, Nation of the, **ii,** 34.

"Amos Barton," "Sad Fortunes of," George Eliot's, **vii**, 357, 358.
Ampère, André Marie.—1775–1836.) French physicist, electrical investigations, **xiv**, 401.
Ampère, Jean J. A.—(1800–64). French literary historian, **vii**, 249.
Amphitheatre, Roman, **iii**, 102.
Anæsthetic, surgical, first efficient, **xiv**, 478.
"Analects" (Lun-yu) of Confucius, **i**, 153, 156, 175.
Anaxagoras.—Greek natural philosopher (?500–428 B. C.), attempts to square the circle, **iii**, 174.
Anaximander.—Greek physical philosopher (?611–547 B. C.), geometrical knowledge of, **iii**, 173.
Anaximenes.—(*Circa.* 6th cent. B. C.) Greek philosopher and friend of Thales, **i**, 261; crude notions of astronomy, **iii**, 160, 161.
Ancestors, Worship of, in China, **i**, 165.
Ancients, Material life of the, **iii**, 195.
André, Major John.—(1751–80.) British officer in Revolutionary War, **xi**, 144.
Angelico, Fra.—(1387–1455.) Italian painter, his exquisite Madonnas, **i**, 290.
Angelo, Michael. *See* Michel Angelo.
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, begun at the instance of Alfred the Great, **viii**, 54.
Angoulême, Duke of, mission of, as French military commander, **ix**, 99.
Angro-Mainyus.—The evil power in the Zoroastrian system, **i**, 57, 58.
"Animals and Plants under Domestication," variation of, Darwin's, **xiv**, 164, 172, 180.
Animal worship, Egyptian, **i**, 39, 40; influence of, extended to the Jews, 41.
Animals of Egypt worshipped neath the temple, **ii**, 341.
Anne, Princess.—(Afterwards Queen.) Wife of Prince George of Denmark (1665–1714), playmate with Sarah Jennings (afterwards Duchess of Marlborough) at York House, **vii**, 183–185; her character, 185; marriage, 186; corresponds (as "Mrs. Morley") with Duchess of Marlborough ("Mrs. Freeman"), 186; resides at Chatsworth, 187; succeeds to British throne (1702), 191; alienated from Duchess of Marlborough, 199–201; takes up Mrs. Masham in place of "Mrs. Freeman," 203; parts with Lord Godolphin, her confidential minister, 204; dismisses Duchess of Marlborough, 206; also dismisses Duke of Marlborough, 215; her death, 217.
Anne, Queen of Great Britain (1702–14), Court of, **vii**, 182; ruled by Duchess of Marlborough, **viii**, 102; English writers of the reign of, **xiii**, 281. (*See* Preceding.)
Anne of Austria.—Wife of Louis XIII of France, rules through Italian favorites, **viii**, 102.
"Anne of Geierstein," Scott's, **xiii**, 128.
Anselm, Saint.—(1033–1109.) Mediæval Theology, **v**, 171; birth, family, and contemporaries, 171, 172; studies under Lanfranc, whom he succeeds as prior, then abbot, of Bec (1063–93), 173; his theological and philosophic studies, 173; becomes archbishop of Canterbury on death of Lanfranc, 175, 179; breach with William Rufus, 180; quarrel with the King over the rite of investiture, 182–186, 193; the Pope refuses to depose Anselm at King's bidding, 186; Anselm finally receives the pallium, 187; the appeals to Rome, 188; sides with the Pope rather than with his sovereign, 190; visit to Rome, 194; Henry I becomes reconciled to the archbishop, 195; death and estimate of, 196, 197; combats the Nominalism of Roscelin, 209; **vii**, 36, 117, 123.
Anselm of Laon.—(1030–1117.) French theologian, **vii**, 33, 36.
Antietam, Battle of (Sept., 1862), **xii**, 333.
Anti-Corn-Law Association, **x**, 79.
Anti-Federalists, **xi**, 160.
Anti-Masonic movement in U. S. political history, **xii**, 77, 78.
Antioch, Saul and Barnabas at, **ii**, 415; Christians of, 417; contributions of, to their poor brethren, 417; its baths, theatres, museums, and temples, **iii**, 212.
Antiochus IV.—King of Syria (175–164 B. C.), detests monotheism of Jews and afflicts them, **ii**, 393; death of, 394.
"Antiquary," The, Scott's novel, **xiii**, 112, 113.
Antiquity, Classical, rich in poetry, **i**, 321; **ii**, 33; Moses, august character of, 97.
Anti-slavery agitation, **xii**, 215, 216, 223; movement, 255.
Antisthenes.—(444–371 B. C.) Athenian philosopher and founder of school of the Cynics, **i**, 215, 257.
Antoninus Pius.—Emperor of Rome (138–161 A. D.), adopts his future son-in-law, Marcus Aurelius, **iv**, 107.
Antonio, the Merchant, of Shakspeare's plays, **xiii**, 305.
Antony, Mark.—Roman general (83–30 B.C.), Cicero's philippics against; his infatu-

ation for Cleopatra, **iii**, 297, 322, 323; marries Octavia, 323; fights Octavius (Augustus Cæsar) at Actium (31 B.C.), 326; civil war ends his career, 328; dies before Cleopatra, 329; **vii**, 109.

Aosta, Italy, birthplace of Anselm (1033), **v**, 171.

Apelles.—Greek painter (time of Alexander the Great), "the Titian of his day", **i**, 309, 310, 311; **iii**, 138, 139; Venus (Aphrodite) of, 143.

Aphrodite (Venus).—Goddess of love and wedlock, **i**, 48, 117, 120; mother of Æneas, 118; statue of, 126.

Aphrodite, The, of Praxiteles, **iii**, 120.

Apis, the sacred bull of Memphis, **i**, 39.

Apollo.—Sun-god of Greeks and Romans, **i**, 48, 49; oracle of, 112; chief Olympian divinity, 115, 117, 120.

Apollo Belvedere.—Sculptured figure of, **i**, 125; **vi**, 187, 192.

Apollodorus.—(*Circa* 404 B. C.) Greek painter, **i**, 257, 307; invented chiaroscuro, 308; **iii**, 134, 136.

Apollonius of Perga, Greek geometrician (*circa* 2nd half of 3rd cent. B. C.). His treaties on conic sections, **iii**, 177.

Appomattox, Lee's capitulation at (April, 1865), **xii**, 343.

Aquila and Priscilla.—Paul lodges with, at Corinth, **ii**, 432, 435.

Aquinas, Thomas.—(1225-74). The scholastic philosophy, **v**, 215; a recruit of the Dominican order, 231; birth and parentage, 231; a prodigy of dialectical skill, 232; studies under Albertus Magnus, 233; personal appearance, 234; his commentary on the "Book of Sentences," 234; doctor of theology, 235; the "Summa Theologica," 235, 236, 247; the "Catena," an interpretation of Patristic literature, 236; offered preferment but refuses it, 238; Dr. Vaughan's "Life" of the mediæval doctor, 239; Platonic and Aristotelian in his writings, 241; death, 241; **vii**, 32, 35, 37.

Arabia.—Patriarchial monotheism of, **ii**, 42; its fine horses, 206; religious systems of, **v**, 25, 26; degrading Polytheism of, 28. *See* Mohammed.

"Arabian Nights," **i**, 121.

Arago, Dominique François.—(1786-1853.) French physicist and astronomer, **ix**, 112, 347; magnetic discoveries, **xiv**, 401; his rotating disc, 419.

"Aratra Pentelici," Ruskin's, **xiv**, 100.

Arbela, Battle of (331 B. C.), in which the Macedonians (under Alexander the Great) defeated the Persians (under Darius), **i**, 63.

Arblay, Madame d' (1752-1840), Macaulay's Essay on, **xiii**, 266.

Arbuthnot, John.—(1667-1735.) British physician and man-of-letters, **vii**, 199.

Archæology, Modern, **xiv**, 351. *See* Layard, Sir Austen H.

Archimedes of Sicily.—Reputed inventor of the arch, **iii**, 107.

Archimedes of Syracuse.—(287-212 B. C.) Astronomical researches, **iii**, 165; mathematical writings, 175.

Architecture, Church, early development, **v**, 362; original church modelled after the ancient Basilica, 364, 365; transition to the Romanesque, 366, 368, 371; architects of latter, 367; the ogive or arch appears, 372; English and continental cathedrals, 377; St. Paul's more Grecian than Gothic, 381; Gothic Churches, 384; Westminster Abbey, 387. *See* William of Wykeham.

Architecture, Gothic. *See* William of Wykeham.

Architecture, Grecian artists the teachers of, **i**, 291; first expression in ancient art, 294.

Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, **iii**, 83; imposing Egyptian, 85; Babylonian, 88; Syrian, 88; in India, 89; Grecian, 93-101.

Architecture, "Seven Lamps of," Ruskin's, **xiv**, 81; "The Poetry of," Ruskin's, 82; his plea for Gothic, 91.

Architecture of Egypt, **ii**, 74, 76.

Archons, Roman, **iii**, 32.

Arden, Forest of, **xiii**, 303.

Areopagus, Solon re-establishes the Council or Court of, **iii**, 30.

Ares (Mars). God of war, **i**, 116, 120, 121.

Argyll, Duke of.—(1824-1900.) Opposed to Darwin's evolutionary theories, **xiv**, 193.

"Ariadne Florentina," Ruskin's, **xiv**, 100.

Arians and the Arian controversy, **iv**, 259; doctrines, 260, 261; Empress Faustina patroness of the sect, 261; Ambrose deems doctrine dangerous error, 262; Empress challenges him to public disputation, and his refusal to compromise himself, 261, 262.

Ariosto, Ludivico.—(1474-1533.) Italian poet, witchery of his writings, **xiii**, 94.

Aristarchus. — Greek astronomer (*circa* 280-264 B.C.), labors and writings in astronomy, **iii**, 164, 166.

Aristippus.—(*temp.* 380 B. C.) Greek philosopher and founder of Cyreniac school, **i,** 215, 257.

Aristophanes.—(444-380 B. C.) Father of comedy. His Greek plays, the "Clouds," etc., **i,** 250, 274, 330.

Aristotle.—(384-322 B. C.) Greek philosopher, and disciple of Plato, **i,** 222; birth, and tutor to Alexander the Great, 223; his "History of Animals," 223; father of the history of philosophy, 224; systematizes knowledge and carries far his investigations, 224, 225; writes on ethics, 226; "father of logic," 227; precision and exactness as a writer, 228; his "Organum" (philosophy of first principles) taught publicly at Paris in 1215 A. D., **v,** 224.

Arius.—(? 256-336 A. D.) Presbyter of Alexandria and founder of Arianism, **iv,** 158, 159; deposition of but defends his views, 159, 161.

Arkansas, applies (1836) for admission into the Union, **xii,** 222.

Arlington, General Lee's estate at, **xii,** 322.

Army Commissions in England, Abolition of purchase of, **x,** 361, 362.

Arnold, Benedict.—(1741-1801.) American Revolutionary general and traitor, **xi,** 133, 135, 143, 144, 177; his blasted name, 213; a Judas Iscariot, 305.

"Arrows of the Chace," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 99.

Arrow War, Chinese, **xiv,** 279.

Art, Greek.—**i,** 283-315; marks a stepping-stone of the race, 285; art in writing, in music, and in eloquence, as well as in architecture, sculpture, and painting, 287; eternal ideas the foundation of, 288; art prostituted, 290; flourishes alike under Pagan and Christian influences, 291; art indebted to great ideas as well as to the contemplation of ideal beauty, 293; art in architecture, 294; seen in temples, 296, 297; culmination in the Parthenon, 298; Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, 297, 299; sculpture, 301; Grecian statuary, 302, 303; painting, 306-311; art in literature, 311-313; great art benefits the human race and gives impulse to civilization 315.

Art, modern, **xiv,** 73. *See* Ruskin, John.

Art, Roman, decline of when she lost her great men, **i,** 293.

Art, The revival of. *See* Michael Angelo.

Art and Science, early development of in Egypt, **iii,** 528.

Artaxerxes I.—King of Persia (465-424 B. C.) Shares hardships of his army, **i,** 55.

Artaxerxes, II.—King of Persia (405-359), **i,** 63.

Artemis (Diana).—Huntress, goddess of the chace, **i,** 48, 117; statue of, 126.

Artemisia, mausoleum to her husband, **iv,** 176.

Arthur.—Early British chieftain and legendary hero, **viii,** 28.

Arthur's Court, Knights of, Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" founded on Malory's prose history of, **xiii,** 463.

Artistic historical writing. *See* Macaulay.

Artois, Comte d' (afterwards Charles X of France), **ix,** 198.

"Art of England," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 100.

Arts, The Fine, **iii,** 83.

Aryan, or Indo-European race, **i,** 53; emigration to India, 54; Irans (Persians) a part of, 70; nomadic and partly civilized, 71; settlement on banks of Indus and Ganges, 74; migrations, 74; conquerors, 74; in valley of Ganges, 76; **xi,** 27.

Asceticism of Early Church a protest against materialism, **iv,** 179; in monastic institutions, **v,** 137.

Ascham, Roger.—(1515-68.) Tutor to Princess Elizabeth, **viii,** 67.

Asepticism, Lord Lister's work in, **xiv,** 468.

Ashdod, a city of the Philistines, siege of, **ii,** 330.

Ashdod and Gaza, keys of Egypt, **ii,** 160.

Ashley, Lord.—On factory question, **x,** 76.

Asia Minor, grand cities of, **iii,** 212; Christian sects in, **v,** 332.

Asiatic Monk, European pietist embraces the religious tenets of, **v,** 331.

Asiatic supremacy, **iv,** 27.

Aspasia.—The beautiful and cultured wife of Pericles, admirer of Socrates, **i,** 209, 250, 255.

Asser, Welsh monk (died 909 A. D.), who wrote Life of "Alfred the Great," **viii,** 53, 54.

Asshur.—National god of Assyria, **i,** 43; corresponds with Greek Zeus and Roman Jupiter, 44.

Assyrian and other ancient religions, **i,** 27; national deity of Asshur, 43; influence of deities on Jews, 44; Asshur its chief deity, 43, 44, 48; oldest of great empires occupying Mesopotamia, 43; other gods than Asshur, 45, 46; planet deities of, 47; their goddesses, 48; oblations and sacrifices to their gods, 49.

Assyrian monarchies, **ii**, 31; empire of, 291; formidable under warlike sovereigns, 292; break up of empire, 337.
Assyrian and Aramean inscriptions, recovery of, **xiv**, 384.
Astarte (Astoreth).—Goddess of fecundity, **i**, 48.
Astral deities, **i**, 47.
Astrology of the East, **iii**, 157.
Astronomical discoveries. *See* Galileo.
Astronomy, ancient study of, **i**, 47; **iii**, 147; great lights of, 151; Chaldean, 152, 153; Egyptian, 154; Greek, 155.
Astyages.—King of Media (584–549 B. C.), orders his grandson Cyrus to be destroyed at birth; this is defeated by Harpagus, an officer at court, who gives the child to a herdsman, **iv**, 38, 39; the deception discovered, Cyrus accepted by Astyages as his heir, 40; Cyrus later heads revolt against his grandfather, defeats him in battle, and unites Media with Persia, 41.
Asvaghosha.—Early biographer of Buddha, **i**, 85.
Athaliah. — Daughter of Jezebel, who reigned over Judah (483 B. C.), perishes with the remaining priests of Baal, **ii**, 279; ascendancy over her husband Jehoram and malign influence, 289.
Athanaric, Gothic King, **iv**, 333.
Athanasius. — Saint and father of the early Christian church (296–373 A. D.), opposes Arius and his doctrines, **iv**, 161, 165; takes prominent part in the council of Nicæa, 162, 163; made patriarch of Alexandria, but subsequently banished, 165.
Athene (Minerva).—Goddess of wisdom, **i**, 117, 120, 121; statue of, 126.
Athens, Greece, the centre of Grecian civilization, **i**, 250; artistic city, 257; Paul at, **ii**, 429–431; constitution and laws of, continued after the archonship of Solon, **iii**, 32; chief features of constitution and jurisprudence of, 32, acropolis at, 94.
Atilla, "the scourge of God," **iv**, 372.
Atlantic, wireless signals across, Marconi's, **xiv**, 425.
Atterbury, Francis, Bishop.—(1662–1732.) English divine and politician, **vii**, 210.
Atticus, Cicero's letters to, **iii**, 281.
Auber, D. François E.—(1782–1871.) French operatic composer. His "Masaniello," **xiv**, 30.
Augustine, Saint.—(354–430 A. D.) His "City of God," **i**, 35, 122, 123; oracle of Middle Ages, 264, 265, 376; great oracle of the Latin Church, **iv**, 283; type of Christian theologian, services and personal character, 284; birth and parentage, 284; Monica, his sainted mother, 285; education, influence of Manicheans, 285–287; philosophical attainments, 288; at Rome, 289; teaches rhetoric at Milan, 291; makes Ambrose's acquaintance, and accepts theology of St. Paul, 291, 293; baptized, 295; bishop of Hippo (395), 296; theologian and philosopher, 297; controversy with the Donatists, 299, 300; combats the Pelagian heresy, 303, 305, 306, 309; prevails over Pelagius, 312; "The City of God," and his "Confessions," 313, 315; death and character, **316–318**; **vii**, 33, 141, 390; "Confessions of," 138; **xi**, 208.
Augustus Cæsar (Octavius).—Antony's rival, **iii**, 323; fight between their forces at Actium, 326; Cleopatra seeks to ensnare him, 330; Roman emperor, **vii**, 161.
Aurelian.—Roman emperor, triumphal car drawn by elephants, **iii**, 232.
Aurelius. *See* Marcus Aurelius.
Austen, Jane.—English novelist, Macaulay's admiration for, **xiii**, 281.
Austerities, Brahminical, **i**, 79, 82.
Austerlitz, Battle of (1805), **ix**, 144, 151.
Austin, Charles, xiii, 218, 250.
Austria, Disastrous effect of the Seven Years' War on, **viii**, 390; regains, by Congress of Vienna (1815), many of her former dominions, the Tyrol, Venice, Parma, and Lombardy, **ix**, 164; Prussia's Seven Weeks' War with (1866), ends in battle of Königgratz (Sadowa), **x**, 286–288.
Austrian aristocracy, power and wealth of, **ix**, 143.
Avarse, a Hunnish tribe, conquest of, by Charlemagne, **v**, 72.
Avesta. *See* Zend-avesta.
Avestan religion, difference between and the Vedic, **i**, 60.
Avidius Cassius, revolt in Asia under.
Azarias and Joseph, leader of the Jewish people, **ii**, 392.
Azeglio, Marquis of, Italian patriot and statesman (1798–1866), seeks Italian liberation **x**, 115, 117, 118; prime minister, 118, 127.

B.

Baal and Ashtaroth.—Worship of, **ii,** 162.
Baal, priest of, slain by Elijah's command, **ii,** 256, 275.
Baal, the sun-god, **ii,** 72.
Bab-el-Mandeb, Straits of, **xiv,** 380.
Babel, Tower of, **iii,** 84.
Babylon, fall of, predicted by Isaiah, **ii,** 307; utterly destroyed, 308; Babylon and the mounds of ancient Chaldea, 371.
"Babylon and Nineveh," Layard's account of, **xiv,** 370.
Babylonia, **i,** 43; El, the chief deity, **i,** 45.
Babylonian and other ancient religions, **i,** 27; polytheistic, 42; influence of deities on Jews, 44; study of astronomy, 47.
Bacchides, General, sent to chastize the Jews, **ii,** 396.
Bacchus.—God of wine, orgies of, **i,** 112; **vii,** 111.
Bacon, Lord, Macaulay's essay on, **xiii,** 258.
Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam.—(1561–1626.) The New Philosophy, **vi,** 383; Macaulay's harsh portraiture, 384; birth, family, and education, 387; enters Parliament, 388; acquaintance with Essex who befriends him, 388, 389; becomes solicitor-general, attorney-general, and Lord Chancellor, 390; Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, 390; his "Novum Organum," 390, 411; accused of taking bribes, imprisoned, and fined, 391; the charge of sycophancy, 393; alleged ingratitude to his patron Essex, 394; toils amid enmities and jealousies, 397; the epithet "meanest of mankind," 398; his legacy to the world, 399; his philosophy, 402–404; inductive method, 406, 418; points the right road to truth, 410; his "Sylva Sylvarum," 412; "The Advancement of Learning," 413; Essays, 414; **vii,** 386; **xi,** 212, 213.
Bacon, Roger.—(1214–94.) English philosopher, **vii,** 277.
Bacon, Sir Nicholas.—(1509–79.) English statesman, and father of Francis Bacon, **viii,** 80.
Bactrian tongue, that of Zoroaster, native of Bactria (province of ancient Persia) in which the Avesta (sacred writings) was composed, **i,** 61.
Baden-Baden, Goethe at, **xiii,** 398.
Baghdad, on the Tigris, **xiv,** 360–362.
Bagoses, satrap of Syria, **ii,** 376.
Baillie, Joanna.—(1762–1851.) Scottish poetess, **xiii,** 88, 94, 123.
Balaklava, Battle of (Oct. 25, 1854), **x,** 188.
Ballanche, Pierre Simon.—(1776–1848.) French writer, and social theorist. Friendship for Mme. Récamier, **vii,** 241–243, 247.
Ballantyne, James.—Edinburgh publisher and friend of Sir W. Scott, **xiii,** 87, 88.
Balzac, Honoré de.—(1799–1850.) French novelist, **vii,** 231; **xiii,** 100.
Bangweolo, Lake, Africa, **xiv,** 320.
Bank, United States, Jackson's war with, **xii,** 60–62, 65, 66; crash of, 69–71.
Bank of England, renewal of its charter, **x,** 77.
Barbadoes, Washington's voyage to (1751), **xi,** 109.
Barbarossa, Frederic, emperor of Germany (1155–1190), **v,** 272, 278.
Barbary States, piracy in the, **xi,** 283.
Barberini, Cardinal (Pope Urban VIII).—Galileo seeks to publish his astronomical works in his régime, **vi,** 450.
Barère.—Memoirs of the French revolutionist, Macaulay's essay on, **xiii,** 266.
Baris, the castle of, **ii,** 402.
Barley Wood, Hannah More's home at, **vii,** 325, 328.
Barnabas.—Associated with Saul (Paul) in missionary work, **ii,** 415, 421, 424, 425.
"Barnaby Rudge," Dickens's novel, **vii,** 367.
Barras, Paul Jean.—(1755–1829.) French revolutionist, member of the Directory, **vii,** 235; **ix,** 113.
Barré, Isaac.—(1726–1802.) British officer (of French descent) and politician, **xi,** 83.
"Barton, Amos," "The Sad Fortunes of," by George Eliot, **vii,** 357, 358.
Barrie, James M.—(1860– .) Scottish novelist, **xiii,** 117.
Baruch, the Scribe, **ii,** 342, 352.
"Bas Bleu," Hannah More's, **vii,** 306, 327.
Basil, Saint.—(326–380.) Bishop of Cæsarea, and great scholar, **v,** 142; friendship with Gregory Nazienzen, and Julian the Apostate, 142; founds Monastic institutions whose vows are poverty, obedience, and chastity, 143; great legislator and administrator, 144.
Bassompierre, Marshal.—French soldier and diplomat (1579–1646), sent to the Bastille by Richelieu, **viii,** 199.
Bates, Edward, of Missouri. Attorney-general in Lincoln's Cabinet, **xii,** 276.

Baths, Roman (of Caracalla), **iii**, 103, 107, 226; of Titus, Diocletian, and Agrippa, 224, 225, 227, 229.

Bathsheba.—Wife of David and mother of Solomon, **ii**, 203.

Baxter, Richard.—(1615-95.) English divine and author, **vii**, 141.

Bayard, James A.—(1799-1880.) American politician, **xii**, 97.

Bayreuth, Bavaria, musical festivals at, **xiv**, 56, 57.

Bazaine, Marshal.—Commander-in-chief of French army, **x**, 242, 246.

Beaconsfield, Lord (Benjamin Disraeli), (1804-81). English statesman and novelist, **x**, 96, 97, 334-336, 351, 354.

"Beagle," voyage of the, Darwin's, **xiv**, 161.

Beatrice.—Dante's adoration of, **vi**, 35, 41; **vii**, 24, 58, 285.

Beau Brummell (George Bryan).—English leader of fashion (died 1840), **ix**, 251.

Beaumont, Dr. William. — (1796-1853.) American surgeon, experiments in digestion, **xiv**, 450.

"Beauty and Taste," treatise on, **i**, 292.

Beauvais, Bishop of, **vii**, 96.

Bec, Normandy, Abbey of, Anselm prior and abbot of, **v**, 173, 175.

Becket, Thomas.—Archbishop of Canterbury (1118-70). Prelatical power, **v**, 251; birth and origin, 252, 253; intimacy with Henry II, who makes him chancellor, 254; rivals the king in magnificence, 255; becomes archbishop of Canterbury, and as such he changes his habits, 261; resigns the chancellorship, 263; conflict between the Crown and the Church, 266; Council and "Constitutions of Clarendon," 266; Becket at first refuses, but later promises to acknowledge its decrees, 268; refusing to do this the king brings charges against him, fines him, and Becket quits the kingdom, 269-271; appeals to Pope Alexander III and retires to a Cistercian abbey, 272, 273; a truce and hollow reconciliation, 277; returns to England but excites causes of discord between himself and the king, 279; from the latter (at the time in Normandy), four knights left the court, crossed the Channel and murdered the archbishop, 280-282; the assassination a shock to Christendom, the king meanwhile disavows the act and does penance at Becket's tomb, 282, 283; canonized as a saint, the case of the martyr, 283; **vii**, 62.

Bede, "The Venerable".—English monk and ecclesiastical writer (?673-735), priest of the abbey of Wearmouth, **viii**, 33; his Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation, 33.

Bedford, Duke of, **vii**, 75, 76, 94, 96.

Bee, Judge, of U. S. Circuit Court, Charleston, S. C., **xii**, 336, 337.

Beecher, Henry Ward.—(1813-87.) American divine, electrical oratory of, **xi**, 233.

Beethoven, Ludwig von.—(1770-1827.) German composer. His "Ninth Symphony," **xiv**, 27, 28, 58, 59, 65.

Bel (Baal).—Chief deity in Phœnicia, **i**, 45, 48; Sun-god of Assyrians, **ii**, 72.

Belches, Sir John and **Margaret.**—**xiii**, 79.

Belgium.—An independent kingdom, **ix**, 335.

Bell, Alexander Graham.—(1847- .) His speaking telephone, **xiv**, 433.

Bellarmine, Cardinal.—(1542-1621.) Galileo before, **vi**, 449, 451.

Belvedere, Apollo, The, **iii**, 126.

Benaiah, captain of Joab's body-guard, **ii**, 179, 204.

Benares, Northwest Provinces of India, Buddha within its sacred city, **i**, 90.

Benedict, Saint.—(480-543.) Founder of the Benedictine Order, institutes a monastery on Monte Casino, near Naples (529 A. D.), **v**, 147.

Benhadad, King of Damascus, Ahab's war with, **ii**, 266.

Benjamin.—Joseph's brother, **ii**, 58, 60; tribe of, 152, 153.

Benjamite war, **ii**, 137.

Bentinck, William.—Earl of Portland (1649-1709). Diplomatic agent of William III, **vii**, 188.

Benton, Thomas H.—(1782-1858.) American statesman and author, **xi**, 295.

Berea, Paul and Silas preach at, **ii**, 429.

Berlin, University of, founded, **x**, 258.

Berlioz, Hector.—(1803-69.) French composer, **xiv**, 66.

Bernard, Claude.—(1813-78.) French physiologist, on nervous system, **xiv**, 451.

Bernard, Saint.—French ecclesiastic (1091-1153). Crusade against infidels, **ii**, 143; "Song of Songs," delight of, 225; Monastic Institutions, **v**, 135; their aim and objects, 135; genius of to propitiate the Deity, who seeks to punish rather than to forgive, 140; birth and parentage, 158; enters Benedic-

tine monastery, 158; becomes Abbot of Clairvaux and Saint, 159; counsellor of kings and nobles, bishops and popes, 160; his eloquence and boldness, 160; his humanity as marked as his fanaticism, 161; dwells in his sermons and exhortations equally on the wrath of God and the love of Christ, 162; **vii**, 33, 61, 117, 123.

Berri, Duchesse de.—(1798–1870.) Revolutionary attempt in favor of her son, the Comte de Chambord (1832), **ix**, 338.

Bertinora, Countess of, **vii**, 70.

Bes.—Egyptian god of death, **i**, 34.

Bethel, Altar of, **ii**, 36.

Bethlehem, long residence and labors at, of Paula and Saint Jerome, **iv**, 200–202.

Bethsura, Judas Maccabæus meets and defeats the Syrians at, **ii**, 390.

Beust, Count.—Austrian chancellor (1809–86), **x**, 239.

Bible.—Wyclif's translation of, **v**, 412–414; cost of translating, 417; never a sealed book to monks, **vi**, 223; full of difficulties, 236.

Biology, Principles of, H. Spencer's, **xiv**, 118, 128, 133.

Birch, Samuel.—(1813–85.) English Egyptologist, **i**, 33.

Bismarck, Otto E. L., Prince von.—(1815–98.) Prussian statesman. The German Empire, **x**, 251; member of the National Diet, 268; birth and youthhood, 269; friendship with J. L. Motley, 270; marriage, and member of the Landtag, 271; belief in the feudalistic right of royalty to rule, 272; unpopular, opposes reforms and emancipation of Jews, 273; represents Prussia at Diet of Germanic Confederation at Frankfort, 275; makes Metternich's acquaintance, 277; ambassador to St. Petersburg (1859), 279; ambassador to France (1862), 280; premier, 280; induces Austria to join Prussia in invading Schleswig-Holstein, 283; surrender of, by treaty of Vienna, 284; war with Austria (1866) and battle of Königgratz (Sadowa), 286–288; war with France (1870–71), 299, 300; created Prince, 302; later career, 304–312; struggles with the Catholics, 307; fall and retirement, 312; last honors, 313.

Black, William.—(1841–98.) English novelist, **vii**, 348.

Blackfriar's Theatre, London, Shakspeare's interest in, **xiii**, 301.

Black Sea, thrown open to all nations, **x**, 195; warships excluded, 196.

Blackwood, Wm.—(Edinburgh publisher), **vii**, 357.

"Blackwood's Magazine," **vii**, 357.

Blaine, James G.—(1830–93.) American statesman, **xi**, 295.

Blair, John.—(1732–1800.) American jurist, **xi**, 156.

Blair, Montgomery.—Noted anti-slavery leader, postmaster-general in Lincoln's Cabinet, **xii**, 276.

Blake, Admiral Robert.—(1598–1657.) Victories under English Commonwealth, **viii**, 236.

Blanc, Louis.—(1811–82.) French historian and politician, **ix**, 365, 367; **x**, 30.

Blantyre, African town of, described by Livingstone, **xiv**, 314; Missionary Scott of, 315.

Blenheim, Battle of (Aug., 1704), **viii**, 286.

Blennerhasset, Harman.—(1764–1831.) Anglo-Irishman connected with Burr's conspiracy, **xi**, 303.

"Blessed Damozel," The, Rossetti's, **xiv**, 88.

"Blood Covenant, The," Trumbull on, **i**, 81; **ii**, 45.

Blücher, G. L. von.—(1742–1819.) Prussian field-marshal, **vii**, 291; at battle of Leipsic, **ix**, 158.

Boileau, Nicholas.—(1636–1711.) French poet and critic, **vii**, 157.

Boleyn, Anne.—(1507–36.) Mother of Queen Elizabeth, execution of, **viii**, 67, 100.

Bolingbroke, Lord. *See* St. John, Henry.

Bonaparte, Lucien.—**vii**, 65.

Bonaparte, Napoleon I.—(1769–1821.) French emperor (1804–14), attracted to Mme. Récamier, who offends him, **vii**, 236, 237; seizes reins of government, 272; first consul of France, **xi**, 253; "incarnate genius of war," 253, 298. *See* Napoleon I.

"Bonaparte and the Bourbons," Châteaubriand's pamphlet on, **ix**, 91.

Bonaventura.—**vii**, 35.

"Bon Homme Richard," The, **xi**, 94.

Bonner, Edmund.—(1495–1569.) Bishop of London and chaplain to Wolsey, opposes the Reformation, **vi**, 276; persecutes the Protestant reformers under Queen Mary, 278; short triumph of, 282; deprived of his See and imprisoned under Elizabeth, 285; his persecutions; **viii**, 69.

"Book of Changes" (Yih-King), Confucius's, **i**, 175.

Book of History (Shoo-King), **i**, 175.

Book of Poetry (She-King), **i**, 175.

Book of Rites (Le-King), **i**, 175.
"Book of Sentences," of Peter the Lombard, **v**, 400.
Borgia, **vii**, 137.
Bosquet, General, in the Crimea, **x**, 183.
Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne.—(1627–1704.) French prelate and theological writer, **vii**, 33, 138, 139, 157, 160, 169, 171, 174, 390; disputes with Fénelon, **viii**, 284; death, 285.
Boston, Mass., **xi**, 39, 79, 226.
Boston Massacre (Mar. 5, 1770), **xi**, 225.
Boswell, James.—(1740–95.) His "Life of Dr. Johnson," Macaulay's attack on, **xiii**, 258.
Botta, Paul Émile.—French assyriologist, **xiv**, 358; excavatious of King Sargon's palace, 363, 381.
Bourbons, Restoration and Fall of the. *See* Châteaubriand, Vicomte de, **ix**, 77; distinguished men under the, 109–113.
Bourbons, throne of, Napoleon on the, **ii**, 150.
Bourdaloue, Louis.—(1632–1704.) French theologian, **vii**, 157, 174.
Bowdoin, James.—(1727–90.) American politician and governor of Mass. (1786–87), **xi**, 227.
Bowring, Sir John.—(1792–1872.) English linguist and diplomat. Governor of Hong-Kong, **xiv**, 279.
"Boxer" rising in China, The, **xiv**, 298.
Boyne, Battle of the (July, 1690), **vii**, 189.
Bozzaris, Marco.—(1788–1823.) Greek patriot, **ix**, 298, 300; surprises Turks at Missolonghi, 307.
Braddock, Edward.—(1695–1755.) British general. Operates against French and Indians, **xi**, 110.
Bradley, Justice.—On the United States Constitution, **xii**, 350.
Bragg, General Braxton.—(1815–76.) **xii**, 339.
Brahe, Tycho.—(1546–1601.) Danish astronomer, **vi**, 427, 431.
Brahmanism.—Aryan creed and ritual, **i**, 67; known to us through the Vedas, sacred poems of the Hindus, 68; caste, 78; corruption of, 79; oppressive characteristics of, 80; pantheism of, 81; at first little different from Buddhism, 92; idealism, 83; indifferent to humanity's sufferings, 100; Buddha renounces, **ii**, 32.
Brahmans, **i**, 38; **vii**, 121.
Brahmans.—Led lofty life, **i**, 80; became oppressors of the people, 80; practice austerities, 82; meditative and intellectual, 82; Buddhism as a protest to, 84.
Brahminical priesthood, **ii**, 44.
Brahms, Johannes.—(1833–97.) German composer, **xiv**, 58, 59.
Braintree, Mass., home of John Adams, **xi**, 217, 226, 260.
Brandywine, Battle of, **xii**, 329.
Bray, Charles, of Coventry, **vii**, 351, 352.
Bréguet and **Masson's** induction coil, **xiv**, 421.
Bright, John.—(1811–89.) English Liberal statesman and orator, **x**, 60, 79, 81, 86; **xi**, 196.
Brontë, Charlotte.—(1816–55.) English novelist, **vii**, 349.
Brougham, Henry, Lord.—(1778–1868.) British statesman, jurist, and orator, **ix**, 252; counsel for Queen Caroline, 253; in Parliament, 254; at the law, 271; **x**, 25, 29, 32; Lord-Chancellor, 37, 38, 41–43, 47, 52, 67, 72, 97; **xi**, 210.
Brown, Sir George.—English general, at battle of the Alma, **x**, 183.
Brown-Séquard, Charles Édouard.—(1818–94.) French physiologist, studies of, **xiv**, 474.
Brugmans of Leyden, Dutch physicist, **xiv**, 413.
Buchanan, James (1791–1868), 15th U. S. President, **xii**, 75, 265, 273, 277.
Buckle, Henry T.—(1822–62.) His "History of Civilization," **xiii**, 269.
Buckner, Simon Bolivar.—(1823– .) Confederate general, surrender of Fort Donelson to Grant (Feb. 16, 1862), **xii**, 299.
Buddha, doctrines of, in George Eliot's novels, **vii**, 369; follower of, 381, 388.
Buddha, Gautama, the "enlightened," **i**, 36; doctrines of, 67, 68; princely incarnation of Deity, 84–91; birth and parentage, 85; career, 86–91; called Siddhârtha, 85; active life begins, 90; tenderness and pity, 91; chastity of life and purity of mind, 99; teaches morals rather than religion, **ii**, 44; Indian shrines with image of, **iii**, 92.
Buddhism.—Religion or faith of Buddha, attained by mortification of passion and desire to Nirvana, rest and peace for the soul, **i**, 67, 68; twofold aspect, practical and speculative, 92; at first little different from Brahmanism, 92; in China, 84, 91; soul of, 87; a gloomy religion, 94; system of moral philosophy, 100, 178.

Buddhist.—A mediæval free-thinker, **i,** 100; priest, mendicant and pauper, 101.
Buddhist Catechism, definition of Nirvana, **i,** 93; Olcott's, 94; teaches goodness without a God, 101.
"Budding Genius," Chinese academic degree, **xiv,** 272.
Bulag Museum, Egypt, **xiv,** 377.
Bulgarian atrocities, English agitation over, **x,** 371.
Bull Run, Battle of (July 21, 1861), won by the Confederate General Beauregard, **xii,** 281.
Bull Run, Second battle at, **xii,** 332, 347, 350.
Bullstrode, Mr., the rich banker in George Eliot's novel, **vii,** 381.
Bunker Hill, Battle of (June 17, 1775), **xi,** 51, 115, 122, 181; Webster's address at (1825), **xii,** 119, 154, 183.
Bunyan, John.—(1628–88.) English tinker, preacher, author, **vii,** 141; "The Pilgrim's Progress," **xi,** 64.
Burgos, **vii,** 137.
Burgoyne, General John.—(1722–92.) Surrender at Saratoga (Oct. 17, 1777), **xi,** 94, 120, 128, 133, 134–136, 178.
Burgundy, Duke of, **vii,** 75, 80, 93, 94, 95.
Burke, Edmund.—(1729–97.) English statesman, orator, and writer, **vii,** 305, 386; Political Morality, **ix,** 67; sent to instruct and guide legislators in a venal and corrupt age, 68; birth and parentage, 69; enters the law, 69; a born orator, 69; early literary life, "The Sublime and the Beautiful," 70; secretary to premier, Lord Rockingham, and enters Parliament (1765), 73; opposes coercion of American colonies, 74; battles with ignorance and prejudice, 75; paymaster of the forces, 77; retires to Beaconsfield, 77; political influence, 78; East Indian questions and impeachment of Warren Hastings, 81; his Bristol speech on rights of Irish Catholics, 82; on the French Revolution, 83; denounces its excesses and crimes, 88; his eloquent and masterly "Reflections on the French Revolution," 91; eulogy on his character and career, 98–102; **x,** 48, 67, 71; **xi,** 75, 205, 250; his tractate on the French Revolution, 251, 252.
Burleigh, Lord (William Cecil).—(1520–98.) Queen Elizabeth's prime-minister, **viii,** 79, 81.
Burnet (Bishop), **Gilbert.**—(1643–1715.) **vii,** 190.
Burning Bush, Wonders of the, **ii,** 104.
Burnside, Ambrose E.—American general and politician. Lincoln's appointment of, to command Army of the Potomac (1862–63), **xii,** 289; failure at Fredericksburg, 289, 290, 292; relieved of his command, 293; creates his own defeat at Fredericksburg, 334, 349.
Burr, Aaron.—(1756–1836.) American politician. Hamilton's rival at Bar, **xi,** 184, 185; latter opposes Burr's election as governor of New York, 210; quarrels with Hamilton, fights duel with and kills him, 210–212; disgraced and earns "blasted name," 213; rival of Jefferson, 287; honesty questionable, 297; seeks to establish a monarchy in Mexico, 299; birth and parentage, 300; enters army and joins Arnold's expedition to Quebec, 300; cabals against Washington, 301; elected to U. S. Senate, 301; vice-president, 302; intrigues to be elected governor of New York, 302; visits New Orleans and is joined by Blennerhasset in his Mexican project, 303; arrested at Natchez and tried for conspiracy, 303; is acquitted, dies and is buried at Princeton, 304; with Benedict Arnold has earned infamous immortality, 305.
Burr, Rev. Aaron.—(1716–57.) President of the College of New Jersey (Princeton). Father of Burr the politician, **xi,** 300.
Bute, John Stuart, Earl of.—(1713–92.) English statesman, **xi,** 76.
Butler, Benjamin F.—(1818–93.) American general and military governor of New Orleans (1862); intrenched at Baltimore, **xii,** 282; treats all slaves of rebels in arms as "contraband of war," 291; in command near Petersburg, 304.
Butler, Joseph.—(1692–1752.) English prelate, theologian, and author of the "Analogy of Religion," **xi,** 197.
Butler, Wm. Archer.—(1814–48.) Philosophical writer, and lecturer on the "History of Ancient Philosophy," **i,** 220.
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell.—(1786–1845.) English philanthropist, **x,** 52.
Byron, George Noel G., Lord.—(1788–1824.) English poet. "Poetic genius," **xiii,** 135; extravagantly admired and bitterly assailed, 135; Moore's "Life and Letters" of, 136; "Childe Harold," 136, 144, 152, 154; youth, family and education, 137–140; at Newstead, 138, 139; enters Trinity College, Cambridge, 140; bad habits at college, 140–142; ungoverned affections, 142; juvenile poems, "Hours of Idleness," 143, 145; harshly

reviewed, 145; his retort: "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," 146; travels, 148–150; drinking habits and scandal of his private life, 151, 152; society pet, 153; brilliance and originality, 155; London dissipations, 157; marriage, 158; separation, 160; "The Corsair," and "The Bride of Abydos," 161; in Switzerland and at Venice, 162, 163; "Don Juan," "Manfred" "Beppo," and "Mazeppa," 164; enamored with the Countess Guiccioli, 165; intercourse with, 166; waywardness and vices, 167; his glory and his shame, 169; "Cain," 172; his misanthropy, 174; affection for Shelley, 177; letter to Lady Byron, 178; assists the Greeks, 181; at Missolonghi, 183; death and literary estimate, 184–187.

Byzantium (Constantinople), made capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great (330 A. D.), **iv**, 147.

C.

Cadwallader, Mrs., in George Eliot's "Middlemarch," **vii**, 380.

Cæsar, Caius Julius.—(100–44 B. C.). Roman general, statesman, and author, **i**, 351; his "Commentaries," 352, 356; his eloquence, 366; defeats Pompey at Pharsalia (48 B. C.), **iii**, 316; relations with Cleopatra, 316; assassination of, 316; Mr. Froude's Life of, and vindication of Imperialism, **iv**, 65; an instrument of Providence, 66, 67; high birth, family connections, and personal appearance, 68, 69; the three periods of his career, 69; a young patrician, eloquent, aspiring, and able, 70; chooses the law and studies oratory, 73; elected a military tribune, becomes Quæstor, Ædile, and enters the Senate, 73, 74; marries a cousin of Pompey and buys his office of Pontifex Maximus, 74; in Spain as Proprætor, and is elected consul, 74, 75; his then liberal and reform views lead him to pass laws against the will of the Senate, 76; feared and distrusted by the aristocracy, 77; becomes Dictator and establishes imperialism, 77; his military genius displayed in Gaul, 78; work of his legions there, 80, 81; encounters with the various Celtic tribes and nations, 81; transcendent services to the State, 83; adds Western Europe to the Empire, 84; conflict with the Senate, whose oligarchy of nobles are jealous of his fame, 85; is recalled but disobeys, afterwards he crosses the Rubicon, enters Rome, follows to Spain the aristocratic faction and their tool Pompey, and defeats them at Pharsalia, Northern Greece (48 B. C.), 92, 93; **vii**, 109; Roman citizens' appeal to, **xi**, 26.

Cæsar, Wars of, represent political aggrandizement, **v**, 327.

Cæsars, Colossal monuments of the, **iii**, 103; palace of, at Rome, 228.

Cæsars of the World, The, **xi**, 129.

Calcium carbide employed in the production of acetylene gas, **xiv**, 437.

Caleb explores Canaan, **ii**, 106.

Calendar, Roman, Cæsar's reform of, **iii**, 169; **iv**, 95.

Calendar Stone, city of Mexico, **xiv**, 390.

Calhoun, John Caldwell.—(1782–1850.) American statesman, **xi**, 52, 295; "The Slavery Question," **xii**, 189; birth and descent, 190; studies law and enters Congress, 190; chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs and early speeches, 191, 192; Secretary of War in Monroe's administration, 192; vice-president in Adams's administration, 194, 195; swings about on the tariff question, 197, 200; defence of Southern interests, 199; resigns vice-presidency and enters Senate, 201; on the Force Bill and Compromise Tariff of 1833, 202–207; on U. S. Bank, 202, 203; his integrity and high character, 205; incarnation of Southern public opinion, 205, 206; opposes agitation on the slavery question, 208; declares slavery neither an evil nor a sin, 212; his partisanship, 213; denies right of petition, 217; introduces resolutions regarding them, 223; urges admission of Texas, and enters Union as a Slave State, 228; balanced by admission of Free States, 230; arrogant defiance of Northern attitude and opinion, 231; argues for the right to take slaves into any Territory, 232; his Nullification doctrine, 230; death, errors, and character, 234–237.

California, occupancy of, events leading up to, **xi**, 299; cession of territory of by Mexico to the United States, **xii**, 228; discovery of gold in (1848), 230; Clay proposes admission of, 232.

Callisthenes.—Greek philosopher (died about 328 B. C.), his observations of eclipses, **iii**, 153.

Calonne, Charles A. de. — (1734–1802.) French courtier and comptroller of finance, **vii,** 232.

Calvin, John.—(1509–1564.) Protestant reformer and representative of its theology, **vi,** 335; birth, education, and conversion, 336; at Geneva, 337; his Genevan catechism, 338; reproves amusements, 338; expelled from city, 339; at Basle and Strasburg, 339; meets Melancthon, 340; at Worms and Ratisbon, 340; disputation on the Eucharist, 340, 341, 347; returns to Geneva and marries, 342; "Institutes," 343; he and Luther contrasted, 344; theocracy and civil polity, 344, 345; opposes ritualism, 347; images, 349; church government, 350–355; values preaching, 355; as a theologian, 356–358; on Predestination, 358–361; on sin and sinning, 361, 367, fatalism, 368; retribution, 369, defects of his doctrine, 370, 371; character, 371–374, intolerance, 375; death, 378; for 300 years spiritual father of Puritans, 379; **xi,** 27–29, 33.

Calvinism, Central idea of, **xi,** 27; George Eliot's, **vii,** 351.

Calvinists, The, **vii,** 361.

Cambridge, England, **vii,** 57.

Cambridge, Mass., Washington at, **xi,** 115.

Camden, Earl. *See* Pratt, Charles.

Cameron, Simon.—U. S. Secretary of War, **xii,** 324, 325.

Campbell, Douglas.—(1839–93.) American lawyer, soldier, etc., and author of "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," **xi,** 28; his work on the Dutch Republic, 28.

Campbell, Sir Colin, in the Crimea, **x,** 183, 184, 187.

Canaan, Land of, **ii,** 36, 39, 41, 47, 84.

Canaanites, Petty tribes of, **ii,** 34, 35.

Canada, Conquest of (1763), **xi,** 45.

Canning, George. — (1770–1827.) English statesman and orator, **ix,** 230, 234; genius of, 246; birth and education, 246, 247; foreign secretary (1807–09), 247; premier, 255; death, 255; oratory of, 255, 256; sympathizes with the Greeks, 302, 313; **xi,** 232, 319.

Canning, Sir Stratford (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), encourages and aids archæological exploration while British ambassador at Constantinople, **x,** 166, 172; **xiv,** 363, 369.

Canossa, Italy, at the castle of which, in Jan., 1077, Emperor Henry IV of Germany came to humble himself before Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII) and sue for removal of the Pope's excommunication, **v,** 127, 128.

Canova, Antonio.—(1757–1822.) Italian sculptor, **vii,** 291.

Canrobert, Marshal, in the Crimea, **x,** 183, 186.

Canterbury, Archbishops of, **v,** 257–259.

Canton, China, taken and held by the European allies (1857), **xiv,** 280; Earl Li viceroy at, 298.

Cape Colony, nutritious grasses for feeding its sheep, **xiv,** 344.

Cape Town, South Africa, **xiv,** 346.

Capital punishment frequent in Rome under the Empire, **iii,** 70.

Capitoline Hill, Rome, glories of the, **iii,** 228.

Capo d'Istria.—(1776–1831.) Greek diplomat, **ix,** 176; Count, 288; elected president, 317.

Capuchins as preachers, **xiii,** 318.

Caracalla, Baths of, **iii,** 103, 107, 226.

Carbonari (charcoal-burners), Italian secret societies, **x,** 107.

Carborundum, a silicide of carbon, use of as an abrasive, **xiv,** 438.

Carchemish, great mound of, on site of battle of, **xiv,** 383.

Cardigan, Lord, in the Crimea, **x,** 187.

Carlisle, Pa., taken by the Confederates (July, 1863), **xii,** 294.

Carlos, Don (1788–1855), and the Spanish throne, **ix,** 363.

Carlyle, Thomas. — (1795–1881.) Scottish historian and essayist, **vii,** 276, 292, 350, 355, 356, 372, 384, 388; "Criticism and Biography," **xiii,** 191; Froude's "Reminiscences," and "Letters of his (C's) Wife," 191; his chief writings, 192, 193; morose and dyspeptic, 192; atrabilious temperament, 194; birth, family, and education, 195, 196; teaches and studies divinity, 197; tutoring, 197; his "Life of Schiller," 198; marriage, 199; translates "Wilhelm Meister," 198; at Craigenputtock, 201; his "Miscellanies," and "Sartor Resartus," 201; profound acquaintance with German literature, 202; essay on Burns, 204, 205; on Voltaire, and Life of Heyne, 206, 207; "Characteristics," 208; visit from Emerson, 213; "The Philosophy of Clothes," 214; removes to Chelsea, 217; his intimacies, 218; "History of the French Revolution," 218–222; lectures, 222, 223; "Cromwell," 225–231; "Heroes and Hero Worship," 226; "Past and Present,"

and "Latter Day Pamphlets," 229; merits of his "Cromwell," 233; intimacy with the Ashburtons, 234, 235; "Life of Sterling," 236; "Life of Frederick the Great," 236; Lord Rector University of Edinburgh, 239; death of his wife, 239; his own death, 241; estimate, 242.

Carmel, Mount, Israelites and Baal's prophets assembled at, **ii**, 254; fire from heaven consumes Elijah's sacrifice, 256.

Caroline of Brunswick, Queen of George IV.—(1768–1821.) Trial and divorce of, **ix**, 252, 253; birth of Princess Charlotte, 253; abandoned by her husband, the Prince of Wales (1796), 252; trial of, 253, 259; Lord Brougham's defence of, **x**, 332.

Carthage, Northern Africa, **ii**, 37; ruins of, occupied by crusaders (A. D. 1270), **v**, 340.

Casaubon, Mr., in "Middlemarch," **vii**, 380.

Cass, Lewis.—(1782–1866.) American senator and general, secretary of war and governor of Mich., **xii**, 53; candidature for Presidency (1848) ridiculed by Lincoln, 251.

Cassiopeia, constellation of, **vi**, 427.

Caste, power and influence of, **i**, 35.

"Castle Dangerous," Scott's novel, **xiii**, 114, 128.

Castlereagh, Viscount.—(1769–1822.) British statesman, and foreign secretary (1812–22), represents England at Congress of Vienna, **ix**, 158, 159, 162, 163, 245, 247; death of by suicide, 248.

Cathedrals, Gothic, of the Middle Ages, **iii**, 107.

Catherine, Saint, **vii**, 73.

Catherine de Medicis.—(1519–89.) Queen of France, **vii**, 27; sounds the tocsin of St. Bartholomew, **viii**, 101, 116, 129.

Catherine I.—(1679–1727.) Empress of Russia, **vii**, 145.

Catherine II.—Empress of Russia (1762–96), her empire aggrandized during her reign, **x**, 154, 155.

Catherine of Sienna, Italian Saint (1347–80), **vii**, 105.

Catholic Association, rise of in England, **ix**, 261; suppression of, 262.

Catholic Church, **vii**, 166, 169, 173.

Catholic Emancipation in England (1829), **ix**, 265; historical import of, 266, 267; Act, **x**, 74.

Catholic Theology, **vii**, 124.

Catiline, L. S., Roman politician.—(108–62 B. C.) Cicero ferrets out his conspiracy, **iii**, 284.

Cato, Marcus Portius, "the Censor."—(234–149 B. C.) **i**, 237.

Catullus, Caius Valerius.—(?87–54 B. C.) Roman poet, **i**, 338.

Cause, Intelligent First, of Universe, **ii**, 126.

Cavour, Camilo Benso, Count di.—(1810–61.) Italian statesman. Theme, "United Italy," **x**, 101; the Pope's ecclesiastical sovereignty over, 101; an institution rather than a religion, 102; loss of his dominions as a temporal sovereign, 103; Italian revolution, 103; the cry, "Personal liberty!" 105; origin of the liberation movement, 107; the "Carbonari," 107; a kingdom formed, 109; Mazzini, 109; Association of Young Italy, 111; D'Azeglio, 115, 117; Charles Albert grants a constitution, 117; war with Austria, 117; Victor Emmanuel II king, 118; Cavour comes on the scene, 119; prime minister, 120; contributes troops for Crimean War and so secures friendship of France and England, 121, 131; his diplomacy, 122; takes counsel with Garibaldi, 125; Manin's resistance to the Austrians, 128; rebellion in Rome and flight of the Pope, 128; defeat of Austrians by the allies at Magenta and Solferino, 133; Sicilian revolution, 135; Garibaldi captures Palermo, 136; latter defeats forces of King of Naples at Volturna, 139; he surrenders his dictatorship to Victor Emmanuel, 140; king enters Naples and adds the Two Sicilies to his kingdom, 140; proclaimed king of Italy, 142; union of all Italy and death of Cavour, 142, 145.

Cedar Mountain, Battle of, **xii**, 332.

Celibacy under the Romans, **iii**, 55; a fundamental principle of monasticism, **v**, 113, 146; glory of in eclipse, 114; Gregory VII denounces married priests and re-establishes celibacy, 115, 116.

Celestine III, Pope (1191–98), incites the 4th Crusade, **v**, 339.

Cemetery Hill, action at, in Civil War, **xii**, 335, 336, 346.

Cemetery, National, at Gettysburg, dedication of, Lincoln's Speech at (Nov. 19, 1863), **xii**, 310.

Centumvirs, Roman, **iii**, 65.

Centuries, The, Characteristics of, **vii**, 345.

Ceremonial law, Moses's, **ii**, 113.

Ceres (Demeter).—Goddess of grain and harvest, wanderings of, **i**, 112.

Cervantes, Miguel de (1547–1616), Spanish novelist, **vii**, 118.

Chaldæa, **i**, 43.
Chaldæan astronomy, **iii**, 152, 153.
Chaldæans, degrading idolatry of, **ii**, 31.
Chalons, France, Surrender of, **vii**, 92.
Chamber of Deputies of France, **ix**, 91.
Chamber of Peers of France substituted for the Senate of Napoleon and elected by the King (Louis XVIII), **ix**, 91.
Champlain, Lake, **xi**, 132, 135, 143.
Champollion, J. F., Egyptologist, **xiv**, 357.
Chancellorsville, Battle of, Lee's defeat of Hooker at (May 2–4, 1863), **xii**, 293, 333, 347, 349.
Channing, Wm. Ellery.—(1780–1842.) American Unitarian clergyman and philanthropist, **xii**, 255.
Chantal, Mme. de.—vii, 140.
Chantilly, Battle of, **xii**, 332, 333, 350.
Chapman, John, proprietor of "Westminster Review," **vii**, 353, 355, 357.
Chapultepec, R. E. Lee in charge at, during Mexican War (1847), **xii**, 323.
Charlemagne (Charles the Great).—King of the Franks and Roman Emperor (742–814 A. D). "Revival of the Western Empire," **v**, 57; most illustrious monarch of the Middle Ages, 57; birth and ancestry, 58; monarch (768 A. D.) and reign, 58, 59; his era and Empire, 59–64; his deeds, 65; perils from unsubdued barbarians, 65, 66; begins work of subjugation, 68; fights the Saxons 33 years, 69; forced conversion upon them, 70, 71; Normans cause him alarm, 71; conquers the Hunnish Avares, 72; turns upon the Saracens, 73; Lombard wars, 74, 75; crowned Emperor of the West, 75; imperialism, 77–79; death and with him dies his Empire, 80; legislator and administrator, 82, 83, befriends church and clergy, 85, character and services. 89–91.
Charlemagne, Wars of, designed to revive imperialism of Cæsars, **v**, 327.
Charles, Albert, King of Piedmont, **x**, 109.
Charles, Felix.—King of Piedmont (Sardinia), **x**, 109.
Charles I (1600–49), of England. Persecutions in his era, **xi**, 36; **xiii**, 356–362, 367.
Charles II, dies (1685), and is succeeded by his brother, Duke of York (James II), **vii**, 184.
Charles V, Wars of, designed to revive imperialism of Cæsars, **v**, 327.
Charles VI of France.—(1380–1422.) **vii**, 75.
Charles VII of France.—(1422–61.) **vii**, 75.
Charles IX.—King of France (1550–74). **viii**, 118; massacre of St. Bartholomew in his reign, 120; a persecuting monarch, 121; death of, 127.
Charles X.—King of France (1824–39), **ix**, 338–340; succession to the throne in 1824, 104, 105; expulsion from the throne, 99.
Charles XII.—King of Sweden (1697–1718), **viii**, 350; defeats Russians at Narva (Nov., 1700), 351; defeated at Pultowa (1709), and escapes into Turkey by aid of his wife, 353; a model to Frederic the Great, 373.
Charleston, S. C., **xi**, 148, 151.
Chartists, The, and the Chartist movement, **x**, 92, 93.
Chase, Salmon P.—(1808–73.) American jurist and statesman, **xi**, 138; Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, **xii**, 276, 297; good management of the U. S. finances, 297; chief-justice, 308.
Chateaubriand, François René, Vicomte de.—(1768–1848.) French statesman and author; friendship with Mme. Récamier, **vii**, 244–252; political downfall, 248; pays court to Mme. de Staël, 290; theme: "Restoration and Fall of the Bourbons," **ix**, 187; poet, orator, diplomat, and minister, 199; birth and noble family, 200; an émigré, 200; his "Génie du Christianisme," 200; travels, 200; pamphlet on "Bonaparte et des Bourbons," 201; a royalist under Louis XVIII, 203; represents France at Congress of Verona, 205; received by Czar Alexander and Metternich, 205; succeeds Montmorency as minister of foreign affairs, 207; urges war with Spain, 208; with Villèle, author of the Septennial Bill, 209, 210; dismissed from office, 210; in retirement, 212; his essays, 222.
Chateauroux, Duchesse de.—(1717–44.) Mistress of Louis XV, **viii**, 311.
Chatham, Lord.—Macaulay's essays on, **xiii**, 258, 266. *See* Pitt, William.
Chaucer, Geoffrey.—(1340–1400.) Father of English poetry. "English Life in 14th Century," **vi**, 59; great movements of era, 59, 60; parliamentary history, 61, 62; habits and customs of people, 62, 63; birth, family, and social position, 63, 64, 66; intimacy with John of Gaunt, 64; accompanies king to France and taken prisoner, 64, 65; ransomed, 65; "Roman de la Rose," translation of, 67; descriptions of the people, 72, 73; "Legend of Good Women," 73; "Canter-

bury Tales,» 74–79; chivalry, and description of women, 80, 81; sports and amusements, 82; home, town, and city life of period, 83–85; religious life and ecclesiastical abuses of time, 85, 86; courts of love and chivalric glories, 87; Ward's biography, 88; character, appearance, and manners, 89, 90; monument in Westminster Abbey, 90, 91; **xi,** 33; a huge literary borrower, **xiii,** 294.

Cheatham, Major-General, B. F.—**xii,** 349.

Cheddar, Hannah More's school at, **vii,** 313, 314.

Chedorlaomer.—King of Elam, Abraham rescues his nephew Lot from, **ii,** 36; traditions and legends of, **xiv,** 354.

Chemistry, its assistance in medicine, **xiv,** 472.

Cheops, Pyramid of, **iii,** 87.

Chesapeake, The, **xi,** 150.

Chesterfield (Philip D. Stanhope), Earl of. —(1694–1773.) English man of fashion, **vii,** 223.

Chicago, National Republican Convention in «The Wigwam,» at (1860), **xii,** 271.

Chickahominy, Fighting on the, **xii,** 329.

Chickamauga, General Bragg in battle of, **xii,** 339.

China, Introduction of Buddhistic doctrines into, **i,** 84, 85, 91; Buddhist temples in (13th cent.), 92; proscribed by present dynasty, 92; classic literature of, 174; intercourse with, by land, **xiv,** 257; by sea, 261; Emperor and Empress Dowager of, 295.

Chinese Wall, **xiv,** 259.

Ching, Prince, of China, **xiv,** 298.

Chios (Scio), Turkish massacre of Greeks at (1822), **ix,** 298.

Chivalry, its worship of the female sex and the Queen of Heaven, **v,** 316; interesting institution of Middle Ages, 320; as an institution, **vii,** 228, 229.

Choiseul, Duc de.—(1719–85.) French statesman, **viii.** 318.

Chopin, François F.—(1809–49.) Polish musical composer, **xiv,** 58–61, 64, 65, 68, 69.

Chourchid Pasha.—Turkish general, operations in Greek Revolution, **ix,** 296–300.

Chow dynasty, China, **i,** 146, 149, 154.

Christ and His teachings, **ii,** 38; temptation of, 40.

Christian IV., King of Denmark (1588–1648), takes part in the Protestant rising in Northern Germany in the Thirty Years' War, **viii,** 153.

«Christian Morals,» Hannah More's work on, **vii,** 327.

Christianity.—Compared with other religious systems, **i,** 28–30; has in it elements not found in latter, 28, 29; its standard the measure of all other systems, 29; Judaism and Christianity, 31; abolishes all forms of outward sacrifice, 50; sacerdotalism in, associated with infidelity, 51; extirpated ancient idolatries, 58; the spread of, **ii,** 411; **vii,** 113, 389.

Christians, Roman, persecution of, under Nero, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius, **iv,** 111, 112.

«Christ's Descent into Hell,» Goethe's poem on, **xiii,** 393.

«Chronicles of the Canongate,» Scott's collection of tales of, **xiii,** 128.

Chrysoloras, Emanuel.—(Died 1415.) Greek scholar, **vi,** 428.

Chrysostom, Saint, father of the Greek Church (347–407 A. D.), his sacred eloquence, **iv,** 211; birth and parents at Antioch, 219; practices law, but abandons the Forum, 221; lives with monks and is converted, 221, 222; ordained a presbyter at Antioch, 223; the people electrified by his preaching, 224; his earnestness and unction, 225; pride and glory of the ancient church, 225; saves Antioch from the vengeance of Theodosius, 228; patriarch of Constantinople, 232; austere and censorious, 234; assailed by Eutropius, by Bishop Theophilus, and by Empress Eudoxia, 235–238; sent into exile, but the people refused to let him go, 238, 239; death at Comana, in Pontus, 241; honor to his remains, 241; his character and influence, 242, 243.

Church, English, bulwark against infidelity, **xi,** 193.

Churchills. *See* Marlborough, Duke and Duchess of.

Churubusco, gallant action of Robert E. Lee at, **xii,** 323.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius.—(106–43 B. C.) Roman philosopher and statesman. Expositor of philosophy, **i,** 238–240; his writings, 238, 239; moral theories, 240; philosophy to him the wisdom of life, 241; exquisite literary art of, 313; preëminence, 366; characteristics, 367–370; helpful to civilization, **iii,** 275; influence greater than his power, 275; birth and era, 276; at law, defence of Milo, 278; tours in Greece and Asia Minor, 278; as

ædile prosecutes Verres, 280; his famous letters, 281; a prætor, 282; a consul, 284; suppresses Catiline's conspiracy, 284, 285; hostility of Clodius drives Cicero into exile, 286; his palace burned and villas confiscated, 287; this injustice produces reaction and he is recalled from banishment, 288, 289; regains popularity, 289; writes "De Oratore," 290; speeches in Forum and Senate, 290; pro-consul of Cilicia, 291; takes Pompey's side against Cæsar, 292; matrimonial troubles, 293; his chief writings, 294; assassinated, 295; philippics against Antony, 297; services as statesman, orator, and essayist, 299; oratorical gifts and literary style, 301–303; his learning and genius, 304, 305; patriot and moralist, 306; recognizes Cæsar's services and fame, though reminding him of higher things expected of him, **iv**, 99; **vii**, 39, 110, 269; **xi**, 182.

Cilicia, Cicero pro-consul of, **iii**, 291.

Cimon of Cleonæ.—Greek painter. First painter of perspective, **i**, 307; **iii**, 130.

Circe, Cup of, **xiii**, 383.

Circumcision practiced by Egyptians, **i**, 37; controversy over rite of, **ii**, 422–424.

Circus Maximus, Rome, founded, **iii**, 226; great seating capacity, 227.

Cirripedia (barnacles), Darwin's study of, **xiv**, 161.

Citizen King, The, **ix**, 217. *See* Louis Philippe.

"City of God," Saint Augustine's, **i**, 35.

Civil code, Roman, **iii**, 70.

Civilization, Greek, **i**, 46; aided and extended by the Crusades, **v**, 354.

Civil War, American, **xii**, 241. *See* Lincoln, Abraham.

Civil War Era, American, **xi**, 51, 294, 309; cost of, on Union and on Confederate side, **xii**, 305; high price of necessaries in the war, 342, depreciation of Confederate paper money in, 342.

Clairvaux, Monastery of, **vii**, 123.

Clarendon, Lord.—(1800–70.) English statesman and diplomat, **x**, 338.

Clarke, J. Freeman.—(1810–88.) American theologian and author, quoted, **i**, 38.

Classic Mythology, **i**, 107.

Classics, Greek and Roman, **i**, 319–377.

Clay, Henry.—(1777–1852.) American statesman and orator, **xi**, 52, 232, 276, 295, 312, 320; "Compromise Legislation," **xii**, 87; birth and education, 88; enters the law, 89; practices at Lexington, Ky., 91; personal appearance and manners, 92; speaker of State legislature, 93; enters U. S. Senate, 93; in Congress, and elected speaker, 94; favors war with England, 94, 95; a diplomat, 97; favors U. S. Bank, 102; change of views, 102; advocate of Missouri Compromise, 108; "the great pacificator," 109; interest in the tariff of 1824, 111; his aspirations to the presidency, 115; Secretary of State, 117, 118; takes to farming, 119; traits in his character, 120; hatred of Jackson, 121; his career as Senator, 122; speeches on the tariff of 1832, 122; visits eastern cities, 126; perennial candidature for the presidency, 127; banking questions, 130, 131; in anti-slavery question a pacificator and Unionist, 133; his compromise measures, 135; death, 137; his oratorical power and other qualities and weaknesses, 137–141.

Clement XIV.—Pope (1769–74), **viii**, 319.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.—(Died 30 B. C.) The Woman of Paganism, **iii**, 311; intellectual, accomplished, beautiful, and fascinating, 311; her godless yet brilliant age, 312; birth of this the last of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, 313; attracts Cæsar's attention, 315; meets and beguiles Mark Antony, 316, 318, 322; who, enslaved, returns with the siren to Alexandria, 322; his marriage with Octavia piques Cleopatra, 324; again at Alexandria with Egypt's queen, 325; the seafight at Actium, 326; Antony dies before his sorceress, 329; death of Cleopatra, 333; other attractive but immoral women of ancient history, 335; their influence fatal to men of high place and ambition, 337; effect of Paganism on the sex, 338–345; Christianity breeds a nobler type of women, 346, 347; **vii**, 27, 109, 149, 251.

"Clerical Life," "Scenes of," George Eliot's **vii**, 357, 360, 363.

Clerk-Maxwell, James.—(1831–79.) Scotch physicist. His electro-magnetic theory of light, **xiv**, 412.

Clermont, Council of (1095 A. D.), **v**, 335, 347.

Cleves, Langdon, of South Carolina, first president of United States Bank, **xii**, 62.

Clinton, George.—(1739–1812.) American general and statesman, vice-president, and governor of New York (1777–95 and 1801–04), **xi**, 301.

Clinton, Sir Henry.—(1738–95.) English general and statesman, **xi**, 122, 139, 141, 143, 144, 146–149, 179.

Clive, Lord, Macaulay's essay on, **xiii,** 264.
Cloaca Maxima, the great Roman sewer, **iii,** 103, 107, 209.
Clovis I.—(465–511.) Frankish king, **vii,** 28.
Cluniacs and Cistercians, orders of monks, modelled after that of the Benedictines, **v,** 153; branches of the Benedictine monks, **vi,** 301.
Cluny, Abbot of.—**vii,** 54.
Cobbett, William.—(1762–1835.) English political writer, **ix,** 251, 257; **x,** 54; **xi,** 63.
Cobden, Richard.—English political economist (1804–65), **x,** 60, 79, 81–83, 86, 89.
Code, Mosaic, **ii,** 107, 112, 113, 123, 125, 126.
Code Napoleon, **xi,** 195.
Codrington, General, at battle of the Alma, **x,** 184.
"Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," **vii,** 326.
"Cœli Enarrant," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 101.
Cohens *v.* Virginia, Case of, **xii,** 352.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste.—(1619–83.) French statesman and minister of finance, **vii,** 154, 158, 160, 162; **viii,** 262, 263.
Cold Harbor, Grant at the battle of, **xii,** 340.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor.—(1772–1834.) English poet and philosopher, **vii,** 276.
Coligny, Gaspard de.—(1517–72.) French admiral and Huguenot leader, **viii,** 117, 120–122, 126, 134, 138.
Collingwood, W. G., his Life of John Ruskin, **xiv,** 79.
Colonies, New England, settlement of, **xi,** 33; confederation of towns in, 40; royal governor over, 40; defence of, 40; independence of, 51.
Colonies, English misgovernment in, **xi,** 271.
Colonists, American, lose their love for England, **xi,** 47; resistance to her, 48–51; prosperity of, 46; aroused to resist England, 49; New England, 43, 45.
Colonna, Vittoria.—(1490–1547.) Italian poet. Michael Angelo's friendship with, **vi,** 213, 300; **vii,** 227, 250.
Colosseum, The, at Rome, **iii,** 103, 108, 226, 227, 229, 230.
Colossians, Paul's Epistle to the, written from Rome, **ii,** 448.
Columbus, Christopher.—(1446–1506.) "Maritime Discoveries," **vi,** 95; birth, marriage, and studies in navigation, 97, 98; difficulties to be surmounted, 99; early disappointments, 100, 101; encouragement by the prior of convent at Palos, 102; introduced to Spanish court, 103; aided by Ferdinand and Isabella he sets forth on his voyage, 106; lands on San Salvador, 108; discovers Cuba and Hayti, and returns to Spain, 109; reception and 2nd expedition, 110, 111; 2nd visit to Hispanola (Hayti) and returns to Spain (1496), 111–113; 3rd and later voyages, 113–115; disappointments though discovering a continent, death, 115; admiral of Spain, 116; his stimulus to maritime adventure, 117, 118; colonization follows, 119, 120; search for gold, 120–122; mines of Mexico and Peru, 120, 122; decline of industry in Spain owing to thirst for gold, 124; emigration, and American expansion, 126–128; discovery bad for Europe, 131; American slavery among attendant evils, 132; new experiments in Western World in customs, laws, freedom, etc., 133–135; coming and influence of Christianity, 136, 137.
Comitia centuriata, Roman, **ii,** 67.
Commandments, Ten, **ii,** 107, 109, 110; Tables of the, 130, 225.
Commerce, Roman, **iii,** 216.
"Commercen," ship, case of, **xii,** 358.
Committee of Correspondence, **xi,** 273.
Compromise, Missouri, of 1821, **xii,** 259; repeal of the, 261.
Compromise Legislation, **xii,** 87. *See* Clay, Henry.
Compromise of 1850 (Omnibus Bill), **xii,** 258.
Compromise Tariff of 1833, **xii,** 202.
Comte, Auguste.—(1798–1857.) French philosopher, **vii,** 355, 388.
"Comus," Milton's masque, **xiii,** 332, 336.
Concord, Mass., English commander attempts to destroy ammunition and stores at, **xi,** 51, 236.
Concubinage under the Romans, **iii,** 55.
Condé, Prince of (1530–69.) French general and Huguenot leader, **viii,** 117; slain at battle of Jarnac, 120, 126.
Condé, Prince de.—(1621–86.) French general, **vii,** 160, 162.
Condé, Prince of (1643–1709), at battle of Senif (1674), **viii,** 271.
Confederacy, Southern, **xii,** 321. *See* Lee, Robert E.
Confederate paper money, depreciation of in Civil War, **xii,** 342.
Confederation, Articles of (U. S.), **xii,** 323.
"Confessions," Rousseau's, **xiii,** 58, 59.
Confucianism, adherents of, **i,** 178.
Confucius.—(550–478 B. C.?) Chinese philosopher, **i,** 36; doctrines of, 67; nearly con-

temporary with Buddha, 84; birth and native name, 145; family, 146; early years, 147–149; great gifts and learning, 149; chief magistrate of Loo (Lu), 149; makes reforms in State, 150; resigns and wanders from city to city, 151; returns to Loo and spends latter years in revising his writings, 152, 153; habits, 153, 154; death, 153; honors paid to his memory, 155; character, 155; voluminous works, 156; sayings and proverbs, 157–160; views on governing, 161, 162; high morality, 162; wisdom of the sage, 164, 165; writings tend to cement Chinese imperial power, 166; statesman as well as moralist, 167; rules of life, 168–170, exalts friendship, 171; inculcates good of the people, 172, 173; literary labors, 174, 175; writings collected and studied, 175, 176; his contemporaries, 177, 178; morals, 178.

Congo river, Africa, **xiv,** 315, 316, 319, 334; Arab and other natives of, 340; Free State of, 340.

Congress, Continental, First Meeting of, at Philadelphia (Sept., 1774), **xi,** 50, 191, 233, 273; colonial legislatures sustain its acts, 50; Franklin elected to, 85.

Congress of the U. S., **xi,** 113, 114, 117, 121, 122, 124, 127–129, 132, 133, 137, 142, 153, 154, 159–161, 163, 180, 184, 200.

Congress, Stamp Act, **xi,** 191.

Coniston, Lancashire, Ruskin's home at, **xiv,** 109, 110.

Conquests, Israelitish, **ii,** 169.

Conservatism, **ix,** 27, 137. *See* Metternich, Prince.

Constant, Henri.—(1767–1830.) French political writer, **vii,** 290.

Constantine, Grand Duke, of Russia (1779–1831), **x,** 157.

Constantine, Wars of, represent necessity of self-defence and desire for political unity, **v,** 327.

Constantine, Arch of, **iii,** 125.

Constantine the Great.—(272–337 A. D.) Roman Emperor (306 A. D.). Christianity enthroned under, **iv,** 137; birth, early career, appearance and manners, 143; military career, 144, 145; desires to centralize his kingdom, 144; makes Byzantium (Constantinople) capital of the Empire, 147; here he makes an ostentatious display of his wealth and power, 148, 149; crimes of, 150; conversion to Christianity (312 A. D.) 150; sees cross in the heavens, 151; issues edict of toleration towards Christians, 153; restores their lands and houses, 154; abolishes crucifixion as a punishment, 154; his patronage of the clergy, 155; interested in doctrinal questions, 156; convenes Council of Nicæa, 160, 161; unites the Church with the State, 166; death of, after a reign of 31 years, 166; faults and virtues of, 167–169.

Constantinople wrested from Greek emperors, **v,** 341; introduction from, into Europe of Greek literature and art, 341; desecration in Crusades of pulpit of Patriarch, 344; Turkish desire of, 346; Russian designs on, **x,** 162, 163, 165.

Constitution, American, fathers of, **xi,** 194; adoption of, 198; English, 193; Roman, 193.

Constitution of the United States, **xii,** 332, 333.

Constitutional Convention (1787), **xi,** 189.

Contarini, Gasparo.—(1483–1542.) Venetian ecclesiastic, **vi,** 300; cardinal, 301.

Continental Army, **xi,** 138.

Contras, Battle of (Oct., 1587), Victory of Henry of Navarre over the League, **viii,** 129.

"Contrat Social," Rousseau's, **xi,** 27.

Convention, French National (1792–95), **ix,** 115; **xi,** 277.

Conway, Henry S.—(1721–95.) English soldier and Whig politician, **xi,** 83, 301.

Cooper, J. Fenimore.—(1789–1851.) American novelist, **vii,** 348.

Cooper, Rev. Dr. Myles.—(1735–85.) President of King's College (now Columbia University), **xi,** 174.

Cooper Institute, New York, Lincoln's great speech at, Oct., 1859, **xii,** 268.

Copernicus, Nicolas.—(1473–1543.) Polish founder of modern astronomy, **vi,** 430, 431; Galileo teaches his doctrines, 438; revolutionizes astronomy, 442.

Corday, Charlotte.—(1768–93.) Heroine of the French revolution, stabs Marat, and is guillotined, **ix,** 59.

"Corinne," of Mme. de Staël, **vii,** 284–286, 368, 374.

Corinth, Greece, Paul at, **ii,** 431–433; temples of, **iii,** 108; painting at, 129; luxury at, 212; siege of, **ix,** 299, 300.

Corinthian order of architecture, **i,** 300; **iii,** 99, 101.

Corneille, Pierre.—(1606–84.) French dramatist, **vii,** 25.

Corn-Law Association, Anti-, **x,** 79, 90.

Corn Laws, English, Repeal of, **ix**, 259; **x**, 60; Cobden's arguments for their repeal influence Sir R. Peel, **xiii**, 264.

Cornwallis, Charles, Lord.—(1738–1805.) English soldier and statesman. Surrender at Yorktown (Oct. 19, 1781), **xi**, 94, 124, 125, 128–130, 133, 134, 139, 148–150, 182, 240.

Cortés, Hernando.—(1485–1547.) Spanish conqueror of Mexico, **vii**, 118.

Cossacks, Ukraine, **x**, 153.

Coues, Elliott.—(1842–99.) American biologist and author, his edition of Olcott's "Buddhist Catechism," **i**, 94.

Council of Trent, **vii**, 138.

"Count Robert of Paris," Scott's novel, **xiii**, 114, 128.

Coup d'état, French (1799), overthrows the Directory (18th Brumaire), **ix**, 119.

Courtesy, Christian, exercise of, in the Crusades, **v**, 329.

Courts of Law, English, **ix**, 238.

Cousin, Victor, French philosopher (1792–1867), combats materialism of 18th cent., **ix**, 220, 221.

Coutts, Burdett-.—Miss (afterwards Baroness), marriage of, **vii**, 288.

Cowpens, S. C., Battle of (Jan. 17, 1781), **xi**, 149.

Cowper, William, Baron. — (?1660–1723.) English lord high chancellor, **vii**, 201, 207.

Cowper, Wm.—(1731–1800.) English poet, and author of "Olney Hymns," **vii**, 140.

Cranmer, Thomas. — (1489–1556.) Archbishop of Canterbury; theme: "The English Reformation," **vi**, 255, 256; birth and character, 268, 269; recommends himself to Henry VIII by favoring the divorce of Catherine, 271; becomes archbishop of Canterbury, 271; reforms in the church, 274, 275; a statesman rather than a preacher, 276; imprisoned by Mary in the Tower, 278; persecutions, 279; dies at the stake, 281; **xi**, 33.

Crécy, Battle of (1346), **vii**, 74.

Creoles of Louisiana, **xii**, 340.

Crete, historical and art discoveries at, **xiv**, 387.

Crimean War, national parties to, **x**, 169, 182. *See* Nicholas, Czar.

Crimes, Roman, public and private, **iii**, 68.

Critias.—Athenian orator and politician, one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B. C.), **i**, 275.

Criticism and Biography, **xiii**, 191. *See* Carlyle, Thomas.

"Critique of Pure Reason" (Kant's), **vii**, 285.

Crito (*temp.* 400 B. C.).—Athenian, friend and disciple of Socrates, **i**, 257.

Crockett, Davy.—Famous frontiersman, **xii**, 34.

Crœsus.—King of Lydia (560 B. C.), Solon's visit to, **iii**, 32; rich, luxurious, intellectual, attracts Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, to him, **iv**, 46; engages in war with Cyrus, but is defeated, and his rich capital, Sardis, is taken by assault (546 B. C.), 47–49.

Cromwell, Oliver.—(1599–1658.) Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth. Theme: "English Revolution," **viii**, 211; offspring of mighty ideas, 212; the Puritans and their zeal for civil liberty, 212–215; Petition of Right, 215; the King's (Charles I) clamor for money, 216; opposition of Parliament, 217; impeachment of Laud and Strafford, 217, 220; coming of Cromwell, 219; raises regiment of "Ironsides," 221; civil war, 221; Edgehill and Marston Moor, 221; bravery at Naseby (1645), 222; crushes the Scotch royalists at Preston, 222; ascendency of the Independents, 223; trial and execution of Charles I, 223, 224; Charles II, 227; in Ireland and slaughter of garrison of Drogheda, 228; battles of Dunbar (1650) and Worcester (1651), 228; Lord Protector, 228; usurper, 229; blunders, 233; wise statesman and able ruler, 234; his régime, 235, 236; deeds and policy, 237; expediency, 238; death and character, 240, 241; restoration of the King (1660), 242; sequence of the Great Rebellion, the revolution of 1688, 243; **xi**, 33.

Cromwell, Richard.—(1626–1712.) Son of the Protector, **viii**, 229.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex.—(1485–1540.) English statesman and minister of Henry VIII, **vi**, 257; advises the king to declare himself Head of the English Church, 257; suppresses monasteries, 258, 260–263; reforms of the Church, 265; fall and execution, 266, 267; **vii**, 202.

Cromwell and the Stuarts, **xiii**, 370.

Crookes, Sir William.—(1832– .) English physicist and chemist, on luminous phenomena of electric discharges, **xiv**, 422.

Cross, John Walter.—Marries (1880) George Eliot, **vii**, 385.

"Crossing the Bar," Tennyson's hymn, **xiii**, 446, 452.

"Crown of Wild Olive," The, Ruskin's, **xiv**, 101.

Crusades, The.—(1095-1272). Great events of the Middle Ages, **v,** 325; semi-religious and semi-military movements, 326; represent hatred of Mohammedans, 329; inculcating virtues of chivalry, 329; penance and its then popular form—pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 332; difficulties that beset the pilgrims, 333, 334; Peter of Amiens, 334, 336; 1st Crusade under Peter the Hermit, 336; 2nd preached by St. Bernard, 337; 3rd led by Philip Augustus, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Barbarossa, 338; 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th incited chiefly by Celestine III, Innocent III, and Saint Louis of France, 339, 340; waste of forces in these crusades, 340; their mistakes, 342; their cruelties, 343; ultimate results, indirectly on civilization of Europe, 345; barrier erected by them to Mohammedan conquests, 346; weakening power of the barons, 349, 351; growth of cities and decay of feudalism which followed, 352; impulse to commerce, 352, 353; manners and intercourse improved and extended, 353; germs of civilization scattered, 354; **vii,** 74.

Culpeper Court House, Va., Grant establishes his headquarters at (Mar., 1864), **xii,** 303.

Culp's Hill, Battle of, **xii,** 339.

Cuneiform inscriptions, **xiv,** 367.

Cushing, Mr. Justice Wm. (1732-1810), of the U. S. Supreme Court, **xii,** 353.

Cushing, Thomas.—(1725-88.) American politician, **xi,** 156, 227.

Custis, Mrs. Martha. *See* Washington.

Cuvier, Baron.—(1769-1832.) French naturalist, **vii,** 290.

Cyaxares, King of the Medes (635-584? B. C.), founder of Median greatness, **iv,** 42; joins Nabopolassar in taking Nineveh and destroying Assyrian empire, 42; succeeded by his son Astyages, grandfather of Cyrus, under whom the Median empire ends, 43.

Cybele (Rhea).—Nature-goddess worshipped with revelry and licentiousness; feast of, **i,** 137.

Cyprus, Island of, depopulated in the Greek revolution, **ix,** 291.

Cyrus the Great.—(Died 529 B. C.) Founder of Persian empire, **i,** 55; ideal king, 56; link between the old Oriental world and the Greek civilization **iv,** 28; Persia before his day under petty kings who owed fealty to Media, 37; Astyages, his grandfather, last king of the Medes, orders Cyrus to be destroyed at birth; saved by the scruples of Harpagus, an officer of the court, 39; brought up by a herdsman until accident discloses his royal origin, when he is reclaimed by Astyages as his heir, 40; goes to his father (Cambyses) in Persia, heads there a revolt against Media, defeats Astyages in battle, and becomes monarch of both Media and Persia (B. C. 558), 41; the ascendent power in Asia, 43; his Lydian campaign and conquest of the Turanian nations, 45; defeats Crœsus of Lydia and takes Sardis by assault (B. C. 546), 49; the Greek colonies of Asia Minor annexed to Persian empire, 50, 51; diverts the Euphrates and captures Babylon (538 B. C.), 53; death, 56; character, 58, 59; succeeded by his son, Cambyses, who adds Egypt to Persia, 60; Persia finally defeated at Marathon, and at Arbela, era of Alexander the Great (?332 B. C.), 61; wars of, represent the passion of military glory, **v,** 327.

D.

Daguerre, Louis J. M.—French painter and inventor of the daguerreotype process, **xiii,** 309.

Dallas, George M.—(1792-1864.) American statesman and Secretary of the Treasury, **xii,** 101.

Damascus, Saul's conversion on way to, **ii,** 413.

Damietta, Egypt, Capture of, by crusaders (1218-19), **v,** 339.

Daniel's exalted piety, **ii,** 88.

"Daniel Deronda," George Eliot's novel, **vii,** 381-384.

Danish invasions of England, **viii,** 35, 36; their settlements there, 38; further conquests of, 39-42, 45; invasion under Hasting (893 A. D.), 55; beaten by Alfred the Great, 56; the Danish fleet captured, 56; retreat of, 57.

Dante, Alighieri.—(1265-1321.) Italian poet, **i,** 289; theme: "Rise of Modern Poetry," **vi,** 23; preëminence among poets, 26; birth, family, and student days, 29-31; exile and wanderings, 32, 33; love for Beatrice, 35, 37-41; his "Vita Nuova," 36; his "Divine Com-

edy," 1st part, the "Inferno," 43; 2nd part, the "Purgatorio," 46; the "Paradiso," 49–52; character, 53; sickness and death, 54; **vii,** 24, 25, 26, 58, 285.

Danton, Georges Jacques.—(1759–94.) French revolutionist, **ix,** 57–59.

Danubian Principalities won by Russia in war with Turkey (1828), the Czar, by treaty of Adrianople, obtains protectorate over them, **ix,** 322.

Darius.—King of Persia, palace of, **xiv, 381.**

Dartmouth, Lord.—(1731–1801.) English Secretary of State for the Colonies, **xi,** 83.

Dartmouth College, Webster's *alma mater*, **xii,** 151; legal case of, 151, 351.

Darwin, Charles, Robert. — (1809–1882.) English naturalist, "his place in Modern science," **xiv,** 157; birth and school-days, 157–160; voyage on the "Beagle," 161, acquaintance with Wallace, Lyell, and Hooker, 162, 163; his "Origin of Species," 163, 164; "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," 164; "Descent of Man," 165; "Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals," 166; "Fertilization of Orchids," "Effects of Cross and Self-Fertilization," and "Formation of Vegetable Mould through Action of Worms," 166; sickness, death, and honors, 167; mental characteristics, 168, 169; religious views, 170, 171; account of his writings, 172, 193; general acceptance of his evolutionary theories, 193, 194.

Darwinian hypothesis, **xiv,** 157.

D'Aubigné, Mlle. *See* Maintenon, Mme.

Daun, Count.— (1705–66.) Austrian field-marshal, **viii,** 382.

David.—King of Scotland, **vii,** 70.

David, King. —(1055–1015 B. C.) Anointed by Samuel, **ii,** 158, 174; kills Goliath, 159; warrior king, 169; characteristics of, 170; birth and family, 171; identified with Saul's fading glories, 172; fights Philistines, 172, 173; accession as King (1051 B. C.?), 173; ode on death of Saul and Jonathan, 173, fascinating exploits, 172; noble lyrics of, 174; dislike of Joab, 175; transfers capital from Hebron to Jerusalem, 176; removes sacred ark, 177; an Oriental monarch, 178, 179; his pomp, 179; alienated from his wife, daughter of Saul, 178; polygamy of, 180, 182; war with Moabites, 181; with Ammonites, 181; extends his empire, 181; war with Edomites, 182; guilty of murder and adultery, 183; repentance, 183; takes Bathsheba to wife, 184; backslidings, 185; numbers the people and its punishment, 186; trials and misfortunes, in spite of penitence, 187; rebellion of Absalom, 187; driven from his capital, 187; succeeded by Solomon, 189; treasure collected for building Temple, 190, 191; wealth of his kingdom, 190, 191; final years, 192, personal character and services, 192–195; his psalmody and lyric poetry, 196, 197; death, 191; **vii,** 28, 70, 76.

Da Vinci, Leonardo.—Italian painter (1452–1519), **vi,** 194, 195, 212.

Davis, David.—(1815–86.) American jurist and statesman, **xii,** 311.

Davis, Jefferson (1808–89), of Mississippi. American statesman and Confederate president, **x,** 347; elected president of Southern Confederacy, **xii,** 252, 276; fall of Richmond and flight of Davis, 312, 327, 328.

Davy, Sir Humphry.—(1778–1829.) **ix, 272; Faraday attends his lectures, xiv, 397, 398.**

Dawson, Dr. Samuel E., of Ottawa, Can., his annotated edition of Tennyson's "The Princess," **xiii,** 458–460.

Deane, Silas.—(1737–89.) American statesman and diplomat, **xi,** 87, 89, 90, 92, 239.

Deans, Jeannie, Sir Walter Scott's creation, **vii,** 367.

Dearborn, Henry.—(1751–1821.) American general and politician, **xi,** 177.

Deborah, Songs of, **ii,** 140; the prophetess, 141; **vii,** 69, 88.

Debt, National, of England, time of George IV, **ix,** 242.

Decatur, Captain Stephen.—(1779–1820.) American naval officer, bombards Tripoli and chastises Algiers, **xi,** 284.

Declaration of (U. S.) Independence, preamble of, **xi,** 24; adopted, 122, 131, 176, 191, 243, 249, 275, 315.

Dedication, Festival of the Temple, **ii,** 248.

"Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," Milton's, **xiii,** 318.

Deffand, Mme du, Marquise.—(1697–1780.) French society leader and wit, **vii,** 230, 253, 255, 266.

Degeneracy, National (era of Isaiah), **ii,** 287.

De Gramont, Count.—(1621–1701.) French noble and memoir writer, **vii,** 148.

De Grasse, Count F. J. P.—(1723–88.) French admiral whose fleet coöperated with Washington's forces in the investment and surrender of Yorktown, **xi,** 149, 150.

Deities, minor, of the Greeks, **i,** 119.
Deity, exalted ideas of the; did ancient priests and sages teach these? **i,** 28.
Delagoa Bay, Africa, **xiv,** 346.
Delamater, C. H.—Builder with Ericsson of the "Destroyer," **xiv,** 225.
De la Salière, Duchess of, vii, 148.
Delaware river, **xi,** 125, 126, 128–130, 133, 142.
Delegates, Virginia House of, **xi,** 278.
Delilah, mistress of Samson, **vii,** 44.
Delphi, Temple at, **iii,** 131, 132.
"Delphine," of Mme. de Staël, **vii,** 276, 277, 285, 368.
Delphos (Delphi), seat of the oracle of Apollo, **i,** 112.
Deluge, The, Babylonian account of, found in Layard's excavated tablets, **xiv,** 375.
Demagogues, aristocratic, of Rome, **iv,** 72; fear of Cæsar, 77.
De Médici, Catherine.—Queen of France (1560–63), her intellectual radiance, **vii,** 27, 149.
Demeter (Ceres).—"Earth-mother," goddess of agriculture, **i,** 118, 120.
"Demeter and Other Poems," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 472.
Democracies, in cities, where extreme, usually governed by demagogues, **xi,** 194; triumphs of, how they affected John Adams, 250.
Democratic-Republican societies, **xi,** 164.
Democrats and their leaders, **xi, 248, 249;** party of, 293, 294, 310; Democratic Party in U. S. politics, **xii,** 195.
Democritus.—(460–357 B. C.) Greek philosopher; speculation about atoms, **i,** 250–260; philosophy, **ii,** 127.
De Morgan.—French Assyriologist, his excavations in mounds of Elam, **xiv,** 382.
Demosthenes.—(385–322 B. C.) Greek orator. His Philippics, etc., **i,** 363–365; **xi,** 211.
Denis, St.—Patron saint of France (died, 272 A. D.), **vii,** 44, 48.
Derby, Lord.—(1799–1869.) English statesman, and premier, **x,** 336, 340; retirement, 354
De Sarzec, Gustave.—French Assyriologist and explorer, brings statues of Chaldean Kings to the Louvre, Paris, **xiv,** 375, 381, 388.
Descartes, René.—(1596–1650.) French philosopher, **i,** 262, 314; **vii,** 169.
"Descent of Man," Darwin's, **xiv,** 158, 165, 166, 172, 185.
De Sévigné, Duchess.—(1626–96.) French epistolary writer; her wit and raillery, **vii,** 148.
D'Estaing, Charles H., Count.—(1729–94.) French commander. At Newport, **xi,** 140, 141, 150.
Destiny, American, Stephen A. Douglas a great believer in, **xii,** 259.
"Destroyer," The, Ericsson's construction of, **xiv,** 225–227, 235.
"Deucalion," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 100.
De Vega, Lope.—Spanish poet and dramatist, **vii,** 118.
Diana, Temple of, at Ephesus, **iii,** 101, 102.
Dickens, Charles.—(1812–70.) English novelist, **vii,** 347–349, 367, 381, 386.
Dickinson, John.—(1732–1808.) American statesman, **xi,** 100, 155, 191, 236.
Diderot, Denis.—(1713–84.) French philosopher and writer, **vii,** 388.
Dieulafoy, M. and Mme.—Their excavations of palaces of ancient Persian Kings, **xiv,** 381.
Diocletian.—(245–313 A. D.) Emperor of Rome; persecution of the Christians under (303 A. D.), **iv,** 138; abdication of (305 A. D.), 138, 144.
Diogenes of Crete.—(*Circa* 5th cent. B. C.) Greek natural philosopher, **i,** 261.
Dionysus (Bacchus).—God of the Vine, **i,** 118, 120, 121.
Dioscuri, Temple of the, at Athens, **iii,** 132, 134.
Diplomacy. *See* Franklin, Benjamin.
Directory, The French.—(1795–99.) Succeeds National Convention in the Executive of France, **ix,** 115, 117; loses capacity to govern, 119; **xi,** 163, 167.
Disc dynamo, rotating, Arago's, **xiv,** 419.
"Discourses" of Epictetus. *See* Epictetus.
Dismal Swamp, Washington's exploration and drainage of, **xi,** 112.
Disraeli, Benjamin.—*See* Beaconsfield, Lord.
Distribution, Arguments from, H. Spencer's, **xiv,** 130.
"Divine Comedy," The, Dante's, **vi,** 27, 41, 43–46, 48–51; **vii,** 284; **xiii,** 338, 340, 346, 347, 350.
Divinities, Greek, creations of the fancy, **i,** 109; Roman (the Olympic gods), 137.
Divinity in chiselled stone, **i,** 125.
Dix, Morgan.—(1827– .) American clergyman, **vii,** 301; his Lenten Lectures, 317.

Dobb's Ferry, Howe retires upon, **xi**, 124.
Doctrine of the Mean (golden mean of conduct), Confucius's, **i**, 175.
Dodona, City of Epirus, seat of the oldest Greek oracle, dedicated to Zeus, **i**, 112.
Dominic, Saint.—(1170–1221.) **vii**, 166.
Dominican and Franciscan friars, scholastic doctors of the 13th cent., **v**, 227, 230, 231; orders of, instituted by Innocent III, **v**, 396; **vi**, 301.
Domremy, on the Meuse, France, birthplace of Joan of Arc, **vii**, 71, 72.
Donatists provoke controversial genius of St. Augustine, **iv**, 299, 301.
Donelson, Fort, **xii**, 297, 299, 303.
"Don Quixote," Cervantes's Spanish romance, **vii**, 118.
"Dora," Tennyson's idyll of, **xiii**, 443.
Dorians.—A hardy people of the Hellenic race, living in the Peloponnesus. Interested early in architecture, **i**, 297.
Doric column, The, **i**, 297, 298; temples, **i**, 297; Doric order of architecture, **iii**, 95–98.
Dorn, Heinrich.—German musical conductor, **xiv**, 27.
Doubleday, Abner.—(1819–93.) American general, **xii**, 336.
Douglas, Stephen A.—(1813–61.) American Democratic politician, **xi**, 295; Lincoln an avowed antagonist of, **xii**, 264–266; Vote for, in the contest with Lincoln for the U. S. presidency, 272.
Draco.—(*Circa* last half of 7th cent. B. C.) Athenian legislator; severity of his laws, **iii**, 28.
Dragaschan, Ypsilanti, the Russian general who aided the Greeks against the Turks (1820), defeated at, **ix**, 293.
Drake, Sir Francis.—(1540–96), English naval hero, **vi**, 106, 430.
Dramas, Tennyson's English: "Becket," "Harold," and "Queen Mary," **xiii**, 466–471.
Dramatists, Early English, **xiii**, 290.
Dream, Pharaoh's, Joseph interprets it, **ii**, 63.
Dred-Scott Case, Lincoln attacks S. A. Douglas's attitude on the decision of the, **xii**, 265, 266.
Drogheda, stormed by Cromwell (1649) and slaughter of garrison, **viii**, 228.
Dualism (Manichæism), early Persian belief in two opposite principles, one good, the other evil, **i**, 57.
Duane, Judge James.—(1733–97.) American jurist, **xi**, 180.
Duane, Wm. John (1780–1865), of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Treasury in Jackson's administration, **xii**, 67; dismissal, 67.
Du Chaillu, Paul.—(*b.* 1837.) African traveller, describes Obongo dwarfs of West Africa, **xiv**, 337.
Dudevant, Mme.—*See* Sand, George.
Dunbar, Battle of (1650), **viii**, 228.
Dunmore, John Murray, Earl of.—(1732–1809.) Royal governor of Virginia, **xi**, 274; Headquarters of, at Norfolk, 329.
Dupanloup, Abbé.—Bishop of Orléans, **ix**, 348; **xiii**, 348.
Duquesne, Fort, Pittsburg, **xi**, 111.
Duquesne, Marquis Abraham.—(1610–88.) French admiral, defeats Dutch and Spanish under De Ruyter, **viii**, 272, 281.
Dutch, The, settle in New Amsterdam (New York), **xi**, 35.
Dutch deputies undertake to lecture Marlborough on the art of war, **xii**, 301.
Dutch Republic.—Heroism in the struggles of, **ix**, 285; origin of much that is valuable in American institutions, **xi**, 28; settlers of, in New World, 35; resemblances to English, 34, 35; popular education probably originated with the Dutch, 39.
Duval, Mr. Justice.—**xi**, 353.
Dvorák, Antonin.—(1841– .) Bohemian composer, **xiv**, 62, 63, 66, 68.
Dyce and Collier.—Shaksperian commentators, **xiii**, 305.
Dynamo-electric machine, **xiv**, 418, 428.

E.

"Eagle's Nest," The, Ruskin's, **xiv**, 100.
Early, Jubal A.—(1816–94.) Confederate general, **xii**, 334.
"Eastern Question," The, **ix**, 283; between Turkey and the Western Powers of Europe, 323. *See* Czar Nicholas and the Crimean War; also *see* Gladstone, W. E.
Eaton, John Henry.—(1790–1856.) American Secretary of War (1829–31), **xii**, 53.
Eaton, Mrs.—Calhoun protests against Jackson's attempt to force his Cabinet to recognize her social position, **xii**, 196.
"Ecce Ancilla Domini," Rossetti's Annunciation picture, **xiv**, 88.

Ecclesiastes, Book of, **ii,** 220, 224, 229, 230, 231, 234.
Eck, Doctor.—(1486-1543.) German theologian, disputes with Luther, **vi,** 234.
École des Beaux Arts, Paris, **ix,** 342.
Eden, the site of, **xiv,** 371.
Edgehill, 1st battle in English Civil War (1642), **viii,** 221.
Edict of Nantes (1598), **vii,** 166, 167, 169, 267.
Edison, Thomas Alva.—(1847- .) American inventor of the fluoroscope, **xiv,** 423.
Edom, Dukes of, **xiv,** 380.
"Education, Female, Strictures on the Modern System of," **vii,** 301, 316, 339.
Education, Jefferson's hobby, **xi,** 293.
Edward I.—(1239-1307.) King of England (1272-1307), **xi,** 30, 31.
Edward III.—(1312-77.) King of England (1327-77), **vii,** 74, 75; **xi,** 32.
Edward the Black Prince.—(1330-76.) Son of Edward III, **vii,** 74.
Edwards, Jonathan.—(1703-58.) American theologian, **vii,** 141; **xi,** 63, 184; "On the Will," 197.
"Egmont," Goethe's play of, **xiii,** 423; **xiv,** 423.
Egypt, Israel in, **ii,** 57; high civilization of, 74; Joseph's governorship of, 75; famine in, 76; schools of, 102; plagues in, 105; Isaiah denounces woe on, 344; nurse and cradle of ancient wisdom, **iii,** 173; geometry first taught in, early seat of material civilization, 196; public works of, 197; domestic utensils of, 197; wine-presses, 199; house furnishings, 199; drugs, 199, 208; entertainments, 200; bronze vases and porcelain bowls, 201; music, 201; glass-blowing, 202; linen and paper manufacture, 203; sandals, shields, and leather work, 204; tools, boat-building, 205; agriculture, cereals and fruit, 206; hunting and the chase, 207; dress ornaments and adornments, 208; health and physicians, 208; art and science in, 240; enriched by spoils of nations, 242; army, 243; offensive weapons, 244; chariot corps, 245; an ingenious people, 246; era of Queen Cleopatra (69-30 B.C.), 313-315; archæological exploration of, **xiv,** 357, 376, 382; bestial gods, 378.
Egyptian and other ancient religions, **i,** 27; a worship of powers of Nature, 32; deities of Egypt, 33, 34; polytheism, 33-40; belief in future state, 36; priests, 37; transmigration of souls, 39; ritual, 38; animal worship, 39; first dynasty, 31; Deity incarnate in animals, beasts adored and prayed to, 40; a peaceable people, 36; occupations, 37; practice of circumcision among, 37; custom of embalming, 39; early literary remains, 319.
Egyptian dynasty, Eighteenth, of Tothmes, **xiv,** 386.
Elamite lands and mounds of, **xiv,** 380, 382.
Elba, Napoleon exiled to, **ix,** 158.
Eldon, Lord-Chancellor.—(1751-1838.) British jurist, **ix,** 245, 267, 270; Chief-Justice Marshall compared with, **xi,** 361.
Eleatics.—A school of Greek philosophy, **i,** 206.
"Elective Affinities," Goethe's, **xiii,** 424, 428; **xiv,** 424.
Electrical transmission of power in California, **xiv,** 429; at Niagara Falls, N. Y., 436, 437, 439.
Electricity, Franklin's experiments with, **xi,** 67-69.
Electricity and Magnetism, **xiv,** 393. *See* Faraday, Michael.
Eleusinian Mysteries, initiation rites which made all free-born Athenians good citizens, **i,** 112.
Eleventh Amendment (U. S.), **xii,** 325.
Eli, death of, **ii,** 139; sons of, their immorality, 138, 141; resists heathen nations, 161.
Elijah.—(9th cent. B. C.) Hebrew prophet, division of the kingdom in his time, **ii,** 239; called "the Tishbite," 246; apostasy of Israel in his day, 246; appearance of, before King Ahab, 246, 247; announces great drought, 247; his flight, 247, 248; meets the woman of Zarephath who gives him her last meal, 250, 251; miraculously renews her meal and oil and restores her son to life, 251; confronts Ahab and accuses him of idolatry, 253, 254; assembles the nation on Mount Carmel, mocks priests of Baal, and gives them the test to call down fire to consume sacrifice, 255, 256; slays Baal prophets at brook Kishon, 256; promises rain and end of famine, 257, 258; life threatened by Jezebel, 259; second flight, in weakness and fear, 259, 260; in the solitudes of Sinai and Horeb, 260; selects Elisha to succeed him as prophet, and Jehu to be King, 263; declares God's judgment on Ahab and Jezebel for the murder of Naboth, 271; prophesies death of King Ahaziah, 274; aids Elisha in exterminating

worship of Baal, 281; mission closes, 282; his translation, 283.

Eliot, George (Marian Evans—Mrs. John W. Cross).—(1819-80.) "Woman as Novelist," **vii,** 345; group of remarkable literary women, 349; birth and parentage, 349, 350; education and accomplishments, 351; religious views, 352; travels on the Continent, 352; returns to England and has relations with Geo. H. Lewes, 353; sad effect of the latter, 288, 354, 355; her early translations and contributions to the "Westminster," 356; first novels, and their defects, 357-359; her humor, 359; familiar with current theological thought, 360, 361; "Adam Bede," 363; its high merit, 364; characters and how depicted, 365, 366; "Mill on the Floss," and its heroine, 367-369; subordinate characters, 369; "Silas Marner," 370; its pathos, 370; "Romola" and new field of work, 371; its characters, 373, 374; ideas of immortality, 374; "Felix Holt" and its social and political problems, 377, 378; "Middlemarch" and its cheerless plot, 379-381; "Daniel Deronda," 382; "Theophrastus Such"; failing health, 385; belief in Postivism, 385; marries John Cross, 385; her death, 386; place in literature, 386; discourses like a Pagan, 389; intellectual gifts, and lessons she taught, 389; abandonment of faith, 390.

Elisha.—Son of Shaphat. Selected as prophet, **ii,** 263; anoints Jehu King over Israel, 265; receives Elijah's mantle, 263, 275-283; with Elijah in his last days, and sees his translation, 282, 283.

Elizabeth, Empress.—Wife of Alexander I, **vii,** 289.

Elizabeth, Queen.—(1533-1603.) **vii,** 372, "Woman as Sovereign," **viii,** 65; birth, parentage, and education, 66, 67; difficulty of her task, in succeeding Mary, to bring kingdom back to Protestantism, 68-71; strides of England in her reign, 72, 73; her people loyal, religious, and brave, 74; religious bigots and unscrupulous Kings, 77; her wise and patriotic statesmen, 79; her zealous Protestantism, 83; toleration, 85; policy, 86; encouragement of commerce, 87; administration of justice, 88; hatred of war, 89; arbitrary and tyrannical, 91; great prerogatives, 93; Mary Queen of Scots, 94-97; execution of Essex, 98; virtues, abilities, and services, 99; friendships, 100; influence, 103; hers a great and bright literary era, 103-160.

Elizabeth of Hungary, Saint.—(1207-31.) **vii,** 105, 117.

Elkanah.—Father of Samuel, **ii,** 138.

Elkton, Md., **xi,** 149.

Ellsworth, Oliver.—(1745-1807.) American jurist and statesman, **xi,** 100, 155, 191.

Elohim, The, **ii,** 102, 104.

Eloquence, Greek, as an art, **i,** 361; ever admired and honored among Greeks and all nations, **iv,** 212; Christianity used it to spread divine truth, 213.

Emancipation, Lincoln's decree of (Sept. 22, 1862), **xii,** 292; political cry for, 215.

"Emancipator," The, Founding of, by Joshua Leavitt (1833), **xii,** 215.

Embalming, Egyptian custom of, **i,** 39; **ii,** 85.

Embargo, Jefferson's Act, in force (1807-09), **xi,** 310; Embargo or Non-Importation Act, 305, 308-310.

Embryology, Arguments from, H. Spencer's, **xiv,** 129.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo.—(1803-82.) American essayist and lecturer; eulogy of Plato, **i,** 221, 222; friendship for Carlyle, **xiii,** 213.

"Émile," Rousseau's, **vii,** 316; **xiii,** 33, 34, 52, 54, 56.

Emin Pasha, relief of (1887), **xiv,** 322.

"Emotion in Man and Animals," Expression of, Darwin's, **xiv,** 166.

Emperors, Roman, Plebs lost their political rights, but gained safety and protection under, **iii,** 77.

Enghien, Louis de Bourbon, Duc d'.—French royalist, shot by Napoleon's orders (1804), **ix,** 90.

Engine, Caloric, **xiv,** 204, 215, 243; Ericsson's "Air" engine, 204, 243.

England, "The Future of," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 102.

England, The Saxons in, **viii,** 25. *See* Alfred the Great.

English Constitution, Hannis Taylor on the "Origin and Growth of," **xi,** 30.

English Life in the fourteenth century, **vi,** 59. *See* Chaucer, Geoffrey.

English Reforms, **x,** 25; Revolution, **viii,** 211. *See* Cromwell, Thomas.

"Enoch Arden," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 465.

Ephesians, Paul's Epistle to the, **ii,** 448.

Ephesus, Paul at, **ii,** 435-437; temple of Diana at, **iii,** 212.

Ephraim, blessed of Jacob, **ii,** 84; tribe of, 152.

Epictetus, of Hierapolis.—(1st cent. A. D.) Stoic philosopher, **i,** 36, 231; Phrygian

slave, 240; a moralist, 241; his teaching, 241, 242; as Phrygian slave, **iv**, 114; the "Manual" and "Discourses" of, 115; influence of the latter on Marcus Aurelius, 116.

Epicureans.—Sect of Greek philosophers, on happiness, **i**, 229; rise of the, 236.

Epicurus.—(342–270 B. C.) Founder of the Epicurean School of Philosophy, **i**, 229; birth and teachings, 229; Sir J. Macintosh on, 230; philosophy of, **ii**, 127; Epicurean life, 127.

Épinay, Mme d', Rousseau's patron, **xiii**, 32.

Episcopacy, Puritan hatred of, **xi**, 37.

Episcopal power arises, **iv**, 249; for four centuries the bishops controlled the infant church, 249; influential in the 3rd and powerful in the 4th century, 251, illustrious bishops of the latter century, 251, 252,

Equity, principles of Roman, under the Emperors, **iii**, 72.

Eratosthenes.—Alexandrian geometrician and astronomer (?276–196 B. C.). His knowledge of geometry, **iii**, 176, 188.

Ericsson, John.—(1803–89.) Swedish-American engineer and inventor. Theme: "Navies of War and Commerce," **xiv**, 197; birth, family, and education, 200–202; enters Swedish army, 202; his caloric and air engines, 204; in England (1827–39), and his designs for engines, steam and marine, 205–208; experiments with submerged propellers, 211–214; arrives in New York and varied work there, 214–221; the U. S. screw steam frigate, the "Princeton," 216, 217; constructs the "Monitor," 219; battle with the "Merrimac," a turning-point in naval aspect of Civil War, 220, 221; the "Destroyer," 225–227; death, 229; the screw-propeller, 231–234; contributions to art of naval warfare, 236; the "Monitor" type of battleship, 242; personal characteristics, 244–246; a designing rather than a constructing engineer, 247, 248; his benefactions, capacities, etc., 250, 251.

Erigena, John Scotus.—Monk and scholar of 9th cent., **v**, 202; his treatise on Predestination, 202; seeks to harmonize philosophy with religion, 202; censured by the Pope and takes refuge in England, 203; death, 203.

Erskine, Thomas, Lord.—(1750–1823.) Scottish jurist and orator, **xi**, 182.

Erzeroum, Russian capture of, by General Paskievitch (1829), **x**, 157.

Esdraelon, Rich plain of, **ii**, 137.

Esoteric doctrines of Egyptian priests, **ii**, 73.

Established Church of England, **ix**, 236; in America, **xi**, 280.

Esther, Queen.—(480–465 B. C.) Wife of Xerxes I, **vii**, 163.

"Esther," Queen (Racine's play), **vii**, 173.

Ether as an anæsthetic, efficiency of, **xiv**, 476.

Ethical code, Moses's elevated, **ii**, 112.

Ethics, Principles of, H. Spencer's, **xiv**, 118, 143, 150–152.

"Ethics of the Dust," Ruskin's, **xiv**, 98.

Ethiopians, Moses conquering of, **ii**, 100.

Euclid.—Greek geometrician (*circa* 300 B.C.), his "Elements of Geometry," **iii**, 174.

Euclid of Megara.—(5th cent. B.C.) Greek philosopher and disciple of Socrates, **i**, 215, 257.

Euphrates, Regions beyond the, **xiv**, 364.

Euphrates Valley, **xiv**, 379, 380.

Euripides.—(485–406 B.C.) Athenian tragic poet, **i**, 250; pet of the Sophists, 327.

Evans, Marian. *See* Eliot, George.

Everett, Edward.—(1794–1865.) American diplomat and author, **xii**, 154, 173, 302.

Evolutionary Philosophy, **xiv**, 115. *See* Spencer, Herbert.

Ewell, General Richard S.—(1817–72.) Confederate general in Civil War, **xii**, 335–337.

"Exchange," The, schooner, International case of, **xii**, 354, 355.

Executions under the Romans, by hanging, beheading, etc., **iii**, 71.

Exploration fund, English Palestine, work of, in excavating walls of Jerusalem, **xiv**, 384.

Eylau, Battle of (1807), **ix**, 126.

F.

Fabius, Maximus Quintus.—(Died 203 B. C.) Roman general, **xi**, 129.

"Facts and Comments," Herbert Spencer's, **xiv**, 119, 142.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord.—(1612–71.) Parliamentary general, **viii**, 225.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord.—(1692–1782.) Interest in Washington, **xi**, 106, 108, 109.

Fair Oaks, Battle of, **xii,** 328.
Faith, Religious, **ii,** 27.
Fall, The, Moses narrates misery of, **ii,** 103.
Falstaff, Sir John, Shakspeare's, **vii,** 367.
"Falstaff," Verdi's opera of (1893), **xiv,** 67.
Famine in Egypt, **ii,** 67, 78.
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Webster's eulogy of John Adams at, **xi,** 232.
Faraday, Michael.—(1791–1867.) English physicist and chemist. His labors in "Electricity and Magnetism," **xiv,** 393; early years and studies, 395–397; laboratory assistant at London Royal Institution, 397; influence of Sir Humphry Davy, 398; investigations in chemistry, electricity, and magnetism, 399; discovers means of developing electricity directly from magnetism, 401; substitutes magnets for active circuits, 403; some results of his experimental researches, 404; discovery of relations between light and magnetism, 410; action of solid substances on beam of polarized light, 411; his papers on "Magnetization of Light and the Illumination of Lines of Magnetic Force," and on "The Magnetic Condition of All Matter," 411–414; the "magne-crystallic force," 415; his labors in the electro-chemical field, 417; invention of first dynamo, 419; his alternating-current transformer, 421; the electric motor, 426; dynamo-electric machine, 427; electric generator and motor, 431, 432; the telephone, 433; modern power generating and transmission plants, 436–439; honors and death, 441, 442.
Far East, The, **xiv,** 255. *See* Li Hung Chang.
Farewell Address, Washington's, **xi,** 166.
Farragut, D. G.—(1801–70.) U. S. admiral, **xii,** 298, 306.
Farringford, Isle of Wight, Tennyson's home at, **xiii,** 457.
"Father of his Country," Washington, **xi,** 243.
"Father of the Faithful," **ii,** 41, 49.
Fauquier, Francis.—(1720–68.) Colonial governor of Virginia, **xi,** 266.
"Faust," Goethe's, **xiii,** 412, 423–425, 429–435.
Feast days, Roman, **i,** 136.
Federal (U. S.) **Government, xi,** 161; Federal and State authority, incipient contest between, **xi,** 184.
Federal Power, Limitations of, Haynes-Webster debate, **xii,** 73.
"Federal Union, it must be preserved," Jackson's toast at Jefferson's birthday banquet (1830), **xii,** 73.
Federalism, Hamilton the champion of, **xi,** 155.
"Federalist, The," **xi,** 180, 197, 198; Federalists, 248, 255; leaders of the party, 246, 247, 249, 298, 299, 309; Federalist party, Marshall a leader of, **xii,** 333.
Federalists and Republicans. Party lines dividing them, **xi,** 244; of what classes composed, 246–248, 249, 252–257, 290, 291, 298, 299.
Felix, the procurator at Cæsarea, Paul before, **ii,** 443.
"Felix Holt," George Eliot's novel, **vii,** 376–379.
Fénelon, François.—(1651–1715.) French prelate and author, **vii,** 60, 137, 141, 155, 157, 160–162, 171, 172, 303.
Fenn, Harry.—His drawings for Tennyson's "In Memoriam," **xiii,** 461.
Ferdinand of Aragon.—King of Castile, attitude toward Columbus, **vi,** 103.
Ferdinand and **Isabella,** promise aid to Columbus, **vi,** 105; a new Continent given to them, 108.
Ferdinand II.—(1578–1637.) Holy Roman Emperor, extirpator of Protestantism in Bohemia, **viii,** 146; Bohemians renounce allegiance to, 147.
Ferguson, James. — (1710–76.) Scottish astronomer, **vii,** 305.
Fertilization, Effects of Cross and Self, Darwin's **xiv,** 166; of Orchids, 166.
"Fésole, Laws of," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 101.
Fessenden, Wm. Pitt.—(1806–69.) U. S. senator and Secretary of the Treasury, **xii,** 308.
Festivals, Roman, **i,** 136.
Festus, Porcius, successor of Felix, Paul defends himself before, **ii,** 445.
Feudal System.—(? 800–1300 A. D.) An institution of Middle Ages, **v,** 289; motives, dependence and protection, 295; the mediæval peasant, 300–302; the petty Kings of the era, 303; lordly proprietors of great estates; 304, 305; their chief pleasures, 306; exclusiveness of the feudal aristocrats, 306, 307; bred a hardy agricultural class, 309; fruits of its grinding despotism, 310; redeeming features, 312; great patrimony of the Knight, his horse, armor, and his valor, 313; feudal devotion to women, 314–316; noble qualities and domestic virtues engendered, 317; courtly elegance and dignity, 319; Christianity softened and purified the feudal Knight, 321.

Feuerbach, Ludwig A.—(1804–72.) German philosopher. His "Essence of Christianity," **vii,** 352.
Fichte, Johann Gotlieb.—(1762–1814.) German metaphysician, **vii,** 275.
Fiction. *See* Sir Walter Scott and the Modern Novel.
Fielding, Henry.—(1707–54.) English novelist, **vii,** 309, 346, 366.
Fillmore, Millard.—(1800–74.) American president (1850–53), **xii,** 136.
Fine Arts, The (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting), **iii,** 83.
Fines as a punishment under the Romans, **iii,** 70.
Fire-arms, Colonists need of, for defence against Indians, **xi,** 41.
First Consul, Napoleon made, **ix,** 122, 124.
"First Principles," H. Spencer's, **xiv,** 118, 123, 124, 126, 135.
Fiske, John.—(1842–1902.) American historical writer, his "Beginnings of New England," **xi,** 38.
Flame-Engine, Ericsson's, **xiv,** 203.
Flanders, **xi,** 35.
Flavii, The, supplant the edifices of Nero, **iii,** 106.
Flavius, Amphitheatre of, **iii,** 103.
Fleetwood, Charles.—(*d.* 1692.) Cromwellian officer, **xiii,** 378.
Flemish weavers in England, **vi,** 62.
Fleury, Cardinal André.—(1653–1743.) French prelate and statesman, improvement of French finances under his administration (1726–43), **viii.** 300.
Florence, Italy, centre of industry, **vi, 31**; Savonarola's preaching in, 148; Constitution of, 151; scene of "Romola," **vii,** 371; interest in the art of, Ruskin's, **xiv,** 107.
Florentine Reformer, Savonarola, **vi,** 164; **vii,** 373.
Florida, discovery of (1513), by Ponce de Leon, **vi,** 118; General Andrew Jackson governor of, **xii,** 45.
Florida war, **xii,** 139.
"Florida," The, United States warship, **xiv,** 227, 228.
"Flying Dutchman," The (1843), Wagner's, **xiv,** 29, 30, 36–41.
Fontainebleau, Treaty of (1807), **ix,** 146.
Foote, Andrew Hull.—(1806–63.) American commodore, **xii,** 298, 299, 306.
Force Bill, The, **xii,** 202; Calhoun's speech on, 207.
"Foresters," The, Tennyson's pastoral play, **xiii,** 472.
Forgery under Roman law, **iii,** 69.
"Fors Clavigera," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 104, 105.
Fort Bowyer, Mobile Point, defence of, by Major Lawrence and General Andrew Jackson, **xii,** 37.
Fort Mims, Ala., Indian attack on, **xii,** 33.
Foster *v.* Neilson, Case of, **xii,** 356.
Fountains Abbey, Cistercian monastery of, **vi,** 260.
Fouquet, Nicolas.—(1615–80.) French marquis and financier, **vii,** 158.
Fourth of July celebrations, **xi,** 275.
Fox, Charles James.—(1749–1806.) English statesman and orator, **xi,** 95; **xiii,** 259.
Fox, George.—(1624–91.) Founder of the Society of Friends (Quakers), **i,** 267; **viii,** 235; **xiii,** 259.
Fox, Richard.—(*d.* 1528.) Bishop of Winchester, **vi,** 259.
France, great loser in Seven Years' War, **viii,** 389; China's war with, **xiv,** 284–289.
Francis I.—Emperor of Austria (1792–1835), death of, **ix,** 177; on the Holy Alliance, 278.
Francis de Sales.—(1567–1622.) Saint, **vii,** 140.
Francis of Assisi St.—(1182–1226.) Italian monk and preacher, **v,** 230.
Franco-German War (1870-71), **x,** 299, 300; battles of Worth, Metz, Gravelotte, and Sedan, 299, 300. *See* Bismarck, Prince.
Frankfort, Goethe a student at, **xiii,** 403.
Frankish sovereigns, **v,** 59.
Franklin, Benjamin.—(1706–90.) American philosopher and diplomat, **xi,** 52; a founder of American Republic, 55; birth, parentage, and trade, 55; bent of mind and early career, 56-58; printer and editor, 59; marriage, 60; popularity, 62; his homely philosophy and making of proverbs, 62; postmaster and prominent citizen of Phila., 65; Poor Richard's Almanac, 62, 65; attains independence, 66; scientific investigator, 67; experiments in electricity, 68, 69; invents "Franklin Stove," 70; public-spirit, 70; diplomat, 73, 74; difficulties met with in his English mission, 74, 75; returns to America, 76; member of the Assembly, 76; again sent to England, 80; hostility toward him, 81; seeks to repeal Stamp Act, 81; succeeds after examination by House of Commons, 81, 82; storm over Governor Hutchinson's letters, 83, 84; member of Continental Con-

gress and postmaster-general, 85, 86; envoy to France, 86; important services there, 92-95; relieved after nine years' labors and returns to America, 98, 99; member of Continental convention, 100; death, and eulogy in Congress, 101; lived to see beginnings of French Revolution, 100; his theological belief, 101; Nestor of Assembly, 190; John Adams's jealousy of, 228.

Franklin Library, Philadelphia, **xi,** 60; stove, 70.

"Fraser's Magazine," **xiii,** 209; **xiv,** 105.

Frederic II, "the Great."—(1712-86.) King of Prussia (1740-86), **vii,** 278; Carlyle's Life of, 354; theme: "The Prussian Power," **viii,** 369; his heroism and gifts, 369; birth and unhappy childhood, 370; ascends throne (*æt.* 28); glance at his era, 370, 371; character and disposition, 372; wrests Silesia from Austria, 373, 374; war follows and wins it, 376; relations with Voltaire, 376-378; Seven Years' War, 379; embroils Europe and the chief Powers, 382-388; England the principal gainer and France the loser in long struggle, 389; effect on Austria, 390; aggrandizement of Prussia and fame of Frederic, 390; partition of Poland, 392; virtues and defects of Frederic, 395, 396; Prussia a great military Power, 397; the King's influence, 398, 399; military spirit demands large standing armies, in itself an evil, 401; Prussia a barrier to Russia, 403; Carlyle's Life of, **xiii,** 193, 236, 237.

Frederick V of Bohemia.—(1596-1632.) Head (in 1619) of the German Protestant Union, **viii,** 147, 148.

Frederick VII.—(1808-63.) King of Denmark (1848-63), **x, 282, 283.**

Frederick of Prussia, Prince (1744-97), afterwards King (1786-97). Seeks hand of Mme. Récamier in marriage, **vii,** 239; dismissed by her, 240.

Frederick William III, King of Prussia.—(1797-1840.) In his era Prussia lays foundation of a military monarchy, **x,** 261; death of, 266.

Frederick William IV.—A religious and patriotic King of Prussia (1840-61), **x,** 266; death of, 279.

Fredericksburg, Va., Battle of (Dec., 1862), **in** Civil War, **xii,** 289, 292, 333, 349.

Freeman, Edward A.—(1823-92.) English historian. His "Norman Conquest," **xi,** 31, 258; laborious collector of details, 251, 258.

Freeman, Mrs. *See* Marlborough, Duchess of.

Free-Soil party, American, **xii,** 174, 229.

Free-trade in England, **x,** 82.

Free-Will, St. Augustine on, **iv,** 312; Calvin on, **vi,** 359.

"Freischütz," der, Weber's, Wagner's enjoyment of, **xiv,** 27.

Frémont, Capt. John C.—(1813-90.) American explorer and general, aids in securing cession of California from Mexico, **xii,** 228; in Missouri proclaims emancipation, 290.

French Academy, Founding of, **vii,** 231.

French alliance, **xi,** 146.

French and Indian War, **xi,** 109, 110.

French arrogance and intrigue, **xi,** 280; aid to America, 281; dictation, 289.

French empire, The, **ix,** 105. *See* Napoleon Bonaparte.

French-Huguenot blood, **xi,** 44.

French Revolution, License of, **ii,** 150; **xi,** 208, 240, 250; Burke's "Reflections" on, 251; Jefferson hails it, 280; savants of, 281; leaders of, 293; Carlyle's History of, **xiii,** 192, 193, 218, 224, 237. *See* Revolution, French.

Friars, Dominican and Franciscan, of the Middle Ages, **ii,** 144; mendicant, **v,** 396.

Friedland, Bohemia, Wallenstein, Duke of, **viii,** 151.

Friendship, Confucius exalts, **i,** 171; cultivated, between great men and women, **iv,** 191-193; kindred and congenial tastes among, 195.

Froissart's "Chronicles" (14th cent.), **xiii,** 84.

Froude, James A.—(1818-94.) English historian, his "Life of Cæsar," **iv,** 65; **vii,** 352, 372; literary artist, **xi,** 259; biography of Carlyle, **xiii,** 191, 194; at Carlyle's grave, 241.

Fugitive-Slave Bill, frenzy over, **xii,** 233.

Fugitive-Slave Law, **xii,** 258.

Fulton, Robert.—(1765-1815.) American engineer and inventor, **xi,** 350.

"Future of England, The," Ruskin's **xiv,** 102.

Future State, Egyptian priests' belief in a, **i,** 41; Moses's silence as to, 41.

G.

Gabor, Bethlen, invades Hungary, **viii,** 150.
Gad and **Nathan.**—Prophets, David's counsellors, **ii,** 179.
Gadsden, Christopher.—(1724–1805.) American patriot and Revolutionary officer, **xi,** 78.
Gage, Thomas, British general.—(1721–87.) Military commander in Mass., **xi,** 50, 118, 227.
Gaines's Mill, Battle of (June, 1862), **xii,** 329, 350.
Galatia, Paul's visit to the cities of, **ii,** 427.
Galatians, Paul's Epistle to the, **ii,** 439.
Galen, Greek physician.—(? 130–200 A. D.) The Humboldt of his day, **iii,** 184; birth and important life-work, 185, 186.
Galena, Ill., Grant in tanning business at, **xii,** 298.
"Galena," U. S. warship, **xiv,** 218.
Galerius.—Roman Emperor and general, **iv,** 145.
Galileo.—(1564–1642.) Italian astronomer, physicist, and mathematician. Theme: "Astronomical Discoveries," **vi,** 427; birth, parentage, and education, 431, 432; his mathematical bent, 433; essay on the Hydrostatic Balance, 433; lecturer at Pisa, 433; confutes an axiom of Aristotle on the law of falling bodies, and creates hostility to himself, 434, 435; lectures on mathematics at Padua, 435; invents (1593) the thermometer, as yet an imperfect instrument, 436; teaches doctrines of Copernicus, 438; mocks the Dominican doctors and rouses spirit of intolerance, 439; his discoveries with the telescope, 442; lectures, treatises, and inventions, 443; his astronomical discoveries bring him fame but excite hostility, 445; discovers the satellites of Jupiter, and is befriended by Cosimo de Medici, 446; maintains the Copernican so-called heresy that the sun, and not the earth, is the centre of the planetary system, and is summoned to renounce the notion before the Inquisition at Rome, 448; publishes his work on the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems, and is treated as a heretic, 450; again appears before the Inquisition, is imprisoned, and recants, 453; illness, afflictions, and death at Arcetri, near Florence, 457–450; **vii,** 49.
Galitzin, Prince.—(*d.* 1738.) Russian Statesman, **viii,** 333.
Gallatin, Albert.—(1761–1849.) American statesman and financier, **xi,** 297, 338; **xii,** 97, 98.
Gallienus,—Roman Emperor, **iv,** 331.
Gallio's tribunal, Paul before, **ii,** 432.
Gamaliel, Paul at the feet of, **ii,** 411.
Gardiner, Stephen. — (1483–1555.) Bishop of Winchester, **vi,** 274; opposes the Reformation, 276.
Garibaldi, Giuseppe.—(1807–1882.) Italian patriot, birth and early history, **x,** 125; joins revolutionary party under Mazzini, 125, 126; in exile in South America, 126; returns and joins Manin in resistance to Austrians, 128; at Rome, but again becomes a fugitive when the French support papal power, 129; in Sardinia, and hunted from there flys to New York and South America, 130; at Caprera, where Cavour sends for him, 132; in Sicilian revolution, 135; takes Palermo and proceeds to Naples, 136–138; success at battle of Volturno, 139; surrenders his dictatorship to Victor Emmanuel, 140; prisoner at Aspromonte, 143; at Rome, arrested and sent back to Caprera, 144.
Garrick, David.—(1717–79.) English actor, **vii,** 305, 308, 327; Mrs., 308–310, 327; **xiii,** 282.
Garrison, Wm. Lloyd.—(1805–79.) American abolitionist, **xi,** 77, 221, 225; founds "The Liberator" (1831), **xii,** 215.
Garth, Caleb, character in George Eliot's "Middlemarch," **vii,** 350, 380.
Gates, Horatio. — (1728–1806.) American general, **xi,** 125, 133, 135–137, 148, 178, 301.
Gaul, Cæsar's conquest of, **iv,** 79; his encounters with various Celtic tribes and nations of, 81; drives Germans back to their forests, 83.
Gautama.—The family name of Buddha, which see.
Gavazzi, Father Alessandro.—(1809–89.) Anti-papal orator and Italian patriot, **x,** 137.
Gay, John.—(1685–1732.) English poet; tomb of in Westminster Abbey, **xiii,** 282.
Genesis, Book of, **ii,** 57.
Genêt, Citizen, **Edmond Charles.**—(1765–1834.) French diplomat, **xi,** 163, 280, 289.
Genius, Independent efforts of, overshadowed by imperial régime, **iv,** 130.
Genius and Marriage, **xiii,** 159.
Geneva, **vi,** 337, 338; Calvinist Spirit at, **xi,** 28.
Genghis Khan. — (1162–1227.) Founder of Mongol dynasty, **xiv,** 258.

"Génie du Christianisme," Châteaubriand's, **ix**, 90.
Genius and Marriage, the case of Lord Byron, **xiii**, 160.
Genseric, King of the Vandals.—(Died 477 A. D.) Despoils Rome, **iv**, 441.
Geographical Society, English Royal, **xiv**, 362.
Geometrical knowledge of the Ancients, **iii**, 173.
George I, King of the Hellenes.—(1863- .) Elected monarch, **ix**, 319.
George III.—(1738-1820.) King (1760-1820), **xi**, 74, 76, 131, 146, 226.
George IV.—(1762-1830.) King of Great Britain (1820-30). Theme: "Toryism," **ix**, 229; England in 1815 under the regency of, 229-244; ministers of, 246, 248; becomes regent (1811) on the insanity of George III, 250; dissolute companions, 251; his own follies and revelries, 252; marries Caroline of Brunswick, and seeks a divorce, 252; becomes King, 253; Canning's death, 255; trial of Queen Caroline, 259; Catholic emancipation (1829), 259, 262, 265; repeal of Test Act (1828), 267; death, and character, 268-270; literary lights of his reign, 271, 272; succeeded by William, IV, 273.
"Georgics," The, of Virgil, **i**, 337.
German Confederation (Deutscher Bund) of 1815, formation of, **x**, 262, 263.
Germanic barbarians, **xi**, 27; ancestors, 23; forests, 23.
Germantown, Battle of (Oct. 4, 1777), **xi**, 134, 136.
Germany, Condition of, in Middle Ages, **ii**, 137; churches and church architecture in, **v**, 370, 375; rationalistic impulse given by Frederic the Great, **viii**, 398.
Germany ("de l'Allemagne"), Mme. de Staël's work on, **vii**, 276.
Germany's "greatest writer"—Goethe, **xiii**, 393.
Gerry, Elbridge.—(1744-1814.) American statesman, **xi**, 253, 334.
Gettysburg, Battle of (July, 1863), **xii**, 294, 297, 335-337, 339, 340, 346; Lee's skill in battle of, 337.
Ghibellines, imperial party in Italy in Middle Ages, Dante an adherent of, **vi**, 33.
Gibbon, Edward. — (1737-94.) English historian on the Roman leading class in latter days of the Empire, **iii**, 361-364; **vii**, 266, 267, 289, 305; **xiii**, 198, 210, 246.
Gibbons *v.* Ogden, Case of, **xii**, 350, 352.
Gibeon, heights of, site of the tabernacle, **ii**, 204.
Gibraltar, capture of (1704), **viii**, 236.
Giddings, Joshua R.—Anti-slavery labors of (1841), **xii**, 225.
Gifford, Wm.—(1757-1826.) English critic and reviewer, **xiii**,, 92.
Gifts, diversities of, **ii**, 118.
Gilbert, Sir Humphrey.—(1539-83.) Colonizes Virginia, **vi**, 119.
Gilboa, battle of, Saul and Jonathan slain at, **ii**, 161.
Gildas, St., Abbey of, **vii**, 50.
"Gilfil's Love Story," Mr., George Eliot's, **vii**, 360.
Gilgal, people of, **ii**, 154.
Giotto.—(1276-1337.) Italian painter, **vi**, 193.
Girard, Stephen.—(1750-1830.) American banker and philanthropist, Webster in the famous will case, **xii**, 151.
Girardon, François.—(1630-1715.) French sculptor, **viii**, 252.
Girondists, a political party during 1st French Revolution; they sacrifice the royal family, **ix**, 59.
Girgashites, country of the, **ii**, 34.
Gladiatorial sports, Roman, **iii**, 230.
Gladstone, Wm. Ewart.—(1809-98.) British statesman and premier, **vii**, 382; theme: "The Enfranchisement of the People," **x**, 317; family, youth, and education, 318, 319; travels and enters Parliament, 319, 320; maiden speech advocating gradual emancipation of slaves, 320, 321; on Irish Church temporalities, 321; junior lord of the Treasury under Peel, 322; a High Churchman and at this era a Conservative, 322; opposes Brougham on subject of immediate abolition, 323; appearance and manner as a speaker, 324; marriage, 326; treatise on "The State in its Relation to the Church," 327; Macaulay's review of it, 327; vice-president of Board of Trade, 329; resigns over government grant to Maynooth (R. C.) College, 329; visits Italy and writes on its despotic condition, 331; influence of his letters, 332; abandons Toryism and takes office in coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen, 336; becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer and tilts with Disraeli, 336; Palmerston becomes prime-minister and Gladstone resigns, being opposed to the Crimean War, 337, 338;

adopts free-trade, 339; enters new coalition cabinet and resumes his post of chancellor, 340; his "Studies of Homer and the Homeric Age," 341; Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, 342; fame of his financial speeches, 345; mistaken attitude on American Civil War, 347; address at Edinburgh on the "Place of Ancient Greece in the Providential Order," 349; leader of the Liberals in the Commons under Earl Russell, 350; premier (1869–75), 354; disestablishment of Irish Church, 357; Irish Land Bill (1870), 360; abolishes army purchase, 361; Alabama Claims, 363; fall of his ministry and retirement, 366, 367; premier (2nd time, 1880), 372; premier (3rd time, 1886), but falls on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, 374; fourth time premier (1892), 374; retirement, 376; death (1898), 377; **xi,** 185, 196, 233, 296; **xiii,** 245, 274.

Glands, ductless, **xiv,** 474.

Glass-blowing, Egyptian art, **iii,** 202.

Glastonbury, Abbey, a retreat, **vi,** 261.

Glennie, Dr., of Dulwich, **xiii,** 139.

Gneist, Rudolf von.—(1816–95.) German historian and jurist, **xi,** 30.

Gnomon (time-pillar), introduction of, and the dial, into Greece, **iii,** 164.

Godolphin, Countess of.—**vii,** 218, 219.

Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of.—(1635–1712.) English statesman and lord high treasurer, **vii,** 189, 192, 193, 203, 204, 207, 210, 213, 214.

Gods, Egyptian, **i,** 33, 34; multiplicity of, 35; gods in other pantheons, 45.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von.—(1749–1832.) German poet and dramatist, **vii,** 266, 274, 275, 279; philosopher-poet, **xiii,** 186; "Wilhelm Meister," 198; theme: "Germany's greatest writer," **xiii,** 393; the Man, 393; father and mother, 397; self-discipline, 400; a student, 402; at Frankfort, 403; marriage and separation, 403, 404; "Götz von Berlichingen," and "Sorrows of Werther," 403, 420; attends grand-ducal court at Saxe-Weimar, 404; as a "Man of Affairs," 407; in Italy, 408, 409; friendship for Frau von Stein, 410, 415; unflagging industry, 412; "Faust," 412, 424, 429; the "Märchen," 416; as a writer, 418; "Hermann und Dorothea," and "Iphigenie auf Tauris," 422, 423; "Egmont," 423; "Wilhelm Meister," and "Elective Affinities," 424–428; analysis of "Faust," 429–435.

Gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru, **vi,** 120; gold as a medium of exchange, 122.

Goldsmith, Oliver. — (1728–74.) English poet and novelist, **vii,** 305; **xiii,** 66, 282.

Goliath, slain by David, **ii,** 159.

"Good Feeling," Era of, **xii,** 46.

Gordon, Charles George (known as "Chinese Gordon").—Aids Mongols (1863–64) in taking Suchau and suppressing Taiping rebellion, **xiv,** 257, 277–279.

Gordon, General.—A Scottish officer in the service of Peter the Great, **viii,** 341, 342.

Gorgias.—(485–380 B. C.) Greek sophist, **i,** 206, 207, 250.

Goshen, Land of, **ii,** 82, 84.

Gothic architecture, **v,** 361; **vi,** 206. *See* William of Wykeham, also, under Architecture.

Goths, invasion of Roman world, **iv,** 329; triumph of, and ravages, 330; division of,—Visigoths (West Goths) and Ostrogoths (East Goths), 330, 333; defeated at Naissus by Claudius and Aurelian, 331; victory of, at Adrianople over Valens (A. D. 378), 332; conciliation of, by Theodosius, 334; renew their ravages, Alaric's invasion of Greece, 346; advances into Italy, retires with spoils and ransom of Rome, 347–349; Alaric's sack of Rome (410 A. D.), 350.

Gottschalk. — German theologian of 9th cent., **v,** 200; his views on Predestination, 200–202; **vi,** 358; controversy with John Erigena, **viii,** 34.

"Götz von Berlichingen," Goethe's drama of, **xiii,** 403, 420.

Government, Confucius's art of, **i,** 161.

Government, English, Expenses of, under Queen Elizabeth, **viii,** 89.

Governments and Laws, Ancient, **iii,** 23.

Gower, John.—(1325–1408.) English poet, **vi,** 65.

Grace, doctrine of, **vi,** 228.

Graham, Sir James.—(1792–1861.) British statesman, **x,** 73, 331.

"Grandison, Sir Charles," Richardson's novel, "The History of," **vii,** 379.

Grand Canal, China, **xiv,** 275.

Grant, Ulysses S.—(1822–85.) United States President and general, captures Vicksburg in Civil War, **xii,** 294; takes command of Army of the Potomac, 298; Lee's surrender to (April 9, 1865), 305; before Petersburg, 308; at Cold Harbor, 340; at Petersburg, 341;

at battle of the Wilderness, 346; at Spottsylvania, 346; "pitches in," 350.
Graphite works at Niagara Falls, N. Y., production (1901) of artificial graphite, **xiv,** 438.
Gray, Thomas.—(1716–71.) English poet, **xiii,** 66, 78.
Great Wall of China, **xiv,** 259.
Greece, religion of, a series of myths, **i,** 108; polytheism of, 110; Pantheon of, 113; conquered by the Turks in 1453, **v,** 346; scholars of, in Italy, 353; **ix,** 286; her people maintain their religion amid severities of Turkish rule, 286; not religious, 287; love of liberty, 287.
Greek and Roman legislation, how secured, **iii,** 26; laws rich in moral wisdom, 26; architecture of the Greeks, 93–103.
Greek Art, exemplified by Phidias, **i,** 283–316; consecrated to Paganism, 305; architecture, 296; sculpture, 301; statuary, 303; painting, 305; in literature, 311; architecture and the arch, **iii,** 108.
Greek comic poets, **i,** 128.
Greek deities, innumerable minor, **i,** 119; represent Grecian ideal, 120.
Greek Mythology, derived from the Babylonians and Phœnicians, **i,** 46; civilization (?) from Egypt, 46; worship of beauty and grace, 51; race or people, 70; creations chiefly of poets, 108; legendary source, Phœnician or Egyptian, 111–113.
Greek Philosophy, **i,** 249–280; influence of the study of, **v,** 353–354; revolutionized, **xi,** 208.
Greek Revolution, The (1820–28), **ix,** 277; breaking out of, 285; character of the Greeks, their love of liberty, 287; seek to throw off Turkish yoke, 288; insurrection breaks out (1820) in Wallachia, 289; a rising in Thessaly, Macedonia, and in the Peninsula of Cassandra, 291; lose battle at Dragaschan, but win naval successes, 293; losses at Patras, but win at Valtezza, Navarino, and at Napoli di Malvasia, 293; lose Athens, but defeat Turks with great slaughter in Thermopylæ, 293; reoccupy Athens and blockade the Acropolis, 293; siege and capture of Tripolitza, 294; declare independence under Prince Mavrokordatos, 295; capture and death of Ali Pasha, ruler of Janina, 295, 296; Chourchid Pasha's army employed against Greeks, 296; Turkish massacres in Chios (Scio), 297; Andreas Miaulis with fireships destroys Turkish fleet, 298; Napoli di Romania carried by assault, 301; rivalry of Greek generals, 305; Marco Bozzaris keeps Turks at bay in Spirus, attacks them at Missolonghi, but falls himself, 307; Byron's aid in the struggle, 308; loan raised in London, 309; siege and fall of Missolonghi, 312; Turkish and Egyptian fleet annihilated at Navarino (1827), 315; independence gained and crown accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, 317, 318; inhumanity in the, **xi,** 147.
Greeks, brilliant talkers, **i,** 313; their artist poets, 311; literary artists among, reach perfection, 320; dramatic poetry of, 324; literature of comedy, 328; Greek states small communities, **xiii,** 47; Byron's aspiration to aid Greeks in throwing off Ottoman yoke, 179–184.
Greeks and Romans, religion of, **i,** 107.
Greeks inferior to Romans in jurisprudence, **iii,** 27; their achievements in philosophy, literature, and art, 27; in astronomy, 155, 158, 159; on the heavenly bodies, 158; mathematical ability, 169; war as an art under the, 239, 247.
Greek speech and civilization, **xiv,** 385.
Greeley, Horace.—(1811–72.) American journalist, **xii,** 255.
Green, John Richard.—(1837–83.) English historian, **xi,** 30.
Greene, Nathaniel.—(1742–86.) American general, **xi,** 115, 117, 124, 137, 139, 140, 148, 149, 177.
Gregory Nazianzen, St.—Bishop of Constantinople (328–389), friendship with Saint Basil, and Julian the Apostate, Emperor of Rome, **v,** 142, 143.
Gregory of Tours, Saint.—(540–594.) **v,** 59.
Gregory the Great.—Pope (590–604), **viii,** 30.
Gregory VII.—Pope. *See* Hildebrand.
Gregory XV.—(1554–1623.) Pope, **vii,** 138.
Grenfell, George.—English Baptist missionary and African explorer. His ascent of the Congo river, **xiv,** 334.
Grenville, George.—(1712–70.) English statesman, introduces Stamp Act, **xi,** 76, 77, 82.
Gresham, Sir Thomas.—(*d.* 1579.) English financier under Queen Elizabeth, **viii,** 80.
Grévy.—President of France, on conclusion of war with China, **xiv,** 289.
Grieg, Edvard.—(1843– .) Scandinavian composer, **xiv,** 60, 62, 63.

Grimm, Baron. — (1723–1807.) German-French critic, **xiii,** 28.

Gros, Baron.—Representative of France in China, signs treaty at close of "Arrow" War, **xiv,** 284.

Grosseteste or **Grostête.**—(*d.* 1253.) Bishop of Lincoln and scholar, priests of frequent taverns and gambling-houses, **x,** 398.

Grotius, Hugo. — (1583–1645.) Dutch theologian and jurist, ambassador to Louis XIV, **viii,** 269; on the Lord's Prayer, **xiii,** 297.

Guardians, tutors, and wards, in Greek and Roman jurisprudence, **iii,** 58.

Guelphs and **Ghibellines.**—The two great political parties of the 13th and 14th cent., **v,** 230; **vi,** 32, 33.

Guiccioli, Countess, Byron's relations with, **xiii,** 165, 166, 177.

Guise, Duke of (François de Lorraine).—French general, hostile to the Huguenots, **viii,** 115, 118, 120; assassination of, 121, 129.

Guizot, François P.—(1787–1874.) French historian and statesman, **vii,** 249, 290; tribute to Alexander Hamilton, **xi,** 195; **xiii,** 67, 282.

"Gulliver's Travels" (Swift's), **vii,** 211.

Gunpowder and fireworks in China, **xiv,** 262, 263; Gunpowder plot (1605), **vi,** 325.

Gustavus Adolphus.—(1594–1632.) King of Sweden (1611–32), **vii,** 57; the "Thirty Years' War," **viii,** 143; a religious and political, as well as a civil war, 143, 145; the result of religious agitation, 145; Ferdinand II succeeds Matthias on throne of Holy Roman Empire, an inveterate enemy of Protestants (1619), and launches Thirty Years' War, 146; his tyranny and cruelties cause Bohemians to renounce their allegiance, 147; succeeded in crown of Bohemia by Frederick V, Elector Palatine, and head of the German Protestant Union, 147, 148; the latter a fugitive after battle of Prague (1620), 148; Protestant Princes arrayed against Austrian Emperor, 150; coming of Wallenstein, 151; Christendom aghast at German calamities, 153; Wallenstein raises imperialist Catholic army, 152; lands in Pomerania with his troops (1630) to take part in war, 161; gains victory of Lutzen, but falls in battle (Nov., 1632), 169; high reputation as a general, 168; **xiii,** 50.

Guthrum, King of the Danes.—(Died 890.) Conquers East Anglia, but is defeated by Alfred the Great at Ethandune, **viii,** 37; he and his nobles baptized, 38; treaty of Wedmore gives Danes slice of England, 38, 39; death of, in East Anglia, 45.

Guyon, Mme.—(1648–1717.) French mystic and a founder of Quietism, **vii,** 60, 137–141, 172, 303; **viii,** 284.

H.

Hades, Ra, King and judge in, **i,** 34.

Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, **iii,** 105, 108.

Hagar, incurs jealousy of Sarah, **ii,** 51.

Hague, The, Holland, **xi,** 96.

Hahnemann, Samuel.—German founder of homœopathy, **xiv,** 452.

Hale, John P.—(1806–73.) American statesman, **xii,** 137, 225.

Hale, Sir Matthew.—(1609–76.) Lord Chief-Justice of England, a great lawyer, **viii,** 235.

Halicarnassus, marbles of, **xiv,** 369.

Halifax, Earl of.—(1718–92.) English diplomat, **vii,** 196; **ix,** 72.

Hall, Robert.—(1764–1831.) English Baptist clergyman, sermons of, **vii,** 316; **xiii,** 212.

Hall's "International Law," **xiv,** 299.

Hallam, Arthur.—The theme of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," **xiii,** 452, 456.

Hallam, Henry.—(1777–1859.) English historian, **xiii,** 111, 119, 222, 282.

Halleck, General Henry W.— (1815–72.) American general in Civil War, **xii,** 294, 340.

Ham, descendants of, **ii,** 31; of Ham and Japhet, 38.

Hamath, walls of, **xiv,** 377.

Hamilton, Alexander.—(1757–1804.) American statesman, **xi,** 52; member of Constitutional Convention (1787), 100; Washington's wise counsellor, 115, 136; Secretary of Treasury, 138, 155, 156, 159–162; quarrels with Jefferson, 164; shapes American Constitution, 173, 174; birth and early years, 174; enters Continental army and becomes aide to

Washington, 177; sent on important missions to commanding officers, 178, 179; services as Secretary of Treasury, 180; rises to rank of general and retires from army, 182; studies law, marries, and removes to New York, 182; legal career and association with Burr, 182–186; services as legislator, 186–188; delegate to Constitutional Convention, 189; associates on the Assembly, 190, 191; able debater, 194; Guizot on his enlightened views of government, 195; contributes to "The Federalist," 197, 198, Secretary of the Treasury, 199; proposes import duties and protection to raise revenue, 200–204; establishes National bank, 205; party leader and head of Federalists, 205; public services close and resumes law, becoming leader at the Bar, 208; maintains his political influence, 209; thwarts Burr's political aspirations, 209; incurs Burr's wrath and fights duel with him, 210, 211; fatal result, dies at age of forty-seven, 212; Burr's penalty for his crime, 213; Hamilton's character, 213, 214.

Hamilton, Duke of, in command of Scotch army at Preston defeated by Cromwell (1648), **viii,** 222.

Hamilton, James.—English Colonial governor, representing the Penns, **xi,** 72.

Hamilton, Sir Wm.—(1788–1856.) Scottish philosopher, **xiii,** 246.

Hamilton, Wm. Gerard.—(1729–96.) English politician, nicknamed "Single-speech Hamilton," **ix,** 72.

Hamlin, Hannibal, of Me., **xii,** 225; vice-president of the U. S., 272.

Hampden, John, English statesman.—(1594–1643.) Member of Long Parliament, **viii,** 216, 224, 243; resistance to taxation, **xi,** 224; **xiii,** 258.

Hampton Court, on the Thames, **vii,** 188; **viii,** 223, 229, 231.

Hampton Roads, English capture of American frigate in, **xi,** 307.

Han, Chinese sons of, **xiv,** 259; house of (202 B. C.–221 A. D.), 259; Han Dynasty, China, accession of (206 B. C.), **i,** 175.

Hancock, John.—(1737–93.) American statesman, **xi,** 159, 220, 237.

Hancock, Winfield Scott.—(1824–96.) American general, **xii,** 335.

Handel, George F.—(1685–1759.) German composer, **xiii,** 282.

Hanlin, The ("Forest of Pencils"), Chinese Imperial Academy, **xiv,** 272, 285.

Hannibal.—(247–183 B. C.) Carthaginian general, **xi,** 129.

Hanover, House of, English succession of, **vii,** 191.

Haran, Mesopotamia, Joseph's birthplace, **ii,** 57.

Hardee, General W. J.—(1815–73.) Confederate soldier, **xii,** 349.

Hardenberg, Friedrich von (1772–1801), known by his pseudonym "Novalis."—German lyric poet, **xiii,** 201.

Hardenberg, Prince Karl L. von.—(1750–1822.) Prussian statesman, **x,** 257, 258.

Harding, Stephen.—Early English saint, **v,** 158.

Hare, Julius C.—(1795–1855.) English theological writer, **xiii,** 202.

Harem, Solomon's, extent, scandal, and burden of, **ii,** 208, 209.

Harlem Plains, **xi,** 123; River, 123.

Harley, Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford.—(1661–1724.) English statesman, **vii,** 198, 199, 201, 202, 204–207, 209, 210, 214.

"Harmony and Union," political cry of, **xii,** 215.

Harpagus.—Chief officer of the Persian court, **iv,** 39; ordered by Astyages to kill Cyrus at his birth, but gives the child to a herdsman, 39; King Astyages learns subsequently of the deception and punishes Harpagus, 40; the latter, disaffected, aids Cyrus in his war with Astyages, who is defeated and made prisoner, 41.

Harrisburg, Pa., **xii,** 294.

Harrison, Benjamin.—(1740–91.) Delegate to Congress (1774–77), **xi,** 273.

Harrison, Benjamin.—(1833–1901.) President United States (1888–92), U. S. Pension List at close of his administration (1892), **xii,** 301.

Harrison, Frederic.—(1831– .) English man-of-letters, on Ruskin, **xiv,** 77, 94.

Harrison, Wm. Henry.—(1773–1841.) Ninth U. S. President; his success at battle of Tippecanoe (1811), **xii,** 34; election of, by the Whigs in 1840, 128; an honest man, 129.

Harrison's Landing, **xii,** 287.

Hart, Sir Robert.—(1835– .) Director Chinese maritime customs, interest in Peking school of interpreters, **xiv,** 285; services in Franco-Chinese war, 289.

Harvard College, founded, **xi,** 39; John Adams's education at, 217.

Hartington, Marquis of.—(*b.* 1833.) Leader of English Liberals, **x,** 368.

Hasting, Scandinavian Viking.—(9th cent.) Invades England (893 A. D.), **viii,** 55; defeated at Farnham by Alfred the Great, 56; his fleet captured, 56; retires from English soil, 57.

Hastings, Warren.—(1732–1818.) Anglo-Indian statesman, **viii,** 389; **ix,** 80, 81, 139; **xiii,** 217; Macaulay's essay on, 264, 265.

Hatchett, Jane, repulses Burgundian troops, **vii,** 70.

Hay, John.—(*b.* 1838.) American author, diplomat, and statesman, his biography (with J. G. Nicolay) of Lincoln, **xii,** 279.

Hayne, Col. R. Y., of South Carolina.—Debate with Webster on the limitation of Federal power, **xii,** 73.

Haynes, Henry W. — (*b.* 1831.) American archæologist, **xiv,** 375.

Hazael, Elijah anoints, King over Syria, (?850 B. C.), **ii,** 263; reigns at Damascus, 289; **xiv,** 373.

Hazlitt, Wm.—(1798–1830.) English essayist, **ix,** 272.

Heath, William. — (1737–1814.) American Revolutionary War general, **xi,** 117.

Heavenly bodies, worship of, **ii,** 28.

Heavy brigade of English cavalry in Crimea, **x,** 188.

Heber, Reginald, Bishop. — (1783–1826.) English prelate and hymn-writer, **xiii,** 111.

Hebrew jurisprudence, **ii,** 97.

Hebrew Patriarchs. — Monotheistic faith of **i,** 30; sacred writings of, 29.

Hebrews.—Abraham special progenitor of Hebrew people, **i,** 30; race, **ii,** 38; genius of, 118.

Hebrew Scriptures, **i,** 127; theocracy, under Judges, **ii,** 135; poetry, 302; commonwealth, 375.

Hegel, Georg W. F.—(1770–1831.) German philosopher. Quoted on Aristotle, **i,** 224, 227.

Hegira (A. D. 622), starting-point of Mohammedan Calendar, **v,** 44.

Heine, Heinrich. — (1799–1856.) German poet and critic. George Eliot's article on, in "Westminster Review," **vii,** 356.

Heliopolis (Baalbec), Egypt, **i,** 33; worship of Ra, the sun-god, at, 33, **ii,** 69; Eudoxus and Plato at, **iii,** 156.

Héloïse.—(1101–64.) French abbess. Theme: "Love," **v,** 217; **vii,** 23–26; glory in the memory of, 27; produced by a devout age, 28; birth, 28; beauty, intellect and attainments, 29; a prodigy, 30; relations with Abélard, 40–46; secret marriage, 46; retires to a convent, 47; abbess of the Paraclete, 50; her letters, 51, 52; receives dead body of her husband, 63; her own death, 65; cited, 285, 286.

Helots, Spartan, **ii,** 106.

Helvétius, Claude A.—(1715–71.) French philosopher, **vii,** 388; **xiii,** 29.

Hemans, Felicia.—(1793–1835.) English poetess, **ix,** 272.

Hénault, Chas. J. F.—(1685–1770.) French historian, **vii,** 148.

Hengist and **Horsa.**—Joint founders of the kingdom of Kent, **viii,** 27, 28.

Henry, Patrick.—(1736–99.) American patriot and orator, **xi,** 78, 113, 223, 225, 233, 273, 274, 276, 277, 279,

Henry of Winchester.—**v,** 269.

Henry I (Beauclerc).—King of England (1100–35), founds monasteries, **v,** 149; recalls Anselm, 192; compromises with him, 195; investiture, new act of, 193.

Henry II.—(1133–89.) King of England (1154–89), makes Becket Chancellor, **v,** 149, 254; then Archbishop of Canterbury, 261; as archbishop, Becket changes his manner and acknowledges no sovereign but the Pope, 268; long conflict between the two, ending in the murder of Becket, at whose tomb the King does penance, 282, 283.

Henry IV.—(1050–1106.) Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, humbles himself at Canossa before Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) and asks for removal of excommunication, **v,** 127; later on retracts his oath of obedience and lays waste the Pope's territories, 129; **vii,** 61.

Henry IV.—(1553–1610.) King of France (1594–1610). Promulgator of "Edict of Nantes," **vii,** 167, 229; **viii,** 239. *See* also Henry of Navarre.

Henry V of England.—(1413–22.) **vii,** 74, 75.

Henry VI of England.—(1422–61.) **vii,** 75, 101, 102.

Henry VIII.—(1491–1547.) King of England (1509–47). English Reformation began under, an unscrupulous and tyrannical monarch, **vi,** 256; Thomas Cromwell his prime minister, 256, 257; Head of English Church, 257; sequestration of monastery lands, 261; gives away Abbey lands, 262; not a Protestant, 263; marriage with Anne Boleyn and

divorce, 263; reforms in the Church, 265; clerical usurpations and privileges, 266; hated and anathematized at Rome, 266; marriage with Anne of Cleves, 266; Thomas Cromwell beheaded (1540), 267; Cranmer's rise, 271; translation of the Bible in era, 272; Latimer the King's chaplain, 273; death, 276; Parliament, his tool and instrument, confirms his Headship of English Church, 285; **viii,** 67, 94.

Henry of Navarre.—(1553–1610.) King of France (Henry IV, 1594–1610). Theme: "The Huguenots," **viii,** 109; birth and era, when the ideas of the Reformation and the doctrines of Calvin had hold of French people, 115; befriends the Huguenots, 117; parentage, 118, 119; marries Marguerite de Valois, 120; under influence of the Protestant Prince of Condé and Admiral Coligny, Huguenot leaders, 120; Condé slain at battle of Jarnac and Coligny becomes a victim of Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 120, 122; bloody work of the Massacre, 123, 124; siege of La Rochelle raised, and Huguenot defenders are elated, 126, 127; death of Charles IX and succession of Henry III, 127; Navarre joins Huguenot standard at Tours (1580), 128; opposed by the Pope and entire Catholic party, 130; victory at battle of Ivry (1590) over the Catholic League, 131; the impersonation of chivalry, but weak enough to abjure his Protestant faith to win throne of France, 133, 134; received into the Catholic Church, 134; with the aid of his minister, the Duke of Sully, he rules beneficently, 135; assassinated (May, 1610), 136; grants, in 1598, Edict of Nantes, 137; persecution and decline of Huguenots, 138, 139; Navarre's work undone, 139; exile of Huguenots to England and America, and extinction of civil and religious liberty in France, 139; restoration of the Jesuits, 139, 140.

Henry, Dr., of Berlin, his Life of Calvin, **vi,** 359.

Hephæstus (Vulcan).—God of fire, **i,** 115, 121.

Hera (Juno).—Wife of Zeus and queen of Heaven, **i,** 116, 120, 121.

Heraclitus.—(535–475 B. C.) Greek philosopher, **i,** 192, 261.

Hercules.—Typical hero and mighty man of the Greeks; labors of, **i,** 111.

Hercules, the Farnese (the Greek statue in the "Museo Nazionale," Naples), **iii,** 122, 124.

"Hermann und Dorothea," Goethe's, **xiii.** 394, 422.

Hermes (Mercury).—Herald of the gods; god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, **i,** 116, 120, 121.

"Hermitage," The, Jackson's residence at Nashville, **xii,** 46.

Herndon, Wm. H.—Lincoln's law partner and biographer, **xii,** 253, 311.

Herodias.—Wife of Herod Philip, **ii,** 406.

Herodotus.—(484–424 B. C.) Greek historian. Knowledge of the Mysteries, **i,** 32, 294, 345–347; **ii,** 70; **vii,** 279; **xiii,** 269.

Herod the Great.—King of Judea (40–44 B. C.), last independent monarch of Palestine, **ii,** 403, 404; cruelty and jealousy of, 404, 405; rebuilds the Temple, 405; conspiracies against, and loathsome death, 406; succeeded by Archelaus the Cruel, 407.

Heroic Women, **vii,** 69.

Herschel, Sir John F. W.—(1792–1871.) English astronomer, **ix,** 272.

Hertz, Heinrich.—(1857– .) German electrician; his basic experiment in wireless telegraphy, **xiv,** 424.

Hesiod.—(?about 735 B. C.) Greek poet, **i,** 323.

Hessian and German troops, **xi,** 121.

Hestia (Vesta).—Goddess of the hearth, **i,** 118, 120.

Heyne, C. Gottlob.—(1729–1812.) German classicist and archæologist, **xiii,** 201, 206.

Hezekiah.—King of Judah, reign of, **ii,** 227; Sennacherib invades his kingdom (701 B. C.), 297.

Hiero.—King of Syracuse, **i,** 324.

Hieroglyphics, Egyptian, **xiv,** 357.

Hieropolis.—High-priest of **ii,** 76.

Hilda, Abbess.—A "Northumbrian Deborah," **viii,** 32.

Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII), A. D. 1020–85.—Theme: "The Papal Empire," contest in the Middle Ages between spiritual and temporal authority, **v,** 95; its illustrious men, domination, vitality, and conservatism of Christian truth in spite of its own assumptions and errors, 96–98; greatest hero of Roman Catholic Church, 103; statesman and priest, 104; as monk of Cluny, induces Bishop Bruno of Toul to refuse pontifical office until elected by clergy of Rome, 105; dictates to Leo X

and three successive Popes, 106; becomes (1073), Pope Gregory VII, 106; his rule rescues Europe from rapacities of feudal nobles, 107; reformer as well as despot, 108; watchful shepherd of his fold, 112; frowns on married priests and rëestablishes celibacy, 115, 116; denounces simony, 117; prohibits investiture of bishops and abbacies at hands of laymen, 121; himself denounced for this by Henry IV, of Germany; compels the Emperor (1077) to humble himself at Canossa and ask repentence of Gregory and the Church, 127; Emperor later on retracts and lays waste the Pope's territories, 129; Gregory dies broken and defeated in exile, 129; his reforms and impress of his great character, 130; **vii,** 43, 61, 62; **xiii,** 271.

Hilkiah. — Josiah's high-priest, discovers book of the Law in Temple, **ii,** 332.

Hill, Abigail.—**vii,** 200. *See* Masham, Mrs.

Hill, General A. P.—(1825-65.) American general in Civil War, **xii,** 346, 347.

Hill, Isaac, of New Hampshire.—(1788-1851.) American politician and senator, **xii,** 63.

Hill, Sir Rowland.—(1795-1879.) English author of penny postal system, **x,** 59.

Hillsborough, Lord. — Treats Franklin roughly, **xi,** 82.

Hilprecht, Professor.—(*b.* 1859.) German-American Assyriologist, **xiv,** 375, 380.

Hincmar.—Archbishop of Rheims, **v,** 201; **viii,** 34.

Hindus, early laws and religion of, known to us through the Sanskrit Vedas, **i,** 69; remote origin of the, 70; pantheism of the, 77.

Hipparchus. — Greek astronomer (160–125 B. C.), great light of ancient astronomical science, **iii,** 167, 168, 188, 189; **vi,** 436.

Hippias, of Athens, **i,** 250.

Hippocrates.—Greek "Father of Medicine" (? 460–377 B. C.), geometrical knowledge and writings, **iii,** 174; greatest name in ancient medical science, 180–183; **vi,** 406; **xiv,** 455.

Hispaniola (Hayti), **vi,** 109.

Hittites.—Children of Heth, **ii,** 34, 35; empire of the, **xiv,** 355, 382; overthrow of, 383.

Hittite hieroglyphs, inscriptions, etc., **xiv,** 383, 384; Venus, 383.

Hivites, country of the, **ii,** 34, 35; tribes of the, **xiv,** 355.

Hobbes, Thomas.—(1588–1679.) English philosopher, **xi,** 63.

Hochkirch, Battle of (1758), **viii,** 387.

Hogarth, William.—(1697–1764.) English painter, **vii,** 387.

Hogg, James.—(1770–1835.) Scottish poet, **xiii,** 81.

Holbach Baron d'.—(1723–89.) French sceptic, **viii,** 326.

Holland, Lord and **Lady.**—Owners of Holland House, London, a social, literary, and political centre in first half of 19th century, **xiii,** 111, 252.

Holland, Louis XIV's war with, **viii,** 268 269; **xi,** 28, 29, 35; Puritans leave for America, **xi,** 36.

Hollanders, insurrection of, under William the Silent, **ix,** 282.

Hollanders of New York, **xi,** 43.

Holland House, London, **vii,** 213; **xiii,** 157, 253.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell.—(1809–94.) American man-of-letters and physician, **xii,** 105; on puerperal fever, **xiv,** 465.

Holofernes. — Nebuchadnezzar's general, **vii,** 70.

Holy Alliance, The (1815–30), conservative European league among sovereigns, **ix,** 165, 278, 280; **xii,** 110.

"Holy Living and Dying," Jeremy Taylor's, **vii,** 330.

Holy Sepulchre, **x,** 169, 170.

Homer.—(? about 850 B. C.) Greek poet and traditional author of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," **i,** 321; characteristics of the Homeric narrative, 322; "Iliad" and "Odyssey," 323; "Iliad" earliest descriptions of wars in the, **iii,** 158, 238; **vii,** 57; explorations in the land of the, **xiii,** 97, 281; **xiv,** 384–388.

"Homer and the Homeric Age," Studies on, Gladstone's, **x,** 341.

Homicide, whether justifiable, **ii,** 45.

Homœopathy, **iii,** 182; **xiv,** 452.

Homoiousian and the Homoousian, **vi,** 404.

Honorius, Flavius.—(384–423.) Emperor, **iv,** 346, 347.

Hood, General J. B.—(1831–79.) **xii,** 335, 347.

Hooker, General Joseph.—(1814–79.) American soldier ("Fighting Joe"), relieves General Burnside in chief command in Civil War, **xii,** 293, 294, 299, 308, 333, 334, 349.

Hooker, Richard.—(1553–1600.) English divine and theological writer, his "Ecclesiastical Polity," **vi,** 430; **xi,** 63.

Hope, Admiral Sir James.—(1808-81.) In command of British squadron in China (1859-60), **xiv,** 282.
Horace, Quintus Horatius Flaccus.—(65-8 B. C.) Roman poet. Elegance of style and language, **i,** 313; "Odes" of, etc, 336, 337; "Satires," 342.
Horeb, Smitten rock of, **ii,** 105, 130; Elijah in Solitudes of, 262.
Horne, Thomas Hartwell.—(1780-1862.) English biblical scholar, **vii,** 311, 327.
Hortensius.—(114-50 B. C.) Roman orator, **iii,** 46, 280; **iv,** 73.
Houdetot, Comtesse d'.—(1730-1813.) Rousseau's love-affair with, **xiii,** 32.
Household gods, Roman, **i,** 135, 137.
House of Burgesses, Virginia, **xi,** 271, 273.
House of Commons, English, **vi,** 60; **ix,** 233, 235; **xi,** 31, 77, 81.
House of Delegates, Virginia, **xi,** 278.
House of Representatives, **xi,** 302.
Houston, Sam.—(1793-1863.) American frontiersman, general, and politician, participator in war for Texas independence, **xii,** 34, 226.
Howard, General.—**xii,** 335, 336.
Howe, Richard, Earl.—(1726-99.) British admiral, **xi,** 121, 147.
Howe, Sir William (afterwards Viscount Howe).—(1729-1814.) British general, **xi,** 118, 119, 121-126, 129, 132-134, 136, 139, 147.
Howells, Wm. Dean.—((1837- .) American novelist, **vii,** 348.
Howitt, Wm.—(1792-1879.) English poet and author of "Homes and Haunts of British Poets," **xiii,** 130.
Howley, Dr. Wm.—Archbishop of Canterbury (1828-48), **x,** 38.
Hudson, Henry.—(*d.* 1611.) English navigator, **xiv,** 261.
Hudson, Port, **xii,** 297.
Hudson river, **xi,** 123, 124, 133, 134, 140-143, 147-149.
Hughes, Thomas.—(1823-96.) English man-of-letters and author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," etc, **xiii,** 124.
Hugo, Victor. (1802-85.) French poet and man-of-letters, **xiii,** 100.
Huguenots, The, **viii,** 183, 194, 196, 197; **xi,** 27, 44.
Hull, General.—(1753-1825.) Incompetency of in Canada, **xii,** 95.
Human life, sanctity of, in Mosaic code, **ii** 121.
Human sacrifices in barbarous Africa, now abolished under death penalty, **xiv,** 340.
Humboldt, Baron.—(1769-1859.) German traveller and naturalist, **vii,** 291; explorations of, **xiv,** 389.
Humboldt, Wilhelm, Baron von.—(1767-1835.) Prussian minister of public instruction, **x,** 258; aids in founding the University of Berlin, 258.
Hume, David.—(1711-76.) Scottish historian and philosopher, **vii,** 34; **xi,** 66; **xiii,** 29, 35, 67.
Hume, Joseph.—(1777-1855.) English political reformer, **x,** 54.
Hung-Siu-Chuen.—Cantonese leader of the Taiping rebels, **xiv,** 276.
Hunt, Leigh.—(1784-1859.) English poet and essayist, **xiii,** 177, 218.
Hunt, "Orator."—English agitator, reign of George IV, **ix,** 257.
Huskisson, William.—(1770-1830.) English statesman and financier, **ix,** 235, 269.
Huss, John.—(1369-1415.) Bohemian religious reformer, **vi,** 229; **vii,** 167.
Huss and Jerome, Land of (Bohemia), deluged in blood, **viii,** 148; stronghold of Austrian despotism and superstition, 149; suppression of religious liberty in, 150.
Hutchinson, Thomas.—Acting-governor of Massachusetts (1769-74). **xi,** 82-84, 223.
Huygens, Christian.—(1629-95.) Dutch astronomer, **vi,** 432.
Hydra, island in Greek Archipelago, **ix,** 298.
Hydrostatic balance, Galileo's essay on the, **vi,** 433.
Hyksos.—Shepherd kings, **ii,** 35, 64.
Hyrcanus, John.—First of Asmonean kings, Maccabean prince of Judea (135-105 B. C.). Maintains independence of Jewish kingdom, **ii,** 401, 402; death, 402.
Hyrcanus II.—(Died 30 B. C.) Judean ruler dominated by the Romans, **ii,** 402; kingdom becomes prey of Pompey and Jerusalem taken by him, 403; dethronement, and succeeded by Herod the Great, 403.

I.

Ibrahim Pasha.—Turkish admiral, captures Navarino in war against the Greeks (1824), **ix,** 311.
Ibraila, fortress on the Danube, capitulates to the Russians in war with Turkey (1828), **ix,** 321.
Idea, The American, Fundamental principles of, **xi,** 23; Jefferson's dictum that "all men are created equal," 24; American institutions traceable to Dutch republic, 28; indebtedness to England, 29, 30; origin and maintenance there of free institutions, 32; English Puritans as settlers in new country, 33; colonial settlement in America in 1607, 1613, and 1620, 35; early settlers in Salem and Massachusetts Bay, 37; their town-meetings, 37; love of learning among colonists, 39; confederation of towns and use of fire-arms, 40, 41; parish ministers, 42; resistance to English oppression and sentiment of independence, 43; growth of colonies in spite of Indian wars, 44; population of, in 1760, 45; self-reliance, 46; resistance to English taxation, 48; James Otis, and birth of American independence, 48, 49; Stamp Act, opposition to, 49; Boston "Tea Party," 49; 1st Continental Congress at Philadelphia (1774), 50; battle of Lexington and independence of Thirteen Colonies, 51.
Idelette de Burie.—John Calvin's wife (married 1540), **vi,** 342.
"Idola," or Classes of Error, discussed by Lord Bacon, **vi,** 411.
Idolatry, a sequence of polytheism, **i,** 52; sin of, **ii,** 108.
"Idylls of the King," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 454, 463–465.
"Iliad," The, Homer's, **iii,** 238; **vii,** 285.
Illinois, Frontier settlements of, in 1830 (Lincoln's youth-time), **xii,** 241.
Illinois Republican State Convention nominates Lincoln for presidency (1860), **xii,** 271.
"Imitation of Christ," a Kempis's, **vii,** 138
Immortality, Old Testament silence on, **ii,** 117.
Imperialism, Roman, Froude's vindication of, **iv,** 65; blasting influence on life of nations, **v,** 76; effect on Roman Empire, 77.
Imperial Observatory, Peking, **xiv,** 265.
Imperial University, Peking, **xiv,** 299.
Incarnation, Convent of the, **vii,** 137.
Incas, Capital of the, **xiv,** 389.
Incendiary matter in U. S. mails, President Jackson asks Congress to prohibit, **xii,** 221.
Independence, American, born, **xi,** 49; Declaration of, 24.
Independents and Separatists (Congregationalists), **vi,** 354; **viii,** 219, 222, 223; **xi,** 37.
India and China.—Governments checked in their absolutism by feudatory princes, **iii,** 25.
India.—Power of caste, **i,** 35; in power of priests, 35; religions of Brahmanism and Buddhism, 67, 68.
Indian poppy fields, product of, forced on Chinese markets, **xiv,** 269.
Indians, Colonists' wars with, **xi,** 46; Cherokee, 279; Creeks, under Chief Red Eagle, **xii,** 33; removal to Western hunting-grounds, 79.
Indian Vegas, **i,** 32. *See* Vegas.
Indo-European races, **i,** 70.
Indra, in Vedic theology, god of the air and the storm, **i,** 75, 76.
Induction, Bacon's method of, **vi,** 399.
Induction coils and their use in producing the Röntgen rays, **xiv,** 422.
Indulgences, Luther preaches against, **vi,** 225.
"Inferno," Dante's, **vi,** 43, 44.
Ingham, Samuel D.—(1779–1860.) Jackson democrat, and U. S. Secretary of Treasury, **xii,** 63, 65.
Inglis, Sir Harry, of Oxford University, opposes Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, **x,** 34.
Inkerman, Battle of (1854), **x,** 188.
"In Memoriam," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 444, 460.
Innocent III.—Pope (1198–1216), institutes auricular confession, **v,** 228, 229; **vii,** 39.
Innocent VII.—Pope (1404–06), **vi,** 260.
Inquisition at Rome, Galileo twice summoned by it to recant his "heresies," **vi,** 448, 451; imprisoned by the tribunal and recants, 453, 454; **vii,** 118.
"Institutes," Calvin's, **vi,** 343.
Internal improvements, Clay on, in Congress, **xii,** 109.
"International Law," Wheaton's treatise on "Elements of," **xii,** 354.
Intestate succession under the Romans, **iii,** 73.
"Invincible Armada," **vi,** 243; **viii,** 78.
Ionian philosophers, **i,** 251,258, 261, 290; **ii,** 33; Ionian cities, conquest of, by Crœsus and by Cyrus, **iv,** 50

Ionian Islands ceded (1846) by Great Britain to Greece, **ix,** 319; **x,** 346.
Ionic architecture, a modification of the Doric, **i,** 299; Ionic order of architecture, **iii,** 98, 99, 101.
"Iphigenie auf Tauris," Goethe's, **xiii,** 423.
Iranians, settle in Mesopotamia Valley, **i,** 53; belief of, 59, 60.
Iredell, James.—(1751–99.) American jurist, **xi,** 150.
Ireland.—Injustice to, **ix,** 259; **x,** 51; Catholics in, 329; R. C. Church of, 330, 357; Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, 360; University Bill, 365; Home Rule for, and the Irish Question in English Parliament, 374–376.
Ireland, Protestant Episcopal Establishment in, **x,** 46.
Ireton, Henry (1611–51), in command of a wing of Cromwell's army at Naseby, **viii,** 222.
Iris and Osiris, old deities of, **iii,** 314.
Irish Home Rule Bill, Mr. Gladstone's, **x,** 376.
Iron Hill, Battle of, **xi,** 329.
"Ironsides," Cromwell's, **viii,** 221.
Irving, Edward.—(1792–1834.) Scottish divine, **ii,** 184; **xiii,** 196, 197, 200, 218.
Irving, Sir Henry.—His staging of Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary," **xiii,** 471.
Irving, John.—Intimate of Sir Walter Scott, **xiii,** 74.
Irving, Washington.—(1783–1859.) American essayist and novelist, **xiii,** 120.
Isaac, as a sacrifice, **ii,** 42–49; taught the unity of God, 52.
Isabella of Castile.—**vi,** 103.
Isabella of Lorraine.—**vii,** 70.
Isaiah, prophet and preacher. — (740–701 B. C.) Era of "National Degeneracy," **ii,** 287; lofty eloquence of, 165; Judah and Israel in his era, 287–289; Syrian wars and Assyrian conquests of his time, 289, 291; birth and character of Isaiah, 294, 295; invasion of Judah in time of Hezekiah, 296; Hezekiah submits to Sennacherib, 297; revolts, and, as Isaiah predicts, Assyrian hosts are destroyed by pestilence, 298; Isaiah calls the people to repent, and denounces sin, 299–302; his prophetic work and office, 303; calls woe to Judah and predicts fall of Babylon, 306, 307; predicts desolation of Moab and woe upon Egypt, 309, 310; announces calamities on Tyre, defiled by Baal worship, and on other apostate nations, 312, 313; his denunciation of sin tempered with mercy, 315; his hope and cheer for all chastised peoples, 316; voices the glories of God's people, 316; promises Messiah, the Deliverer, 317, 318; foretells salvation and a coming era of peace and glory—"Zion shall arise and shine," 321–323.
Ishbosheth.—King of Philistines, **ii,** 174; murdered by two of David's bodyguard, 175; burial of, 176.
Ishmael.—Son of Abraham and Hagar, **ii,** 52.
Isis, consort of Osiris, **i,** 34; **ii,** 73.
Isocrates.—(436–338 B. C.) Attic orator and rhetorician, **i,** 362.
Israel goes down to Egypt at Joseph's call, **ii,** 57, 83; the Pharaoh who chased the children of Israel out of Egypt, **xiv,** 377.
Israelites, Nation of the, **ii,** 52; slavery of the, in Egypt, 92; Moses's guidance of, 105; legislation of, 121; pilgrimage of, 128; in humiliating dependence, 136; Samuel rekindles religious life among, 143.
Israelitish judge, a dictator, **ii,** 139; Israelitish slavery in Egypt, **ii,** 150; conquests, **ii,** 169.
Italian liberty suppressed by despotism, **x,** 108.
Italian Revolution.—A political movement, **x,** 103; origin (1820), 107; in Piedmont, 108, 109; of 1834, 125; of 1848, 114: in Rome, 128; final success of, 145. *See* Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour.
Italic races (Romans, Italians, French), **i,** 70.
Italy, Morals of (15th cent.), **vi,** 157; revival of art in, 188; Jesuits in control schools of, 304; apostrophe to, **vii,** 283; Italy, United, **ix,** 339. *See* Cavour.
Italy, Young, Association of, founded by Mazzini, **x,** 110, 125, 344.
Ito, Marquis, of Japan, visit of, to Peking (1898), **xiv,** 293.
Ivry, Battle of (Mar., 1590), **viii,** 130, 131; Macaulay's poem on, **xiii,** 252.

J.

Jabesh-Gilead delivered from the Ammonites, **ii,** 154.

Jackson, Andrew.—(1767–1845.) American general and U. S. President (1828–36), **xi,** 52, 208, 291, 297, 310; theme: "Personal Politics," **xii,** 23; birth, descent, and orphaned youth, 24; lawyer at Nashville, Tenn., 25; quick to join dangerous enterprises, 26: born democrat and leader, 27; Indian fighter, 27, 29; congressman and senator, 28; chief-justice of Tenn., 28; duellist, 30; violent, passionate, and arbitrary, 30; in Creek war and war with England, 31; major-general Tenn. militia, 31; in camp at Natchez, 31; relations with Gen. James Wilkinson, 31; earns title of "Old Hickory," 32; fights Indian Creeks, 33, 34; Southern campaign against English, 34; brilliant defence of New Orleans, 42; his severity to his soldiers, 44; in Seminole war in Florida, 44; governor of Florida, 45; residence at "The Hermitage," Nashville, Tenn., 46; nominated (1824) for U. S. Presidency, 47, 48; Clay's influence gives office to J. Q. Adams, 48; becomes President, however, in 1829, 50; Cabinet officers, 53; "Kitchen Cabinet," 54, 63; inaugurates "spoils system," 56; United States Bank quarrel, 58, 60, 69, 71; Nullification, 71; triumph of, on question of State sovereignty, 76; Anti-Masonic movement, 77; character and habits, 79–82; accession (1829) to the Presidency, 119.

Jackson, General "Stonewall."—(1824–63.) Confederate general in Civil war, **xii,** 323, 328, 330–332, 350.

Jacob in the service of Laban the Syrian, **ii,** 57.

Jacobin clubs, French, **ix,** 53, 57; orators of, 56, 59; **xi,** 164.

Jael.—A Hebrew Boadicea, **ii,** 137.

James, Henry.—(1843– .) American novelist, **vii,** 348.

Jamestown, Va., settled by Elizabethan colonies (1607), **xi,** 35.

"Janet's Repentance," by George Eliot, **vii,** 361–363.

Janizaries, destruction of the (1826), **ix,** 316.

Jansenists, The, **vii,** 166, 170, 309; **viii,** 284, 318.

Janus.—Roman deity, god of beginning, also of portals, gates, and entrances, **i,** 136.

Japan.—Opened up by America, **xiv,** 290; feudal nobles of, 291; the Mikado assumes title of Emperor (1894), 292; Chinese war with, 289–294.

Jargeau, Joan of Arc at, **vii,** 90, 92.

Jay, John.—(1745–1829.) American statesman and jurist, **xi,** 95–97, 156, 163, 165, 176, 190, 198, 205, 240, 276, 280, 289; treaty of (1794–95), 333, 336.

Jebus (later site of Jerusalem), in hands of the unbelievers, **ii,** 137.

Jebusites, Nation of the, **ii,** 34; tribes of the, **xiv,** 355.

Jefferson, Thomas.—(1743–1826.) President of the U. S. (1801–09). His preamble to the "Declaration of Independence," **xi,** 24; his ideas as to equal rights, 26; champion of States' Rights; 155; diplomatist, 156; partisans of, 160; management of foreign affairs, 162; quarrel with Hamilton, 164; one of three great lights, 190; career in office, 205–207; rival of Hamilton, 210; theory of government, on what based, 221; influence, 228; cause at heart, 231; task assigned him by Adams, 238; liking for France, 240; warm friendships, 241; John Adams's dislike of, 243; party leader, 246, 247; astuteness, 250; home ambitions in preference to diplomatic mission, 253; press slanders of, 256; sees unpopularity of Alien and Sedition laws, 257; succeeds John Adams in presidency, 258; love for his home at Monticello, 260; stands for "Popular Sovereignty," 265; birth and youthhood, 265; education and studious habits, 266, 267; studies law, though no orator, 266, 267; his advanced opinions, 268; practices law, 269; legal learning, 270; begins his political career (1769), as member House of Burgesses, 271; marries and builds Monticello, 272; issues plea for right to resist English taxation, 273; member of Continental Congress, 274; drafts Declaration of Independence, 275; in Virginia House of Delegates (1776), 278; Governor of Virginia, 279; minister to France, 279, 280; favorite with savants of Revolution, 281; efforts to suppress piracy of Barbary States on Mediterranean, 283; seeks to remove shackles on American trade, 283; Secretary of State, 285; founder of Democratic (Anti-Federal) party, 289; interest in education, 293; vice-president, 295; president, 297; 2nd term (1805–09), 299; the Aaron Burr incident, and intrigues, 300–302; pacific policy,

307, 311; the Embargo Act, 308; retirement and death, 313, 315; character, 317–320; **xiii,** 55, 61, 274.

Jeffrey, Francis, Lord.—(1773–1850.) Scottish jurist and critic, **vii,** 292; **ix,** 272; **xiii,** 78, 85, 88, 105, 106, 185, 192, 222, 246, 252, 254, 258, 262.

Jehoiakim.—King of Judah (609–597 B. C.), vassal of Egypt, **ii,** 351; submission to Nebuchadnezzar, 353; death, 354.

Jehoram (Joram).—King of Israel (851–843 B. C.), succeeds Ahaziah, **ii,** 275.

Jehosaphat.—King of Judah (873–848 B. C.), son of Asa, **ii,** 272, 273.

Jehovah (Jahveh).—Of the Hebrews, **i,** 49; Moses's recognition of, **ii,** 104, 131; spirit of, on Israel's rulers, 141.

Jehu, captain of Joram's army, leads revolt that ends in the destruction of Joram, Jezebel, and the priests of Baal, **ii,** 278–280.

Jena, overthrow of the Prussians at by Napoleon (1806), **ix,** 126, 144; **x,** 301.

Jenner, Edward.—(1749–1823.) English physician. His demonstration of the efficacy of vaccination against smallpox, **xiv,** 447.

Jephthah.—A lawless freebooter, **ii,** 137.

Jeremiah, the Prophet.—(629–580 B. C.?) Fall of Jerusalem in his era (588 B. C.), **ii,** 327, 362; declares judgments of Jehovah on degenerate people, 327; forty years public career, 328; bold and stern, but mournful and tender, 328; predicts woes and calamities, 329; commission as a prophet, 330; apostasy of nation, 332; reforms under King Josiah, 332, 333; restoration of the ark in the Temple and preparations for the Passover, 334; Josiah's death in battle at Megido, 338; lamentations of his people, 338; reaction in the nation toward idolatry, 339, 340; heathenish relapse fills Jeremiah with grief, 342; predicts fall of Jerusalem, 344–346; denunciation of idol-worshippers, 348; the prophet during Jehoiakim's reign, 350–353; Temple despoiled and Jehoiakim put in chains, 353; court and chief people of nation sent captive to Babylon, 355; lying prophets, 359, 360; nation infatuated in spite of Jeremiah's warnings, 361; Nebuchadnezzar again orders siege of city, and Jerusalem becomes "a heap of desolation," 395, 396; Jeremiah carried into Egypt and dies there, 363, 364; **xiii,** 195.

Jermola "the Potter," vii, 370.

Joroboam. King of Israel.—(953–927 B. C.) Successor of Solomon, **ii,** 239; ten tribes join him in revolt from Rehoboam, 239; sets up rival worship, son of, 240, 241; his kingdom invaded and despoiled by Egyptians, 241.

Jerome, Saint.—(?340–420 A. D.) Most austere and learned man of Christian antiquity, **iv,** 173, 182; highly educated by his wealthy parents, 183; embraces ascetic doctrines, 183; travels and writings, 183; character, interests, and friendships, 184–186; leaves Rome for Palestine and is joined there by Paula and her daughter, 199; visits Egypt and returns to Bethlehem, there entering a monastery and pursues his labors, 200; Domenichino's great painting in the Vatican, "Communion of St. Jerome," 204; death of at Bethlehem, 205; **vii,** 60, 250, 278.

Jerome of Prague.—(1365–1416.) Bohemian religious reformer, **viii,** 147.

Jerusalem falls into hands of Babylonians (597 B. C.?), **ii,** 298, 327; on the return of the Jews, 369; siege of, by Lysias, 395; by Demetrius, 397; Paul at, 441–443; excavations of its ruined walls, **xiv,** 384.

Jesse, of the tribe of Judah, **ii,** 158.

Jesuitism *v.* Protestantism, **vi,** 315.

Jesuits, The.—Rise and influence of, **vi,** 299; Loyola, founder of "Society of Jesus," 301, 302, 303; preachers, 304; secret of their success, 305; motto, 308; *esprit de corps*, 316; unpopular, 317; fanatical, 320; their doctrine of expediency, 321; riveting fetters on human mind, 323; political intrigues, 324; persecutions of, 325; **vii,** 118, 172, 373; fall of the Order in France, **viii,** 311, 318; disliked by Mme. de Pompadour, 317, 322. *See* Loyola, Ignatius.

Jesus.—High ethical and spiritual truths taught by him, **i,** 28; "Society of Jesus" founded by Ignatius Loyola, **vi,** 302, 303.

Jethro.—Priest of Midian, **ii,** 101.

Jewish Commonwealth restored, The, **ii,** 367.

Jewish Heroes and Prophets, **ii,** 27; history, extraordinary men of, 165; heroic ages of, 209; nation, peculiarities of, 42; development of, 57; jurisprudence, **xi,** 25.

Jewish monarchy culminates in Solomon, **ii,** 203; last days of, 327; joined to its idols (time of Jeremiah), 328.

Jews, Pure monotheism of, the oldest authentic religion, **i,** 29; isolation of, as a race, **ii,** 118, 119; social economy of, 121; pre-

pared for political independence, 142; captive, treated generously by Cyrus, **iv,** 57; restoration of the race to their capital and country, 58; besetting sin, before the captivity, was idolatry, 179; treated of in "Daniel Deronda," **vii,** 382.

Jezebel.—Wife of King Ahab, religious fanatic and persecutor, **ii,** 244–246; her wickedness, 245, 246; cruel and inexorable, 258; threatens Elijah, 259; cruel death vowed by Elijah, 271; eaten of dogs, 279; **vii,** 27, 149.

Joab.—Captain of David's army, **ii,** 175; murders Abner, 175; sheds lustre on Jewish arms, 204.

Joan of Arc.—(1412–31.) French national heroine, known as "The Maid of Orléans," **vii,** 69; birth, 71; early days, 72; her visions, 72, 73; her voices, 77, 79; interview with the King (Charles VII), 78; courage and faith, 81; a religious phenomenon, 82; Joan in armor, 84; delivers Orléans, 86; marches to Rheims and captures it, 91; mission accomplished, 92; seeks to deliver France from the English, 93; wounded in attack on Paris and taken prisoner, 94; sold to the English, 96; tried for heresy, sentenced, and burned at the stake, 99; her family ennobled, 102; trial and martyrdom inquired into by order of the Pope, 102; memory vindicated and honored, 103; heroism and grandeur of her character, 104.

Job, on his heap of ashes, **ii,** 62; lofty meditations of, 225.

Jocelyn's Chronicles, English life in 12th century, **xiii,** 229.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Mines of, **xiv,** 343, 345.

Johannisberg, Bismarck's castle of, **x,** 277.

John of Gaunt, 3rd son of Edward III.—(1339–99.) Intimacy with Chaucer, **vi,** 64.

John of Luxemburg, **vii,** 94, 96.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel.—(1709–84.) English poet, essayist, and lexicographer, **vii,** 250, 255, 269, 278, 292, 305, 306, 327, 330; **xi,** 75; **xiii,** 66, 94, 195, 201, 282; Boswell's "Life of," 69, 258.

Johnson, Mr. Justice.—**xii,** 353.

Johnson *v.* McIntosh, Case of, **xi,** 356.

Johnston, Col. Albert Sidney.—(1803–62.) American general in Confederate service, his cavalry regiment raised in Texas, **xii,** 299, 323, 328.

Johnston, Gen. Joseph E.—**xii,** 322, 323, 328.

John the Baptist.—Preaching repentance, **ii,** 143.

Joinville, Prince de.—(*b.* 1818.) Third son of Louis Philippe, **ix,** 353, 365.

Jones, John Paul.—(1747–92.) Scottish-American naval adventurer, **xi,** 93.

Jones, Sir William.—(1746–94.) English Orientalist and Sanskrit scholar, **i,** 68, 69.

Jonson, Ben.—(1573–1637.) English dramatist, **xiii,** 290.

Joseph.—Israel in Egypt, **ii,** 57; birth and sale as a slave, 57, 59, 60; his brothers, 60; in Egypt, 62; accused by Potiphar's wife, 62; interprets Pharaoh's dream, 63; rises to honor and influence, 63, 64; wise forethought during famine, 66–68; Egypt governed by him as prime minister, 75, 76; his brethren come to buy corn, 77; receives them austerely, 77; the Benjamin incident, 78–81; declares himself to his brethren, 81, 82; Jacob and his family leave Canaan for Egypt, 83, 84; death and character of Joseph, 86, 87; the Israelites in Egypt, 89–92; influence on them of Egyptian civilization, 92. (Era, 1700, B. C.)

Joseph, Saint, Convent of, **vii,** 133.

Josephine, Marie.—(1763–1814.) Wife of Napoleon I, **v,** 27; marriage, **ix,** 115; divorce of, 128, 152.

Joshua.—**ii,** 106; Moses's successor, 131; death of, 136.

Josiah.—King of Judah (640–609 B. C.), reforms of (time of Jeremiah), **ii,** 332; the Passover under, 334, 335; death in battle at Megiddo, 338; virtuous in life and zealous for good, 338; succeeded by his son Jehoaz, 341.

"Journal des Debats," Paris, Châteaubriand's contributions to, **ix,** 102.

Jowett, Benjamin.—(1817–93.) Master of Baliol College, Oxford, **xiv,** 122.

Judah.—Joseph's brother, **ii,** 59, 60, 79, 81; exalted by Jacob, 85.

Judah, Kingdom of, supplanted by Kingdom of Israel, **ii,** 242.

Judas Maccabæus.—Son of Mattathias the Hasmonean, leader of the Jews against the Syrians in the War of the Maccabees, slain in battle (?160 B. C.). Theme: "Jewish Commonwealth Restored," 367, 408; eminent Jewish warrior, 367; the Jews on their return from Babylonian captivity, 368; tranquillity of their country, 374; Jews under Mattathias 382; fights and restores the Law, 384; death

of Mattathias and mourning for, 386; valor of Judas, 388; twice routs the Syrians, 390; cleanses the sanctuary and restores Temple worship, 391, 392; victorious over Lysias, 395; over Nicanor, 396; makes alliance with Rome, 397; falls in battle, 397; lament for the mighty captain, 398; succeeded by his brother, Jonathan Maccabæus, 399.

Judea, under Darius III, last King of Persia (336–330 B. C.), **ii**, 377; invaded by Ptolemy and Jerusalem taken, 377; by Syrian and Egyptian armies, 379.

Judith.—The slayer of Holofernes, **vii**, 70.

Juliet. — Shakspeare's heroine in "Romeo and Juliet," **vii**, 25.

Julius II.—Pope (1503–13), Michael Angelo paints for him ceiling of Sistine Chapel, **vi**, 195, 197, 212.

Junker, Dr., among savages of Central Africa, **xiv**, 326.

Juno.—*See* Hera.

Junto, Franklin's Reading-Club at Philadelphia, **xi**, 60.

Jupiter, Galileo discovers the satellites of, **vi**, 445.

Jupiter, Roman. — **i**, 33, 44, 45, 47, 48; "Father of Heaven," 114.

Jupiter Ammon.—**i**, 295; temple of, **iii**, 84, 142.

Jurisprudence, Hebrew, **ii**, 97; Moses's system of, 107; Greek and Roman, **iii**, 23; golden age of Roman, 42, 47; criminal, laws the foundation of, 70.

Jurists, Roman, **ii**, 112.

Justification by Faith, **vi**, 223, 230, 232, 300.

Justinian, Byzantine Emperor.—(527–565 B. C.) Digest or code of Roman law made by his orders, **iii**, 41, 45, 48; new constitutions of, 50; institutes of, 53, 59, 61, 74.

Juvenal, Decimus J.—(60–140 A. D.) Latin poet and satirist, **i**, 336, 337, 342.

K.

Kalah-Shergat (Asshur), **xiv**, 354.

Kanghi, Prince.—Ascends throne of China (1662), **xiv**, 265.

Kansas, organization of territory, **xii**, 258; "border ruffianism," 261, 262.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **xii**, 259.

Kant, Immanuel. — (1724–1804.) German philosopher; on Aristotle, **i**, 227; **vi**, 212; **vii**, 277, 279, 280; commentators of, **xiii**, 394.

Karnak, Ruins of, **i**, 295; **iii**, 84; temple of, 85, 112; ruins of, **xiv**, 356.

Karun river, Layard's exploration of the, **xiv**, 362.

Katharina von Bora.—(1499–1552.) Wife of Martin Luther (*m.* 1525), **vi**, 228, 246.

Katharine of Aragon, Queen of England. —(1485–1536.) **viii**, 69.

Kaunitz, Prince. — (1711–94.) Austrian statesman, **ix**, 139; **x**, 154.

Kean, Charles.—English tragedian, **xiii**, 302.

Keimer, the printer, employer of Franklin, **xi**, 59.

Keith, Sir William, proffers elusive aid to Franklin, **xi**, 58.

Keltic races, **i**, 70, 73.

Kemble, John P.—English tragedian, **xiii**, 302.

Kendal, Mr. and **Mrs.**—Staging of Tennyson's "The Falcon," **xiii**, 471.

Kendall, Amos.—(1789–1869.) Postmaster-General (1835–40) in Jackson's administration, **xii**, 53.

Kent, Chancellor James. — (1763–1847.) American jurist, **xi**, 350.

Kent, Saxon conquest of; receives Christian missionaries, **viii**, 29.

Kepler, Johann.—(1571–1630.) German astronomer, **vi**, 212, 409, 436, 445.

Keppel, A. Joost van.—(1669–1718.) Dutch officer in service of William III, **vii**, 188.

Khayyam, Omar. — (11th and 12th cent.) Astronomer-poet of Persia, **xiii**, 456.

Khem.—Egyptian divinity, giver of fertility and lord of the harvest, **i**, 34.

Khons, the moon-god, **i**, 34.

Khorsabad, King Sargon's palace at, **xiv**, 363, 368, 381.

Khuenaten, royal Oriental reformer, **xiv**, 378.

Kilimanjaro, Volcanic mountain of, discovered by Rebmann, **xiv**, 336.

Kimberley diamond mines, Livingstone's missionary labors near, **xiv**, 309.

King, Rufus.—(1755–1827.) American diplomat and statesman, **xi**, 191, 339.

King, The Citizen, ix, 327. *See* Louis Philippe.
Kingdom, Solomon's, Extent of, **ii,** 205; its commerce and agriculture, 205; prosperity of, 206; division of Israelitish, 239.
Kings, Shepherd, The, **xiv,** 378, 383.
King's Bridge, N. Y., **xi,** 123.
Kingsley, Charles.—(1819–75.) English divine and novelist, **vii,** 348.
Kishon, brook, Baal's prophets slain at, **ii,** 256.
Kish the Benjamite, father of Saul, **ii,** 152.
"Kitchen Cabinet," President Jackson's, **xii,** 54, 63, 81.
Klettenberg, Fräulein von, The saintly, **xiii,** 418, 428.
Knapp murder case, Webster's speech in, **xii,** 152.
Kneph.—Egyptian deity, **i,** 33; Sati, his wife, 34.
Knighthood, its courtesies, **v,** 313.
Knights, Feudal, **v,** 312, 313; of the Round Table, **viii,** 28; **xiii,** 463.
"Knight's Quarterly Magazine," **xiii,** 251.
Knowable, Laws of the, **xiv,** 123.
Knowledge for those who can climb, **v,** 301.
Knox, Henry.—(1750–1806.) American general and Secretary of War, **xi,** 117, 156.
Knox, John.—(1505–72.) Scottish reformer, **vi,** 240, 242, 269; **xiii,** 76.
Koch, Robert.—(1843– .) German physician and discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis, **xiv,** 470.
Kolin, Battle of (June, 1757), **viii,** 386.
Kolokotronis.—Greek patriot, takes Tripolitza, in Greek Revolution, **ix,** 294; assaults and takes fortress of Napoli di Romania, in war with Turks, 301.
Königgrätz (Sadowa), Battle of, in war between Prussians and Austrians (July, 1866), **x,** 288.
Korah and **Dathan,** Rebellion of, **ii,** 130.
Koran, Mohammedan, **i,** 175; **v,** 36; **xiv,** 312, 356.
Kotzebue, August F. F. von.—(1761–1819.) German dramatist, **ix,** 170; **x,** 265; **xiii,** 171, 172.
Krüdener, Mme. von, in Russia.—**ix,** 170.
Kubla Khan.—(1216–94.) Mongol emperor, **xiv,** 259.
Kuh.—Emperor of China (2435 B. C.), **i,** 272.
Kunersdorf, Battle of (Aug., 1759), **viii,** 387.
Kung, Prince.—Chinese statesman (1833–98), **xiv,** 285.
K'ung-foo-tseu. *See* Confucius.
Kurds (Scythians), Savage, **xiv,** 351, 352.
Kwang-Chau Bay, China, France demands possession of, **xiv,** 295.

L.

Lablache, Luigi.—(1794–1858.) Opera-singer, **vii,** 249.
Labourdonnais, Maré de.—(1699–1753.) French naval officer, **ix,** 217.
La Bruyère, Jean de.—(1645–96.) French moralist and writer, **viii,** 284.
La Chaise, François.—(1624–1709.) Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV, **vi,** 319, 325; **vii,** 155, 168.
Lacordaire, Jean Baptiste.—(1802–61.) French preacher, **x,** 88.
"Lady of the Lake," Scott's, **xiii,** 89, 92, 95, 96.
Laennec, René T. H.—(1781–1826.) French inventor of the stethoscope; on auscultation and percussion, **xiv,** 454.
Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul, Marquis de.—(1757–1834.) French general and statesman, **vii,** 290; **ix,** 42, 53, 57, 224, 328, 330–334, 355; **xi,** 93, 137, 140, 149, 150, 283.
Lafayette, Mme. de.—Wife of Marquis de Lafayette. French society woman, **vii,** 231, 257, 265.
Lafitte, Jacques.—(1767–1844.) French banker and statesman, **ix,** 223, 334, 335, 339.
Lafitte, Jean.—(1780–1826.) Smuggler and ex-pirate of the Mexican Gulf, **xii,** 40.
La Fontaine, Jean de.—(1621–95.) Writer of French fables, **vii,** 157; **viii,** 251, 283.
La Hogue, Victory off Cape (May, 1692), **vii,** 189.

Laibach, Congress of (1821), **ix,** 289.
Lake Bangweolo, **xiv,** 320.
Lake Borgne, English disperses American squadron on, **xii,** 39.
Lake Champlain, English forces seek to take the forts on, **xi,** 132.
Lallemant, Gabriel.—(1610–49.) French missionary to the New World. Martyred by Iroquois, **vi,** 309.
Lamarque, General.—(1770–1832.) French politician, **ix,** 339.
Lamartine, Alphonse M. L.—(1790–1869.) French poet, **vii,** 39, 63; **ix,** 211, 221, 225, 350, 351, 366; **x,** 30, 205, 213, 228; **xiii,** 61, 136, 186.
Lamb, Charles.—(1775–1834.) English essayist, **xiii,** 111.
Lamennais, Abbé de.—(1782–1854.) French philosophical writer, **ix,** 110.
Lamorcière, C. L. L.—(1806–65.) French general, **x,** 139, 211.
"Lamps of Architecture, The Seven," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 81.
Lancaster, Duke of.—**vi,** 64. *See* John of Gaunt.
"Lancelot and Elaine," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 464.
"Landlord, Tales of My," Scott's, **xiii,** 111, 113, 128.
Lanfranc, prelate and scholar.—(1005–88.) Prior of Bec. Intimacy with Hildebrand, whose influence led to his appointment as archbishop of Canterbury (era of William the Conqueror), **v,** 112; chief counsellor of William, and archbishop of Canterbury, 173; death, 176.
Langdon, John.—New England merchant, **xi,** 220.
Langham, Archbishop.—(*d.* 1376.) English prelate, **v,** 403.
Langton, Stephen.—(*d.*1228.) Archbishop of Canterbury, **v,** 230.
Languages, European, roots of, same as those of Sanskrit, **i,** 69,70.
Languedoc, Canal of, **viii,** 263.
Lansdowne, Lord.—(1780–1863.) English Whig politician and society leader, **xiii,** 254.
Laocoön, Sculptured group of the, **i,** 304; **iii,** 122, 126; **vi,** 192.
Laodicea, Phyrgia, famous for its tapestries, **iii,** 212.
Lao-tse.—(Born about 604 B. C.) Chinese philosopher, founder of Taoism, **i,** 177.
Laplace, Marquis.—(1749–1827.) French astronomer and mathematician, **vi,** 436; **vii,** 290.
Lar.—One of the Roman household deities (plural *Lares*), worshipped in a shrine of the home, **i,** 136.
La Rochefoucauld, François.—(1613–80.) French writer of maxims and moralist, **vii,** 157; **viii,** 252.
La Rochelle, Siege of, by Dukes of Anjou and Alençon, raised, and Huguenot defenders are elated, **viii,** 126, 127.
"Last Judgment" The, Michael Angelo's great painting, **vi,** 197, 199.
Latimer, Hugh.—(1485–1555.) English prelate and reformer, **vi,** 240, 259; chaplain to Henry VIII, 273; zeal as a reformer, 273; imprisoned by Mary in the Tower, 278; **xi,** 33.
Latin and Gothic races, coalition of the, **ix,** 283.
"Latter-day Pamphlets," Carlyle's, **vii,** 384; **xiii,** 229.
Laud, Archbishop.—(1573–1645.) English prelate, **viii,** 213, 215, 217; **xi,** 29, 36.
La Valette.—French Jesuit banker, **vi,** 327; **viii,** 318.
La Vallière, Duchesse de.—(1644–1710.) Mistress of Louis XIV, **vii,** 163; **viii,** 267, 275.
La Vendée, Desolating war of, **ix,** 123.
Law, Book of the (Hebrew), **i,** 175; discovered by Hilkiah in the Temple, **ii,** 332.
Lawrence, Major.—Defence of Fort Bowyer, Miss., **xii,** 37.
Laws of Greece and Rome, rich in moral wisdom, **iii,** 26; Roman laws, 40.
Law, John.—(1671–1729.) Banker and financier, **viii,** 297–299.
Layard, Sir Austen Henry.—(1817–94.) English diplomat, traveller, and archæologist. Theme: "Modern Archæology," **xiv,** 351; fall of Nineveh and Babylon, 353; search by Layard of forgotten empires, 356–358; excavator of Nineveh, 356; passion for adventure and travel, and gift of languages, 358–360; at mound of Nimrud, 361, 365; remarkable discoveries at, 367–369; receives grant from British Museum to enable him to prosecute his researches, 369; results published in his "Nineveh and Its Remains," and "Babylon and Nineveh," 370; at Mosul and sends excavated ancient monuments to British Museum, 370–372; his work on

"Monuments of Nineveh," 372; Mr. Rassam, his lieutenant, succeeds him in exploratory work, 372; finds obelisk and other relics of era of Shalmaneser II, 372, 373, 381; work of other Assyriologists and explorers in Greece, etc., 375–388.
"Lay of the Last Minstrel," Scott's, **xiii,** 83–85.
"Lays of Ancient Rome," Macaulay's, **xiii,** 251.
League of Augsburg (1686), **viii,** 283.
League of Sovereigns, European, **x,** 275.
Leah.—Jacob's wife, **ii,** 60.
"Learning," Bacon's treatise on "The Advancement of," **vi,** 413.
"Learning," "The Great" (Ta-heo), Confucius's, **i,** 168, 175.
Leavitt, Joshua, establishes "The Emancipator," **xii,** 215.
Lebanon, southern Syria, Mountains of, **ii,** 210; Mount, 216.
Le Brun, Charles.—(1619–90.) French historical painter, **viii,** 252.
Lech, Tyrol river, Gustavus II defeats Tilly at, in Thirty Years' War (1632), **viii,** 168.
Lecky, W. E. H.—(1838– .) English historian, **xiii,** 232, 241.
Ledru-Rollin, A. A.—(1807–74.) French democrat, **ix,** 366; **x,** 30.
Lee, Arthur.—(1740–92.) American statesman and diplomat, **xi,** 86, 92.
Lee, Charles.—(1731–82.) American Revolutionary general, **xi,** 117, 124, 125, 133, 140, 179.
Lee, Fort, New Jersey, captured by General Cornwallis (1776), **xi,** 124.
Lee, Henry, "Light-horse Harry" (1756–1818), of Revolutionary fame, **xii,** 321.
Lee, Richard Henry.—(1732–94.) American statesman, **xi,** 133, 137, 273.
Lee, Robert Edward.—(1807–70.) American general in Confederate service. Theme: "The Southern Confederacy," **xii,** 321; birth, ancestry, and education at West Point, 321, 322; marriage and personal appearance, 322; in Mexican War, 323; superintendent of West Point Military Academy, 323; serves in Texas, Colonel of 1st U. S. Cavalry, 323; resigns his commission in U. S. service (April, 1861), 324; organizes Southern forces in Civil War, and President Davis's military adviser, 327, 328; commands army of North Virginia (June, 1862), takes part in the Seven Days' Battles, and forces McClellan to raise siege of Richmond, 328, 329; invades Maryland and commands at Antietam and Fredericksburg, 333; defeats Federals under Hooker at Chancellorsville (May, 1863), 333; at Gettysburg and defeat, 336–340; Grant's hammering campaign and Lee's tactical manœuvring, 341; Confederacy losses and dearth of necessaries, 342; capitulation at Appomattox (April, 1865), 343; characteristics and qualities, 344–346, 348–350; president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. (1865–70), and death (Oct. 12), 353.
Legation, Moses' divine, **ii,** 122–124, 125.
Legations, Foreign, at Peking, threatened by "Boxers" (1900), **xiv,** 297.
"Legend of Good Women," Chaucer's, **vi,** 73.
Leges Publi.—Roman laws proposed by the consul and passed by the centuries, **iii,** 40.
Legislation, Mosaic, **ii,** 107; how secured in Greece and Rome, **iii,** 26; English, oppressive, **xi,** 47.
Legislator, Charlemagne as a, **v,** 82.
Legislature, New England Colonial (General Court), **xi,** 40.
Legislatures, State and National, **xi,** 195.
Legitimists and Orléanists, **x,** 228, 229.
Legouvé, Gabriel.—(1807– .) French littérateur quoted, **vii,** 24, 43.
Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm von.—(1646–1716.) German philosopher, **vii,** 169; **xiv,** 180.
Leipsic, besieged and taken in Thirty Years' War, **viii,** 168; battle of (Oct., 1813) breaks Napoleon's power, **ix,** 156, 158.
Leipsic, Luther's disputations at, **vi,** 234, 236.
Lenclos, Ninon de.—(1616–1706.) Frenchwoman of society, **vii,** 148.
Le Nôtre, André.—(1613–1700.) French landscape gardener and architect, **viii,** 252.
Leonidas, King of Sparta.—(*d.* 480 B. C.) **vii,** 57.
Leo the Great, Pope. — (390–461 A. D.). Foundation of the Papacy, **iv,** 359; develops the Roman Catholic power as an institution, 360; gives the Church a theocratic character and aim, 361; the Roman See when Leo enters (440 A. D.) on his pontificate, 362–365; birth, parentage, and missions undertaken, 367; represses the Manicheans and preserves unity of the faith, 370, 371; makes terms with Alaric and again with Genseric to save Rome, 372; earns title of Saint when the Church was last hope of

fallen Empire, 373, 375; secures primacy and authority of Roman See, 377-380; Papacy rooted firmly in his era, 380; claim of spiritual supremacy, 383; disseminates patristic literature, 389; beneficent services of early mediæval popes; 389; the man, his era and his work, 391-394; **vi**, 243, 244, 245.

Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici).—Pope (1513-21), sends Michael Angelo to quarry marble for nine years, **vi**, 212; 224, 233, 301.

Leopold, Prince, of Saxe-Coburg, **ix**, 241, 318.

Leopold, Prince, of Hohenzollern, **x**, 298.

Leopold II.—(1747-92.) Emperor of Holy Roman Empire (1790-92), coronation at Frankfort, **ix**, 139.

Lepanto, Battle of (1571), **v**, 349; **ix**, 315.

Lessing, Gotthold E.—(1729-81.) German poet and play writer, **xiii**, 430.

Le Tellier, F. Michel (Marquis de Louvois).—French minister under Louis XIV (1666-91), **vi**, 323, 325; **vii**, 157, 168; **viii**, 251, 264.

Leto (Latona).—Mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Artemis, **i**, 118, 120.

Leverrier, Urbain J. J.—(1811-77.) French astronomer, **vi**, 409.

Levi.—Joseph's brother, **ii**, 85.

Levi, Tribe of, **ii**, 99.

Levites instruct people in preparations for Passover, **ii**, 334.

Lewes, George Henry.—(1817-78.) English Comtist and philosophical writer. Scandal of his relations with George Eliot, **vii**, 353; "Life of Goethe," 354; his rationalism, 355; visits Continent with George Eliot, 357; death of, 385; **xiv**, 121.

Lewis, Sir G. Cornewall.—(1806-63.) English statesman, **x**, 338.

Lewis and Clarke's expedition across the Rocky Mountains, **xi**, 299.

Lexington, Battle of (April 19, 1775), **xi**, 51, 113, 236.

Leyden, John.—(1775-1811.) Scottish surgeon, poet, and Orientalist, **xiii**, 81.

Leyden jar, Invention of (1745), as an electric condenser, **xi**, 68, 69.

Liancourt, Duke of.—French royalist, **ix**, 43.

Libanius.—(*Circa*? 314 A. D.) Greek sophist, **v**, 142.

Liberals, English, **x**, 351, 354, 372.

"Liberator," The, Founding of, by W. Lloyd Garrison (1831), **xii**, 215.

Liberator, The (Daniel O'Connell), **x**, 89.

Liberty, countries where it is preferred to material power, **ii**, 151; personal, in Rome under the Emperors, **iii**, 74; right of Christian, **xi**, 25; religious, principles of, 27; Sons of, Societies in Massachusetts and Maryland, 224.

"Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality," **vi**, 227; reign of, under Marat, Danton, and Robespierre in French Revolution, **ix**, 87; watchwords of, **x**, 206.

Liberty and Absolutism, great contests between, **ix**, 115.

"Liberty or Death," legend on breasts of patriot forces, **xi**, 328.

Liege, Belgium, Frederic the Great seizes part of the territory of the bishop of, **viii**, 373.

Light Brigade, Sir Colin Campbell's, in the Crimean War, **x**, 187.

"Light Brigade, Charge of the," Tennyson's, **xiii**, 462.

Lightning rods, Franklin's use of, **xi**, 68.

Li Hung Chang.—(1823-1901.) Chinese statesman and viceroy. Theme: "The Far East," **xiv**, 255; operates against rebels of Shanghai, 256; general and governor of Kiangsu and serves on special embassies, 257; native dynasties of China, 259; intercourse with China by land, 257; by sea, 261; begins career during Opium War, 271; wins academic honors, 272; turns tide of Taiping rebellion, 277; with "Chinese Gordon" recovers Suchau from rebels, 278; causes leaders to be beheaded in spite of terms of capitulation, 278; created an earl, 279; connection with war with France, 289; viceroy at Tientsin, 293; mission to procure peace with Japan, 293; viceroy at Canton, 298; makes peace for China with allied Powers at close of "Boxer" rising (1900), 298; death, 299.

Limpopo river, South Africa, diamonds found in the, **xiv**, 346.

Lin.—Chinese Commissioner, captures English opium at Canton, **xiv**, 270.

Lincoln, Abraham.—(1809-65.) President of United States (1861-65), Gettysburg Address, **x**, 326; **xi**, 52, 221, 320; era of Civil War, theme: "Preservation of the Union," **xii**, 241; splitting rails (1830) at Sagamon, Ill., 241; appearance and character in early youth, 242; flat-boating, 242; in Black Hawk War, 243; village postmaster, 243; at age of 24, 243; innate greatness,

244; ambitious, aspires to politics, 245; stump orator, 246; in grocery business, then studies law, 247; surveyor, and Whig State legislator, 248; declares against slavery, 249; admitted to the bar, and settles at Springfield, Ill., 250; meets S. A. Douglas in debate, 251; elected to Congress (1846), 251; marries, 251; Herndon, his law partner and biographer, 253; as a qualified abolitionist and opposed to "Popular Sovereignty" he attacks Douglas and adds to his reputation, 264–267; speech at Cooper Institute, N. Y. (1859), 268; becomes President, 272; inaugural address, 275; Cabinet, 276; secession of the South and election of Davis as Confederate President, 273, 276; firing on Fort Sumter, 278; Bull Run, and McClellan in command, 281, 283; disasters and humiliations, 285; Burnside succeeds Pope and McClellan, 289; Fredericksburg and its reverses, 290; Decree of Emancipation (Jan. 1, 1863), 292; Hooker succeeds Burnside, and meets reverse at Chancellorsville, 293; Meade in chief command and defeats Lee at Gettysburg, 294; Grant captures Vicksburg, 294, and New Orleans is occupied by Union troops, 297; Grant given chief command, wins Chattanooga, and is made lieut.-general, 298, 299; his headquarters at Culpeper Court House, 303; Lee, and Grant's policy of attrition applied to his forces, 303, 304; Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox, 305; losses in men and money on both sides, 305, 306; achievements of Rosecrans, Thomas, Sherman, and Sheridan, and naval exploits of Farragut, Porter, and Foote, 306; Cabinet reconstruction, and reëlection of Lincoln (1864), 308; second inaugural, 309, 310; assassination, and burial in Illinois, 313; eulogy, 315–317; **xiv**, 218.

Lincoln, General Benjamin.—(1733–1810.) American general, **xi**, 148.

Lingard, John.—(1771–1851.) English Roman Catholic historian, **ix**, 272.

Lister, Lord.—(1827– .) Antiseptic method of bandaging in surgery, **xiv**, 463–466.

Listerism, or "chemical cleanliness" in surgical operations,—aseptic surgery established by Sir Joseph, now Lord, Lister, **xiv**, 466.

Liszt, Franz.—(1811–66.) Hungarian composer and pianist, **xiv**, 44–47, 58, 59, 61, 64–66.

Literary genius, **i**, 319.

Literary women of the 18th cent., **vii**, 265.

Literature, German, Carlyle's essays on, **xiii**, 202.

Literature, Greek, **i**, 311, 312; Roman, 312; of Latin races, 312; English, 313; Roman, **iii**, 275; its eclipse in the Dark Ages, **v**, 61.

Little, James L.—Devises the plaster-of-Paris splint, **xiv**, 467.

Liverpool, Lord.—English statesman, and premier (1812–27), **ix**, 219, 229, 244, 248; retirement, 255, 270; **x**, 65, 66, 68, 96.

"Lives of the Saints," **vi**, 302, 303.

Livingston, Robert R.—(1746–1813.) American jurist and statesman, **xi**, 100, 174, 191, 238, 275, 298, 337, 338; privilege granted to navigate waters of N. Y. State with steam, 350, 353.

Livingston, William.—(1723–90.) Governor of New Jersey, **xi**, 174, 191.

Livingstone, David.—(1813–73.) African missionary and traveller. Theme: "African Development," **xiv**, 303; era of, 306; "the world needs Africa," said he to Stanley, 307; youth, parentage, and education of, 309; enters African missionary service and labors for nine years near Kimberley, meets Robert Moffatt and marries his daughter, 309; death of the latter in Lower Zambesi, 309; begins explorations and wins his way by kindness to natives, 310, 311; discovers Lake Mweru and Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, 313; at Blantyre, in Nyassa highlands, where a church was built for natives, 314, 315; reaches Lake Ngami, 315; journeys of 1853–56, 12,000 miles in length, 316; Sir Roderick Murchison, to whom he dedicates his "Missionary Travels," 316, 317; returns to England from his third journey, reception and appearance, 317, 318; his "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi," 318; returns to Africa in 1866 and Stanley's successful search for him in 1871, 318, 319; his later researches and published account in "Last Journeys," 319; dies at Ilala, near south coast of Lake Bangweolo, May, 1, 1873, 320; accuracy of his geographical work and contributions to anthropology and natural history, 320, 321; brilliant and unsullied success, 321.

Livingstone, Edward, of La., Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet (1831–33), **xii**, 53.

Livius, Andronicus (Livy), Roman dramatic poet, of Greek birth.—(284–204 B. C.) His plays, **i**, 331, 352–354.

Lloyd, Mr.—His 1,300 mile journey from Lake Victoria to mouth of Congo, **xiv,** 322.
Loadstone, Polarity of, observed in China 1000 B. C., **xiv,** 262.
Loanda, Africa, **xiv,** 321.
Lobemba, Africa, Catholic fathers at, in 1894, **xiv,** 311.
Locke, John.—(1632-1704.) English philosopher, **vii,** 169, 279; **xiii,** 296.
Lockhart, John G.—(1794-1854.) Scottish author and biographer of Sir W. Scott, **xiii,** 69, 82, 111, 120, 124, 127, 225, 227; **xiv,** 84.
"Locksley Hall," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 454, 472.
Lodge, Henry Cabot.—(1850- .) American author, **xi,** 145.
Lodi, Napoleon at the Bridge of, **ix,** 116.
Logan, Stephen T.—Lincoln's law partner, **xii,** 250.
"Lohengrin," Wagner's drama of (1847), **xiv,** 42, 43, 46, 47, 58.
Lollards, in A. D. 1416, burned as heretics, **v,** 426; **vi,** 229.
Lombard, Peter.—Bishop of Paris (1159), **v,** 220; **vii,** 32.
Lombardi, Bona, **vii,** 70.
Lombards of Italy, in 8th century, **v,** 75; heavy tower (architecturally) of the, **vi,** 209.
Lombard wars of Charlemagne, **v,** 74.
Lombardy, Napoleon's conquest of (1796), **ix,** 115.
London, England, Fortifying of, by Alfred the Great, **viii,** 42.
Londonderry, Marquis of.—Takes part in defeating Reform Bill of 1832, **x,** 39.
London Philharmonic Society, **xiv,** 49.
Long, Crawford W.—(1815-78.) Georgia physician, performs minor surgical operations by anæsthetizing patients with ether, **xiv,** 476.
Long Island, New York, **xi,** 122, 141.
Longman, Thomas.—London publisher, **xiii,** 83, 265, 275.
Long Parliament, English (1640-60), **xiii,** 358.
Longstreet, James.—(1821- .) Confederate general in Civil War, **xii,** 286, 344, 350.
Longueville, Duchesse de.—(1619-79.) French society leader and sister of "the great Condé," **vii,** 228, 231, 232, 252.
Loo (Lu), Chinese State of, Confucius's labors for its reform, **i,** 150, 152.
"Lord of the Isles," Scott's, **xiii,** 100.
Lords of Committee for Plantations, **xi,** 75.
Lords of Trade, English, Franklin's appeal to, **xi,** 74.
Lord's Prayer, The. Grotius on, **xiii,** 297.
Lord's Supper, The, Observance of, **ii,** 438; Calvinistic difficulties about, **vi,** 341.
Lorenzo de' Medici.—*See* Medici, Lorenzo de'.
Lot.—Abraham's nephew, **ii,** 36, 51.
"Lotus Eaters," The, Tennyson's, **xiii,** 453.
Louis, Saint, IX of France.—(1215-70.) His crusade in 1248 A. D., **v,** 339.
Louis VII.—(1120-80.) King of France (1137-80), admires Becket, **v,** 271.
Louis XIII.—(1601-43.) King of France (1610-43), **viii,** 181, 186, 187; **x,** 296.
Louis XIV.—(1638-1715.) King of France (1643-1715), grinding monarchy of, **ii,** 150, 217, 221; **vi,** 243, 319; dragonnades of, 325; **vii,** 46, 145-177, 187-189; theme: "The French Monarchy," **viii,** 249; "le Grande Monarque," 249; his reign an epoch, 249; character, virtues, and defects, 250; notable men of his reign, 251, 252; proud but polite and affable, 252; immoral, yet outwardly religious, 253; jealous of his power and dignity, 253; love of glory, 254; playing a great part to courtiers as well as people, 255; magnificence, 256; his cardinals, and the Fronde, 256; consecrated monarch, 257; devout Catholic, 258; State and Church firmly knit together, 259; Protestantism only tolerated, 260; talent for governing, 261; administration and its chief officers, 262; French commerce and navy, 263; founding of academies and recognition of genius, 263, 264; war minister and general, 264; raid into Flanders, 265; its conquest called "glory," 266, 267; peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668), 267; La Vallière and Montespan, 267; war with Holland, 268, 269; peace of Nimeguen (1678), 271; more splendor, 272; arrogance towards other states and nations, 274; Versailles and its adulterous pleasures, 274-276; Mme. de Maintenon, 276; under Jesuits he revokes Edict of Nantes, 278; persecution of Protestants, 279; driven into exile, 280; war with England, Holland, Germany, and Spain (1688-97), 283; further war and its calamities on France, 286; curtailment of his possession, 288; **ix,** 26, 52, 190, 221, 338, 353, 361, 362; **x,** 301.
Louis XIV, Capefigue's Life of, **ix,** 111.
Louis XV.—(1710-74.) King of France (1710-74). Theme: "Remote Causes of

Revolution," **viii,** 293; inglorious reign and reckless, profitless expenditures, 293; heir of 70 years' misrule and author of new calamities, 294; legacy of debt from his predecessor, 296; John Law's financiering, 297–299; Mme. de Pompadour virtual ruler, 300; the poor and their oppressive burdens, 302; courtiers at Versailles, 303; era of privilege, vanity, and extravagance, 304–306; effeminacy and revelry, 307; pollutions and debaucheries, 307; traits of character and capacity, 309, 310; Mme. de Pompadour minister of the realm, 312; incidents of her ascendancy, 312, 313; expulsion of the Jesuits, 317; society disordered, inexperienced, and godless, 320; the people begin to meditate on causes of their miseries, 323; Encyclopedists attack sources of religious belief, 325; ribald blasphemers and morbid expounders of humanity, 326; revolution inevitable result, 327.

Louis XVI. — (1754–93.) King of France (1774–92). Accession and character, **ix,** 27; irresolute, 28; assembles the Notables, 29, 30; convenes the States-General, 31; yields to usurpation of third estate, 40; hesitates in face of revolution, 40, 41; mistrusts Mirabeau, 41; appears in National Assembly, 43; at demand of people goes to Paris, 47; Reign of Terror, 55; suspended, 57; impeached, condemned, and executed, 58; averse to civil war, 59; **xi,** 99.

Louis XVIII, of France.—(1755–1824.) **vii,** 291; **viii,** 61; restored from exile to the throne, **ix,** 78, 79; uneventful reign, 81, 88; troubles of, 93, 94, 96; character, 103; death, 102.

Louis Bonaparte.— (1778–1846.) King of Holland (1806–10), brother of Napoleon I, **x,** 204.

Louisburg, Cape Breton, taken by New England troops (1745), **xi,** 46.

Louisiana, purchase of, from France, **xi,** 298, 310.

Louis Napoleon.—*See* Napoleon III.

Louis Philippe.—(1773–1850.) King of the French (1830–48), **vii,** 103, 253; **ix,** 61, 114. Theme: "The Citizen King," 327; not legitimate heir, though an elected sovereign, 327, 328; nation in his day desired settled government, 328; wise, popular, and talented monarch, 329; Marquis de Lafayette, and his influences favoring Louis Philippe, 330–332; ministry, 334, 335; public distress, and disordered state of the nation, 336, 337; cholera visitation (1832), 337; Duchesse de Berri manœuvres to restore elder branch of Bourbons, 338; popular discontent and republican insurrection in Paris, 339; insurgent barricadings and their defeat, by energy of Soult, 340; the latter's ministry, 341; public improvements, 341; Thiers's premiership, 342–344; régime of Count Molé, and extension of Algerian colony, 345, 346; Arab war, and the storming of Constantine (1837), 346; railway mania, 347; Eastern affairs, 349; Thiers's administration, and its notable event — the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to banks of the Seine, 353; conflict of political parties, 355; Guizot minister, 357; returning prosperity (1841), 358; war in Algeria, 359; Spanish marriages, 361; *entente* between England and France, 362; corruption again rife and monetary crisis, 364, 365; revolution of 1848, 366; dethronement and exile, 369; **x,** 25, 161, 202, 204, 215, 217, 228, 229, 230, 240, 273.

Louvois, Marquis de.— (1641–91.) French statesman and Minister of War under Louis XIV, **vii,** 155, 160, 162, 202. *See,* also, Le Tellier, F. Michel.

Louvre, Paris, **x,** 226.

Love, Platonic sentiment, or a mystery of the soul, **vi,** 37, 38; inspirer of emotions, 38, Dante's, for Beatrice, 39, 41; of savages, 39; married, 40.

Lovejoy of Illinois, Case of, **xii,** 275.

"Lover's Tale," The, Tennyson's, **xiii,** 472.

"Love's Meinie," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 100.

Lowe, Robert (Viscount Sherbrooke).— (1811–92.) English politician, **x,** 351.

Lowell, Francis C.—Established cotton manufacturer in New England (1813), **xii,** 104.

Lowell, James Russell.— (1818–91.) American poet, essayist, and diplomat, his Lincoln Commemoration Ode, **xii,** 316; **xiv,** 167.

Loyalty, under feudal barons, **v,** 297.

Loyola, Ignatius.—(1491–1556.) Spanish prelate, soldier, and founder of the Society of Jesus. Theme: "Rise and Influence of the Jesuits," **vi,** 221, 299, 301; of noble blood and breeding, wounded at siege of Pampeluna (Pamplona), 302, 310; "Society of Jesus," 303; great influence, 303; his missionary disciples and their work, 304; confessors of

monarchs and labors in universities, 304; zeal and machinery of Jesuits, 305–307; their virtues, learning, and piety, 308; in perils, fastings, and fatigues, 309; his textbook—"Spiritual Exercises," 310; monastic code, 310; matures Jesuit Constitution and controls Council of Trent, 311; law of obedience, 311; the Jesuit has no individual conscience, his natural ties subordinate to will of General, 313; discipline, 316, 317; fall of the Jesuits, 317; loss of influence, 317; early Jesuits fanatical, ascetic, and religious, later ones proud, avaricious, and worldly, 320; their *esprit-de-corps*, 321; doctrine of expediency, 321; casuistry and absolutism, 323; political intrigues, 324, causes of their hatred and downfall, 325, 326; their bitter foe, Mme. de Pompadour, 327; opposed to reform, 328; Order suppressed (1773), 329; regain their power, 330; Society of Jesus a dangerous institution, 331.

Lubbock, Sir John.—(1834- .) [Lord Avebury.] English naturalist, **xiv,** 167, 191.

Lucan, Lord.—(1800–88.) British general in the Crimea, under Lord Raglan, and responsible for the charge of the Light Brigade, **x,** 187.

Lucan, Marcus.—(39–65 A. D.) Roman poet and prose writer, **vii,** 37.

Lucian.—(120–200 A. D.) Greek satirist and humorist, his "Dialogues," **i,** 374, 375.

Lucretius, Titus L. C.—(96–55 B. C.). Roman philosophic poet, his "De rerum Natura" (on the Nature of Things), **i,** 338, 339.

Ludwig II.—King of Bavaria, **xiv,** 55, 56.

Luke, the Physician, **ii,** 427; at Philippi, 428.

Lunéville, Treaty of (1801), **ix,** 195.

Luthen, Battle of, **viii,** 386.

Luther, Martin.—(1483–1546.) German reformer and translator of the Bible, heads the Protestant Reformation, central figure in the movement, **vi,** 217; preceded in his work by Savonarola, Huss and Jerome, Erasmus, and Wyclif, 217; character, manners, and gifts, 219; birth, origin, and religious bent, 220; monk, 221; reads Bible and is emancipated from mediæval ideas, deliverance and aspirations, 223; his theses affixed to gates of Wittenberg, 226, 227; Reformation takes its spiritual start, 230; theologian and Christian philosopher, 231; controversies and disputations, 234; triumph at Leipsic, 236; circulation of Scriptures, 237–239; right of private judgment, 241, 242; idol and oracle of Germany, 243; champion of a new civilization, 245; arrogant and dogmatic he defies the Pope, 246; demolitions and destructions of old things, 247; burns Papal bull, 247; abolishes the Mass, 247; marries Catherine Bora and prepares hymns and songs for worship, 248; translates Bible, 249; makes liturgies and creeds, 249; at Diet of Worms, 250; declining years and last days of honor and victory, 251.

Lutterworth, Leicestershire, Wyclif in 1375 rector of, where he died in 1384, **v,** 407.

Lutzen, Victory of Gustavus II at (1632), **viii,** 168.

Luxembourg, Duc de.—(1628–95.) French marshal, **viii,** 268; **xiii,** 33.

Luxemburg, Treaty of (1867), **x,** 294; Duchy of, 237, 292, 293, 294.

Luynes, Duc de.—(1578–1621.) French courtier, era of Louis XIII, **viii,** 186, 188.

"Lycidas," Milton's, **xiii,** 460.

Lycurgus.—(*Circa* 9th cent. B.C.) Traditional author of laws and institutions to the Spartans, **iii,** 27; under him the citizen belonged to the State, 28.

Lydia of Philippi.—Converted by Paul and aids his work, **ii,** 427.

Lyell, Sir Charles.—(1797–1875.) British geologist, **xiv,** 162.

Lyndhurst, Lord. — (1772–1863.) English jurist and statesman, **ix,** 269; **x,** 38, 61, 335; **xi,** 210.

Lyon, Mary.—(1797–1849.) Founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, **vii,** 300.

Lyons, Edmund, Lord.—(1790–1858.) English admiral and diplomat, **x,** 185.

Lyons, France, Rioting at, **ix,** 336.

Lysander.—(*d.* 395 B. C.) Spartan commander, **i,** 275.

Lysias.—(458–380 B. C.) Attic orator. Socrates refuses his assistance at his trial, **i,** 277; fertile writer of orations, 362, 363.

Lysias. — Syrian noble, regent for King Antiochus when the latter set out for Persia, **ii,** 388; Judas Maccabæus routs his forces (166 B. C.), 390–393; guardian of King's son, 394; lays siege to Jerusalem, 395; slain, 396.

Lysippus.—(372–316 B. C.) Greek sculptor, favorite sculptor of Alexander the Great, **i,** 309; sculptures of, **iii,** 121–123, 126.

Lystra, a city in Lycaonia, Asia Minor, labors and conversion of the Apostle Paul at, **ii,** 421, 426.

Lytton, Edward Bulwer, Lord.—(1803-73.) English novelist, **vii,** 348, 349, 372.

M.

Ma.—Egyptian goddess of truth, **i,** 34.

Mabillon, Jean.—(1632-1707.) French Benedictine and scholar, **viii,** 252.

Macao, Chinese seaport open to foreign trade, **xiv,** 267.

Macaulay, Thomas B., Lord.—(1800-59.) English essayist, poet, historian, and statesman, sees no good in the Tories, **vii,** 198; man-of-letters, 291; masterpieces of, 372; quoted, **viii,** 244; brilliant speeches, **ix,** 254; political reformer, **x,** 26; Whig leader, 29; enters Parliament (1830), 53; minister in office, 66; Liberal and Whig, 89; historian, 97; scholar, 317; Gladstone on, 327; vast learning, 328; essays, 370; genius, **xi,** 258; theme: "Artistic Historical Writing," **xiii,** 245; eloquence as a speaker, though impetuous and dogmatic in debate, 245; letters his passion, and great reader, 246; birth, family, and Scotch descent, 246, 247; not in sympathy with the Calvinism of his father, 248; his greatness intellectual rather than moral, 249; wins fellowship at Cambridge, 250; called to the bar, 251; his "Lays of Ancient Rome," 251; article on "Milton" in Edinburgh Review, 252; guest at Holland House, 253; essays on Macchiavelli, Dryden, and Hallam's "Constitutional History," 255; enters Parliament and becomes leading orator, 256; resigns and becomes member of Supreme Council in India, 257; essays on Chatham, Bacon, and Boswell's "Life of Johnson," 258; returns from India, wealthy, and devotes himself to his pen, 260; Sydney Smith's characterization, 262; visits Italy, and refuses office of Judge Advocate, 263; war secretary under Lord Melbourne, 263; writes essays on Clive, Warren Hastings, and Frederick the Great, 264, 265; "Miscellanies," 265; later essays, 266; Paymaster of the Forces under a Whig administration, 267; retires from public life and writes his "History of England," 267, 268; erroneous views about America, 271, 272; large sums paid him for his History, 275; again in Parliament as member for Edinburgh, 276; created a Peer, 278; resigns politics and retires to "Holly Lodge," Kensington, 279; sympathies, preferences, and tastes, 280, 281; death and burial in Westminster Abbey, 282; great master of literary composition, 283; at college with Tennyson, 452; his sister, Lady Trevelyan, **xiv,** 89.

Macaulay, Zachary.—English philanthropist and father of Lord Macaulay, **x,** 52.

Maccabees, The.—**ii,** 386, 395; **ix,** 303. *See* Judas Maccabæus.

McClellan, George B.—(1826-85.) American general in command of Union forces in Civil War, **xii,** 283; failure and retirement, 285, 287; at Chapultepec, 323; in Civil War, 327-330, 341, 346, 350.

McCulloch *v.* Maryland, Case of, **xi,** 348, 352.

McDowell, General.—(1818-85.) Defeated by Beauregard at Battle of Bull Run (July, 1861), **xii,** 281.

Macedonia, **x,** 154.

Macedonian conquest, influence on Greek architecture, **iii,** 103.

Macedonian mountaineers, **ix,** 291, 299.

Macedonian Phalanx, The terrible, **iii,** 249.

Machpelah, Cave of, in Hebron, **ii,** 84, 86.

Mackintosh, Sir James.—(1765-1832.) Scottish philosopher, on Epicurus, **i,** 230; **vii,** 280, 289, 292, 354; **x,** 52, 60, 67.

McLane, Louis.—Secretary of Treasury in Jackson's Cabinet, **xii,** 53, 65.

McMahon, Duke of Magenta. — (1808–93.) French marshal, **x,** 242, 243, 299.
McNeil, Sir John.—British representative at Court of Shah of Persia, **xiv,** 360.
McPherson, James B.—(1828–64.) American general in Civil War, **xii,** 349.
Macready, Wm. C.—(1793–1873.) English tragedian, **xiii,** 302.
Madeleine, Church of the, at Paris, **i,** 299; **vi,** 202; **ix,** 367.
"Madewaska" (afterwards "The Tennessee" U. S. warship), **xiv,** 227.
Madison, James.—(1751–1836.) President, eulogizes Franklin in Congress, **xi,** 101; 155, 191, 198, 286, 297, 319, 332.
Madonna, Raphael's painting of the, **vi,** 199.
Magdeburg, Germany, Luther at schools of, **vi,** 220; sack of, **viii,** 168.
Magdeburg Opera, **xiv,** 33.
Magi, learned priestly caste in ancient Persia, **i,** 61.
Magism, worship of the elements of nature, **i,** 58.
Magna Charta, English (1215 A. D.), **vi,** 242.
"Magna Charta of American liberties," **xi,** 176.
Magnan, General.—**x,** 210, 212.
Magne-crystallic force, **xiv,** 415.
"Magnetic condition of all matter," **xiv,** 414.
Magnetism and Electricity, Faraday's researches and discoveries in, **xiv,** 400; relations between light and magnetism, 410.
Magnetization of light, **xiv,** 411.
Magneto-electric induction, **xiv,** 409.
Magneto-electric telephone, **xiv,** 433.
Mahmoud, Sultan.—Suppresses Christian insurrection at Constantinople, **ix,** 290, 303.
Mahometan and Mogul empires, **viii,** 295, 320.
Mahommedan, infidels, **x,** 152.
Maid of Orleans. *See* Joan of Arc.
Maidstone, Disraeli's maiden speech at, **x,** 334.
Maintenon, Mme. de.—(1635–1719.) Second wife of Louis XIV; a tool in hands of Jesuits, **vi,** 325; "The Political Woman," **vii,** 46, 47, 145; birth, 146; rise from humble life, 146; ambition, 147; at Abbé Scarrow's receptions, 148; marriage, 149; governess of King's children and society queen, 150; intimacy with King, 151; character and dispositions contrasted with Montespan, 152; married to Louis XIV, 154; marriage kept secret, 155; power, influence, and ambition, 156, 157; devotion to King, 163; her sway over him, 164; wise and virtuous, 165; intolerant in religion, 166–169; Bossuet's influence, 170; hostile to Fénelon, 172; her influence favorable to morality and learning, 173–175; reign a usurpation, 176; reputation aspersed, 176; humiliations, 177; death and character, 177, 178, 232, 247; **viii,** 276, 278, 280, 283, 313.
Mainz, University of, **ix,** 139.
Maistre, Count Joseph. — (1753–1821.) French royalist and ultramontanist, **ix,** 110, 220.
Malakoff, Sebastopol, Crimea, **x,** 193, 194.
Malebranche, Nicolas.—(1638–1715.) French metaphysician, **vii,** 169, 172; **viii,** 252.
Malherbe, François de. — (1555–1628.) French poet, **vii,** 231.
Malone, Edmund. — (1741–1812.) Shaksperian critic, on Shakspeare's "Henry VI," **xiii,** 292, 293, 302.
Malory, Sir Thomas.—Quoted, **xii,** 345; prose history of Knights of the Round Table, **xiii,** 463.
Malplaquet, Battle of (Sept., 1709), **vii,** 207.
Malvern Hill, Va., Battle of (July 1, 1862), **xii,** 329, 350.
Mamre, Plain of, **ii,** 36.
Man, Descent of, Darwinian account of, **xiv,** 189.
Manassas, Va., Battle of (Bull Run), **xii,** 350.
Manasseh.—Blessed of Jacob, **ii,** 84.
Manchester, England, Free-trade agitation, **x,** 78; repeal of corn duties, 81, 82, 90.
Manchester, School of Political Economists, **x,** 221, 339.
Manchu, conquest of China (1644), **xiv,** 265.
Mancini.—Niece of Cardinal Mazarin of France, **viii,** 275.
"Manfred," Byron's, **xiii,** 172.
Manhattan Island, N. Y., **xi,** 122, 124.
Manichæism, the creed which ascribes the created universe to two antagonistic principles—good and evil, **i,** 63.
Manicheans and their heresies, **iv,** 259, 286–288, 291, 298, 299; capital punishment inflicted on them by Theodosius, 341.
Manin, Daniele.—(1804–57.) Italian patriot, **x,** 104, 128.
"Manners of the Great," Thoughts on the, **vii,** 301, 312.
Mannheim, Baden, **ix,** 171.
Mansard, Jules.—(1645–1708.) French architect, **viii,** 252.

Mansfeld, Count.—(1580–1626.) German soldier of fortune, **viii,** 147, 153.
Mansfeld, Germany, Luther at School at, **vi,** 220.
Mansfield, Lord.—Chief-Justice Marshall compared with, **xi,** 361.
Marat, Jean Paul.—(1743–93.) French revolutionist, **viii,** 324; **ix,** 41, 57–59, 87.
Marbury, Case of, **xi,** 345, 346.
Marcet's (Mrs.) "Conversations on Chemistry," **xiv,** 395, 396.
March, Countess of, **vii,** 70.
"Märchen," Goethe's, **xiii,** 416.
Marck, Count de, **ix,** 48.
Marconi, William.—Italian electrician (1875– .) Experiments in wireless telegraphy, **xiv,** 425.
Marco Polo.—(1255–1323.) Venetian traveller; travels and maritime adventures, **vi,** 95, 96, 98; visits court of Great Khan of Tartary, 96; influence on later mariners and discoverers, **xiv,** 261.
Marcus Aurelius.—(121–180 A. D.) Roman Emperor (161–180 A. D.), teacher of morality, **i,** 231, 242; exemplifies "the Glory of Rome," **iv,** 105; a model of human virtue, 106; family and youth, 107; adopted by Antoninus Pius, whom he later on succeeds as Emperor, 107; his philosophical "Meditations," 108, 113; his military services, 108, 109; the column at Rome commemorating his victories, 109; succession of his cruel son Commodus, 111; persecution of the Christians, 110–112; his "Meditations" kin to the discourses of Epictetus, 113–116; lives for the happiness of his subjects, 117; precious thoughts of his writings, 120; prosperity of the empire under him. 122–127; his wife an abandoned and profligate woman, 128; evils coexisting with prosperity, 131; his sweetness and serenity, 133; **vii,** 195, 377, 389; **viii,** 44, 102, 156, 239; **ix,** 109; **x,** 159.
Marengo, Battlefield of (1800), **vi,** 188; **ix,** 124.
Marey, Prof. Jules.—(*b.* 1830.) French physiologist, **xiv,** 484.
Margaret, Saint, **vii,** 73.
Margaret of Anjou, **vii,** 102.
Margaret Tudor.—(1489–1541.) **viii,** 94.
Marguerite de Valois.—(1563–1615.) **viii,** 120.
Mariamne.—Sister of Aristobulus, high-priest, and wife of Herod the Great, **ii,** 404; executed by Herod, 495, 406.
"Mariana," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 443, 453.
Maria Theresa.—(1717–80.) Empress of Austria, **viii,** 102; Voltaire praises her beauty, 312; appeals to her Hungarian nobles, 375; quarrel with Frederic the Great for wresting Silesia from her dominions, 374; leads to Seven Years' War (1756–63), 379; disastrous to Austria, 382, 388; sympathy for her, 390; **ix,** 41; **x,** 155.
Marie Antoinette.—(1756–93.) Queen of France, **ix,** 41.
Marie de' Médicis.—(1573–1642.) Wife of Henry IV of France, **viii,** 136, 182, 186, 193.
Marie Louise.—(1791–1847.) Empress of France, **ix,** 147, 151, 152.
Marienburg, Battle of, **viii,** 353.
Mariette, Auguste E.—(1821–81.) French Egyptologist, **i,** 31.
Marillac, Marshal.—**viii,** 199.
Mariners' compass discovered by ancient Chinese, **xiv,** 262.
Maritime Discoveries, **vi,** 95. *See* Columbus, Christopher.
Marius, Caius, Roman general.—(? 155–86 B. C.) The Roman legion after his era, **iii,** 264.
Mark, the apostle, with Saul and Barnabus in Cyprus, **ii,** 418.
Markham, Sir Clements.—(*b.* 1830.) English traveller and geographer, **xiv,** 325.
Marlborough, Duchess of.—(1660–1744.) A "Woman of the World" and celebrated favorite of Queen Anne, **vii,** 181; birth, 182; contrasted with Mme. de Maintenon, 181, 182; marriage, 184; beauty and majestic figure, 185; corresponds with Princess Anne under assumed names of "Mrs. Morley" and "Mrs. Freeman," 186; accompanies Mrs. Morley (Princess Anne) to Chatsworth, 187; her husband created a duke, 187; Princess Anne becomes Queen (1702), 193; and the Duchess rises to power and influence at court, 193–196; high connections, 193; her worldliness, 194; arrogance, 195; strained relations with the Queen, 197; Harley (Earl of Oxford) intrigues against the Duchess and uses Queen's lady's-maid (Abigail Hill) to undermine her influence, 200; is supplanted in favor by "Mrs. Masham" (Mdlle. Hill), 203; breach widens between Queen and the imperious Duchess, 205; is dismissed by Anne, 206; Dean Swift becomes her enemy, 211; is accused of peculation in office, 211; is disgraced while her

husband is dismissed from office, 215; death of the Duke makes her richest woman in England, 218; her last days, 221; death, 222; her character, 222–224; **viii,** 102; **x,** 61, 302.

Marlborough, Duke of.—(1650–1722.) Famous English general and statesman, **vii,** 183, 184, 187; sent to the Tower for complicity in Jacobite intrigues, 189; restored to favor, and made general of troops in Flanders, 190; military fame, 193; Tory jealousy of him, 196; wins battle of Ramilles (1706), 201; dismissed from office, 215; resides abroad for a time, 216; has paralytic fit, 217; his great wealth and death, 218; **viii,** 157, 168, 251, 286, 346; **ix,** 105, 116, 175, 361, 362.

"Marmion," Scott's, **vii,** 330.

Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.—(1774–1852.) French marshal under Napoleon, **ix,** 218.

Marquette, Père.—(1637–75.) French Jesuit missionary and explorer in prairies of western wilderness, **vi,** 309.

Marriage, Confucius's view of the great object of, **i,** 171; his failure to recognize sanctity of, 171.

Mars, Roman deity, god of war, **i,** 47.

Marschner, Heinrich.—(1795–1861.) German composer. His "Hans Heiling," **xiv,** 30.

Marseillaise, The (French war song), 1792, **vii,** 57.

Marseilles, Massacres at, **ix,** 202.

Marshall, John.—(1755–1835.) American jurist, **xi,** 253; chief-justice, 258, 319; "One Supreme Court," 324; the "Expounder of the U. S. Constitution," 325; birth, family, and personal appearance, 326, 327; joins the minute men in the army, 328; military services, 329; admitted to the bar, 330; member of the Virginia legislature, 331; supports measures of Washington's administrations, 333; accepts with Pinckney and Gerry special mission to France, 334; returns, becomes Congressman and supports Adams's administration, 336; becomes Secretary of State, 338; on the right of confiscation, 342; becomes chief-justice, 343, 344; his delivered opinions and questions of constitutional law decided by him, 344; upholds supremacy of the constitution over the acts of the national and the State legislatures, 347–349; sustains the general government in its power to regulate commerce unhindered by the States, 349, 350; his renderings on international law, 353, 354; decisions on prize cases, 357–360; personal characteristics, 361.

Mars Hill, Paul's discourse on, **ii,** 431.

Marston Moor, Battle of (1644), **viii,** 158, 221, 243.

Martial, Marcus Valerius.—(43–104 A. D.) Latin poet and epigrammatist, **i,** 343.

Martignac, Jean Baptiste de.—French statesman, **ix,** 216.

Martin, Henri.—(1810–83.) French historian, quoted, **vii,** 158; **viii,** 281.

Martin, Luther, of Maryland.—(1744–1826.) American lawyer, **xi,** 299.

"**Mary, Queen,**" of England, Tennyson's drama of, **xiii,** 466, 471; Miss Bateman's acting of the part of in the play, 471.

Mary II, wife of William III of England, becomes Queen (1689), **vii,** 187; dies of smallpox (1694), 190.

Mary of Modena, Queen of James II of England.—(1658–1718.) **vii,** 183, 192.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.—(1542–87.) **vi,** 325; **vii,** 372; **viii,** 72, 94–97, 100, 361.

Mary Tudor's ("Bloody Mary") era.—(1516–58.) **xiii,** 466, 468.

Masaccio, T. Guido, Italian painter (1402–43), studies anatomy, **vi,** 194.

"Masaniello," Auber's opera of, **xiv,** 30.

Mascagni, Pietro.—(*b.* 1863.) Italian composer, **xiv,** 67.

Masham, Mrs. (Abigail Hill).—Intimate of Queen Anne, **vii,** 200, 202, 203, 217. *See* Hill, Abigail.

Mashonaland, Africa, farms in, **xiv,** 336, 344.

Mason, Jeremiah.—(1768–1848.) American lawyer and politician, **xi,** 185, 210.

Masonic movement, Anti-, **xii,** 77, 78.

Massachusetts, Pilgrims in, **xi,** 35–37.

Massillon, Jean Baptiste.—(1663–1742.) French pulpit orator, **vii,** 157; **viii,** 251.

Matabeleland and Mashonaland, gold-bearing areas of, **xiv,** 346.

Material Life of the Ancients, **iii,** 195.

Matilda, Countess, of Tuscany.—(1046–1115.) **vi,** 213.

Mattathias, Jewish priest and father of Judas Maccabæus.—(*Circa* about 170 B. C.) Refuses to join Antiochus IV against his Jewish countrymen, **ii,** 383; a fugitive, but restores the law, 384; death of and mourning for, 386.

Matter, Motion, and Force, **xiv,** 124, 125.

Matthias, Emperor of Germany.—(1557–1619.) **viii,** 146.

"Maud," Tennyson's, **xiii**, 462.
Maupas, M., French Prefect of Police, **x**, 210, 220.
Maurice, F. Denison.—(1805–72.) English divine, **xiii**, 446; **xiv**, 108.
Maut, consort of Ammon, in Egyptian myth Mother Nature, **i**, 34.
Mavrokordatos, Alex.—(1791–1865.) Heroic Greek chieftain, at Napoli di Romania, **ix**, 295; becomes President of Greece (1821), 295, at Missolonghi, 300, 304, 313.
Maxentius, Roman Emperor.—(306–312 A. D.) Declares war against Constantine (the Great), **iv**, 150.
Maximilian, Archduke, in Mexico, **x**, 235, 236, 239, 295.
Maximilian I, Duke of Bavaria.—(1573–1651.) Aids Ferdinand II in Thirty Years' War on Catholic side, **viii**, 148, 152.
Maximilian II.—**viii**, 146.
Maxims, Chinese, recited as a religious ritual, **xiv**, 267.
"May, The Promise of," Tennyson's, **xiii**, 471.
Mayas, The, of Central America, **xiv**, 389.
Mayenne, Duke of, leads the Catholic forces in the War of the League against Henry of Navarre, **viii**, 130.
Maynooth College Grant, **x**, 358.
Maynooth Roman Catholic College, **x**, 78, 329, 359.
"May Queen," The, Tennyson's, **xiii**, 443, 453.
Mazarin, Jules.—(1602–61.) French statesman and cardinal, **vii**, 167; **viii**, 171, 202, 204, 256, 260–262, 275; **ix**, 106, 183, 338.
Mazzini, Jewish, **vii**, 383.
Mazzini, Joseph.—(1805–72.) Italian patriot, joins the Carbonari, **x**, 109–111; founds Association of Young Italy, 111; seeks to make Italy a republic, 112, 122, 135. failure and flies to England, 113; returns (1848) to Italy, 114; member of Constituent Assembly with Garibaldi, 128; at Naples, 138; here Garibaldi holds aloof from his republican patriot, 138; indiscretion of, 143; 104, 106, 109.
Meade, Geo. G.—(1815–72.) American general, succeeds Hooker as general-in-chief in Civil War, **xii**, 294; his victory over the Confederates at Gettysburg (July 3, 1863), 294.
Mecænas, Villa of, at Tivoli, **iii**, 108.
Mecca, Arabia, Railroad to, **xiv**, 380.
Mechanical and useful arts among the Ancients, **iii**, 195.
Mechanicsville, Battle of (June, 1862), **xii**, 329.
Mediæval Cathedrals, **vi**, 189, 209.
Mediæval Chants, **vi**, 248.
Mediæval despotism, **vi**, 246.
Mediæval philosophy, **vi**, 220.
Mediæval Popes, **ix**, 121.
Mediæval Theology. *See* Anselm, Saint.
Medici, Catharine de.—(1519–89.) Wife of Henry II of France, **vi**, 327; **viii**, 85, 116, 120, 129.
Medici, Cosmo de.—His interest in and gifts to Galileo, **vi**, 446.
Medici, Lorenzo de'.—(1449–92.) Florentine statesman and patron of letters, **vi**, 147, 189; **viii**, 251.
Medicine and Surgery, **xiv**, 445. *See* Virchow, Rudolf.
"Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius. *See* the latter.
Mediterranean, The, **viii**, 236, 262, 263; **x**. 153, 222.
Mediterranean Islands, tribes that early settled them, **xiv**, 385.
Melanchthon, Philip.—(1497–1560.) German Protestant Reformer, **vi**, 219.
Melanie, Princess.—Wife of Prince Metternich, **ix**, 181.
Melbourne (Wm. Lamb), **Lord.**—(1779–1848.) English statesman, **x**, 37, 41, 42, 49, 51, 56, 57, 65, 322.
Melchizedek.—Priest-King of Canaan, **ii**, 34; blesses Abram, 36; reign of (time of Abraham), **xiv**, 378.
Mélun, France, **vii**, 36.
Memnon, sitting statues of, at Thebes, **iii**, 112.
Memphis, Egypt, **i**, 33, 39, 40; **ii**, 64, 74; worship of the sacred bulls of, 91.
Memphis, Pyramid of Cheops at, **iii**, 87.
Mencius (Meng-tse).—Chinese philosopher (4th cent. B. C.), writings of, **i**, 175.
Mendelssohn, Jakob.—(1809–47.) German composer and musician, **xiv**, 58, 62.
Menes.—(?4445 B. C.) Founder first dynasty of Egyptian Kings, **i**, 31.
Mentchikof, Prince.—(1672–1729.) Russian statesman and soldier, **viii**, 348, 353, 363; **x**, 165, 171, 172, 188.
Menu (or Manu), Laws of, code of the traditional lawgiver of the Hindus, **i**, 57, 69; written in Brahmanic age, 76; Hindu pantheism in, 77, 78–80.

Mephibosheth.—Son of Jonathan, **ii,** 175.
Mephistopheles, character in Goethe's "Faust," **xiii,** 432, 433, 434, 435.
"Mercure de France," Châteaubriand a contributor to, **ix,** 200.
Mercury (Nebo), Roman deity, **i,** 47.
Mère Angelique.—**vii,** 140.
Meribah, Waters of, **ii,** 130.
Merivale, Charles. — (1808–93.) English divine and historian, **xiii,** 452.
Merovingian dynasty, Princes of, **v,** 59; European society in 11th cent. contrasted with that under, 108.
Merrie England, in era of Queen Elizabeth, **viii,** 74.
"Merrimac" Monitor, **xiv,** 218; battle with the "Monitor," 220, 238, 239.
Merton, Battle of, **viii,** 35.
Mesopotamia, Plains of, **ii,** 30.
Mesopotamians, Great gods of, **i,** 45; study of astronomy among, 47.
Messiah, Advent of, prophesied by Isaiah, **ii,** 317, 318; prophecy fulfilled, 407.
Metempsychosis, Egyptian belief in doctrine of, **i,** 35.
Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel.—(1773–1859.) Austrian statesman and diplomatist, **vii,** 237; **viii,** 188, 203; **ix,** 137, 187, 205, 219, 235, 246, 248, 278, 344; theme: "Conservatism," 137; represents absolutism in governing, 138; birth, family, and early studies, 138, 139; a courtier with elegant manners and lively wit, 139; attaché in London to Netherlands embassy, 139; at Vienna and marriage, 139; ambassador to Dresden, 140; learns here much of politics, arts and letters, 140; embassy to Berlin, 141; becomes distinguished, agent of absolute sovereign, 143; transferred to Paris (1806), 145; concludes with Napoleon (1807) treaty of Fontainebleau at close of Austro-French War, 146; studies at Paris character and designs of Napoleon, 147; his pen portrait of Napoleon, 147–150; recalled to Vienna (1809) and made minister of foreign affairs, 151; Napoleon marries Marie Louise on divorcing Josephine, 153; second visit to Paris, 153; returns to Vienna, 154; his policy in crisis of 1811–12, 155; battle of Leipsic fatal to Napoleon (Oct., 1813), 157, 158; at Congress of Vienna (1814–15), and quarrel with Russian Emperor (Alexander I), 159, 160; administrator of Austria, burdens of State, 166; policy toward foreign Powers, 167; his conservatism fatal to progress and popular liberty, 168; opposed to universities and liberal ideas, 169; at Congress of Troppau (1820), 173; visits Italy and on to Hanover, 174, 175; his thirty years' tyranny, 178; private life, marriage, services, and character, 179–183; **x,** 161, 205, 239, 265, 272, 273, 277, 355.
Metternich, Princess.—Interested in Wagner's "Tannhäuser," **xiv,** 51. *See* Melanie, Princess.
Metz, Louis Napoleon at defences of, **x,** 242; Marshal Bazaine at, 243, 246; retires within lines of; 249, fall of, 250.
Mexican War (May, 1846–Sept., 1847) fought to a successful close, **xii,** 228.
Mexico, Aaron Burr's design to establish a monarchy in, **xi,** 299.
Mexico, City of, great Calendar stone found at, **xiv,** 390.
Mexico, The French in, **x,** 236, 293.
Meyerbeer, Giacomo.—(1791–1864.) German opera composer, **xiv,** 30, 31, 34, 35, 40, 62.
Miall, Edward.—(1809–81.) English advocate of Church disestablishment, **x,** 359.
Miaulis, Andreas.—Greek admiral, with his fire-ships destroys Turkish fleet in Greek Archipelago (1822), **ix,** 298, 310, 312.
Micah, House of, like a feudal castle, **ii,** 137.
Michael Angelo. — (1475–1564.) Italian painter and sculptor, **i,** 165, 285, 286, 289; paints the saints and sibyls in Sistine Chapel, 293; grandeur of his figures, 307; courted criticism, 309; contrasted with Polygnotus, 311; his statue of Moses, 305; love of mysteries, **ii,** 128; the "Moses" of, **iii,** 125; theme: "The Revival of Art," **vi,** 183; one of the great lights of the new civilization, 183; reproduced the glories of Grecian and Roman art, 184; advanced civilization and became benefactor of world, 185; birth of an illustrious family, 189; attracts attention of Lorenzo de' Medici, 190; intimate of the palace and adopted as one of Prince's family, 190; as a sculptor, 192; his Venus de' Medici, Apollo Belvedere, Laocoön, and Dying Gladiator, 192; receives Da Vinci's mantle, 195; paints ceiling of Sistine Chapel, 195; assists Da Vinci in decorating ducal palace at Florence, 195; paints his "Last Judgment," 197; famous cartoons, 198; architect, 201–203; work on St. Peter's, Rome, 202; his "Moses," 202; revives imperishable models of classical ages, 208;

impulse given by him to art, with new ideas, 211; character and manners, 211; sonnets, 213; stern integrity and allegiance to duty, 214; benevolence, death, 214; **vii,** 25, 158, 227, 250, 278, 382; **viii,** 185, 239; his decoration of the Sistine Chapel, **xi,** 199.

Michael, Saint, the archangel, **vii,** 73, 98.

Michaud, Joseph F.—(1767–1839.) French writer on the Crusades, **ix,** 221.

Michelet, Jules.—(1798–1874.) French historian, **vi,** 208; **ix,** 221.

Michigan applies (1836) for admission into the Union, **xii,** 222.

Michmash, Battle of, **ii,** 161.

Middle Ages, Spiritual despotism of, **i,** 40; yeomanry sports of, 127; cathedrals of, 299; ideas of, **ii,** 32; wisdom of, 115; of feudal Europe, 148; Germany and Italy in, 137; anarchy of, 150; **vi,** 219, 221, 223, 224, 239, 243, 248; **vii,** 29, 32, 37, 43, 69, 70, 88, 113, 115, 117, 120–123, 128, 131, 133, 142; **xi,** 204.

Middlebrook, N. J., **xi,** 141.

"Middlemarch," George Eliot's novel, **vii,** 379–381, 385.

Midian, Land of, **ii,** 101, 129.

Midland Counties of England, George Eliot's description of, **vii,** 364.

"Midsummer Night's Dream," Shakspeare's, **xiii,** 302, 312.

Midwifery, Lord Lister's work in, **xiv,** 465.

Mignet, François A. M.—(1796–1884.) French historian, **vii,** 249.

"Mignon," Goethe's creation of, **xiii,** 426, 427.

Mikado of Japan, The, restored to his ancient power, **xiv,** 291, 292; Li Hung Chang at the court of, 293.

Milan, See of, Importance of, in Ambrose's day, 252; cathedral of, **vi,** 202, 207.

Milbanke, Miss, Byron's marriage with (1815), and separation from (1816), **xiii,** 158.

Military aggrandizement, Frederic the Great's national policy of, **viii,** 399.

Military ambition, and lust of conquest, Egyptian, **i,** 37.

Military Art in the Nations of Antiquity (Weapons, Engines, Discipline), **iii,** 237.

Mill, John Stuart.—(1806–73.) English philosophical writer, **i,** 271; **vii,** 291, 388.

Miller, Mr. Justice.—**xi,** 362.

"Mill on the Floss," The, George Eliot's, **vii,** 367, 370, 384.

Milnes, R. Monckton, Lord Houghton.—(1809–85.) English patron of letters, **x,** 95; **xiii,** 452.

Miltiades.—Athenian general (died about 489 B. C.), uses the phalanx formation in his defeat of the Persians at Marathon, **iii,** 248.

Milton, John.—(1608–74.) English poet and foreign secretary under the Commonwealth, **vi,** 242; **vii,** 25, 381; **viii,** 355; Treatise on Christian Doctrine, **xiii,** 317; best known by his poetry, 319; Johnson's clumsy ridicule, 320; triumphs over great difficulties, 327; elegant classical scholar, 327; Latin poems, 328; "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," 331; "Comus" and "Samson Agonistes," 332; "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," 337; compared with Dante, 338; Milton's supernatural beings, 342; his poetry mysterious and picturesque, 346; his spirits and fiends, 347; loftiness of spirit, 350; his conception of love, 352; sonnets, 353; public conduct, 354, 356; stood by the cause of public liberty, 366; his conduct during the administration of the Protector, 368; neither Puritan nor Royalist, 382; battle for freedom of human mind, 384; joins Independents, 385; prose writings, 387; zeal for the public good, 390.

Minerva (Athena).—Goddess of wisdom, **i,** 136; feast of, 137.

Minerva, Greek temple to, at Tegea, **iii,** 99.

Mings, ruling dynasty of China (1368–1644), ancient capital of the, **xiv,** 275.

Minos.—Ancient King of Crete, fabled to have been made, with Rhadamanthus, a judge of the dead in the nether world, **i,** 269.

Mint, English, **x,** 329.

Mirabeau, Count Gabriel Honoré.—(1749–91.) French orator and author, **vi,** 220; **viii,** 189; visits Frederic the Great, 396; theme: "The French Revolution," **ix,** 25; as pamphleteer he attacks the government and exposes sores of body politic, 29; fascination, and excesses of his private life, 29, 30; family and intellectuality, 30; at Berlin, 30; tendency of his writings to destroy *ancien régime*, 31; renounces his rank and enters States-General at Versailles (May, 1789), 32; Carlyle on, 33, 34; in National Assembly, 39; ascendency, 40; declaration of rights of man, 44, 47; his two-sided character, man of pleasure and a statesman, 45; ostentatious living, 48; spoliation of the Church from which Mirabeau shrank, 51; death, worn out by labors and

passions, 53; characteristics, 54, 55; first epoch closed of the Revolution, 55; unscrupulous destruction and violence follows, 56, 223; **x**, 95; eulogizes Franklin, **xi**, 101.
Mirrors, Hall of, Versailles, **x**, 301.
Mississippi Company, John Law's French financial (1717–20), **viii**, 297–300.
Missolonghi, Greeks occupy in their war (1820) with the Turks, **ix**, 293; repulse Turks with great slaughter at, 307; Byron at, 308; siege and fall of (1826), 312.
Missouri applies (1818) for admission into Union, **xii**, 106, 107; the Compromise, 108.
Missouri Compromise of 1820, **xii**, 46, 108.
Mitchell, Ormsby M.—(1810–62.) American astronomer and general, **xii**, 322.
Mitford, Mary Russell.—(1786–1855.) English authoress, **xiv**, 89.
Mithra.—In Persian mythology, the god of light (the Sun), **i**, 58, 59, 75, 76.
Mivart, St. George. — (*b.* 1827.) English naturalist, **xiv**, 192.
Moab, Plains of, **ii**, 131; land of, 131; desolation of, predicted by Isaiah, 309.
Moabite Stone, found in ruins of Dibon (Dhiban), record on of early Kings mentioned in Bible, **xiv**, 384.
Mobanga river, Africa, **xiv**, 323.
Mobile, Ala., General Jackson at, **xii**, 35–37.
Mogul, The great dominions of, **xiv**, 258, 267.
Mohammed, or **Mahomet.**—(A. D. 570–632.) Founder of Islam or Mohammedanism. Theme: "Saracenic Conquest," **v**, 23; a reformer or an imposter? 23; triumphs and zeal of Mohammedans, 24; birth, family, and marriage, 27; sympathy and aid of his wife, 29; dreams, ecstasies, and visions, 29, 30, 31; truths and doctrines, 31; reformer, 32; buffeted and ridiculed, his flight (the Hegira) to Medina, 34, 35; moral force, 35; writes the Koran at Mecca, 36; change of methods, mixes truth with error and allows polygamy, 37, 38; inflames the faithful, 39; new revelations, 39; spirit of expediency, 41; makes use of the sword, 42; Saracenic conquests, 43; controls Medina and triumphal entrance into Mecca, death, aged 63, 44; his wife Ayésha, 44; spread of Mohammedanism by the sword, 46; conquest of Syria, 46; his religion and doctrines, 48, 49.
Mohammed Ali.—Pasha of Egypt, **ix**, 309.
Mohammedanism, a monotheistic religion, **i**, 53; Mohammedans, **ix**, 283; **x**, 169, 175.
Moldavia, **viii**, 339; Turks enter Principality and defeat Ypsilanti (who abetted the Greeks in 1820) at Dragaschan, **ix**, 293, 320; **x**, 154, 155, 156, 158, 162.
Molé, Count Louis M.—(1781–1855.) French statesman, **viii**, 251; **ix**, 207, 225, 345, 348.
Molière, Jean Baptiste P. — (1622–73.) French dramatist and actor; **i**, 332; **vii**, 157, 160, 174; **viii**, 251, 264, 322, 325.
Moltke, Count von.—(1800–91.) Prussian field-marshal, **ix**, 162; takes part in war with Austria (1866), **x**, 287; rewards, 289; in war with France (1870–71), 241, 242, 256, 287, 289, 295, 299.
Monarchies, Oriental, absolute, **iii**, 25.
Monarchy, Glory of the, under Solomon, **ii**, 203.
Monasteries of India, **iii**, 92.
Monastic institutions in 11th cent., monks and clergy of the era, **v**, 108; vices and evils of, 110, 111; eclipse of celibacy in, 114; allied to Papacy, 114. *See* Bernard, Saint.
Monastic life, interest in the extension of, taken by Paula and St. Jerome, **iv**, 196; motives sought in seclusion from a wicked world, leisure for study and repose, and a state favorable to Christian perfection, 198.
Monckton-Milnes R. (Lord Houghton).—English patron of letters, **x**, 95; **xiii**, 452.
Mongols, conquest of China, **xiv**, 258, 259; expulsion from in 1388, 261.
"Monitor," type of warship, **xiv**, 215; launched, 219; battle between, and the "Merrimac," 220, 228, 238, 239.
Monk, George. — General and admiral, services during English civil war, **viii**, 236.
Monks, Primitive, their lofty self-sacrifices and efforts for holy meditation, **v**, 141; St. Basil's monastic vows—Poverty, Obedience, and Chastity, 143–147; the monastery of Benedict at Monte Casino, near Naples, 147; celibacy a law of monachism, 146; degeneration of in morals and discipline, 153; gave the only education their age afforded, 154; their singing and devotional exercises, 156; speculations of in the 12th cent., 157; those of Cîteaux, Morimond, Pontigny, and Clairvaux, 162; mendicant friars of the 13th cent., 163; monachism peculiarly a mediæval institution, 166.
Monmouth, Battle of (June 28, 1778), **ii**, 140; town of, **xi**, 140, 329.

Monotheism of the Jews the oldest authentic religion, **i**, 29; of the Egyptians, 31, 32.
Monroe, Fort, Va., **xii**, 284.
Monroe, James. — (1758–1831.) President, negotiates with Napoleon for French cession of Louisiana, **xi**, 298; administration of (1817–25), **xii**, 46, 47; elected President (1816), 103.
Monroe Doctrine, that the U. S. should hold aloof from interference with affairs of Old World, and not suffer Powers of Old World to interfere with those of the New World, **xii**, 47.
Montagu, Charles, 1st Earl of Halifax.—(1661–1715.) English statesman, **vii**, 194, 196.
Montaigne, Michel de.—(1533–92.) French essayist, **i**, 163.
Montalembert, Comte de.—(1810–70.) French publicist and historian, **x**, 213.
Montauban, Fortress, **viii**, 120.
Montcalm, Mme. de.—**ix**, 224.
Montcontour, Battle of, **viii**, 120.
Montenegro, Russian emissaries in, **x**, 154.
"Monterey," The, **xiv**, 235.
Montespan, Marquise de.—(1641–1707.) Louis XIV's mistress, **vii**, 150–153; disgraced, 153; dismissed from court, 154; her brilliant era at Versailles, 157, 158, 165, 166, 174; **viii**, 267, 275, 311.
Montesquieu, Baron Charles de.—(1689–1755.) French writer. His "Spirit of the Laws," **vii**, 267; praises Mme. de Pompadour's intelligence and Voltaire her beauty, **viii**, 312; his *Esprit des Lois*, 324; **xi**, 198.
Montfort, Countess of, **vii**, 70.
Montgomery, Ala., Congress at (1861), as provisional Confederacy capital, **xii**, 323, 324.
Montgomery, Comte de.—(1530–74.) Scottish noble in French service (*circa* Henry II), **viii**, 117.
"Monticello," Jefferson's home at, **xi**, 260, 285, 290, 313.
Montmorency, Anne, Duc de.—(1596–1632.) French marshal, **vii**, 244, 245, 248; **viii**, 98, 118, 183.
Montmorency, Henry, Duc de.—(Beheaded 1632.) **viii**, 199.
Montmorency, Matthew, Duc de.—French minister of foreign affairs, **ix**, 95; friendship with Châteaubriand, 95; resigns office, 97, 205, 206, 207.
Montpensier, Duc de.—**ix**, 363, 364.
Montpensier, Mlle. (Duchesse d'Orléans). —(1627–93.) Niece of Louis XIII, **vii**, 231.
Moody and Sankey, English evangelists, **vii**, 79.
Moore's "Life and Letters of Lord Byron," **xiii**, 136.
Morality, Political, **ix**, 67. *See* Burke, Edmund.
Mordecai.—An instrument of Providence, **ii**, 88; **ix**, 183.
Mordecai, in George Eliot's novel of "Daniel Deronda," **vii**, 383.
More, Hannah.—(1745–1833.) English religious writer. Intimacy with Dr. Johnson, **vii**, 250, 255, 265, 278; "Education of Woman," 299; moralist and teacher, 301; perfect woman, 302; strong-minded, 303; birth and early years, 304; on intimate terms with eminent men, 305; writings, 306; friendship with Garrick and Johnson, 308; disenchanted of society, 311; opens school at Cheddar, 313; educational labors, 315; tracts for the people, 316; other writings, and their aims, 316–325; views on society, 325; "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," 326; residence at Barley Wood, 328; death, 329; evangelical belief, 329; devotion to education and elevation of her sex, 330; coeducation, and spheres for women, 332–341.
Morea, Greece (ancient Peloponnesus), in revolt against Turks (1820), **ix**, 289, 290, 297, 300, 311, 313, 314, 320.
Morgan, Daniel.—(1736–1802.) American general, **xi**, 149.
Morgan, De, M.—French archæologist, discoveries in Elamite lands, **xiv**, 380.
Moriah, Mount, site of Solomon's temple, **ii**, 210; altar desecrated and dedicated to Jupiter, 380.
Morley, Mrs. (Queen Anne). *See* Marlborough, Duchess of.
Mornay, Philippe de.—(1549–1623.) French diplomat and Huguenot leader, **x**, 211, 220.
Morocco, **xiv**, 326, 341.
Morpeth, Lord.—English politician, introduces his tithe bill, **x**, 50.
Morphology, Spencer's "Arguments from," **xiv**, 129.
Morris, Dinah, a character in George Eliot's novel of "Adam Bede," **vii**, 351, 366.
Morris, Gouverneur.—(1752–1816.) American statesman, **xi**, 276, 289.

Morris, Robert.—(1734–1806.) American financier and statesman, **xi,** 199, 205, 280.
Morristown, N. J., **xi,** 130, 177.
"Morte d'Arthur," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 454.
Mosaic Code, **ii,** 107, 112, 113, 123, 125, 126; Mosaic dispensation, 222.
Mosaic law, Ritualism of, **i,** 79; Mosaic ritual, priest's sacrifices, **ii,** 44.
Moscow, Patriarch of, **x,** 151.
Moscow, Peter the Great suppresses rebellion in, **viii,** 347; Russian capital transferred to St. Petersburg, 355; Empress Catherine crowned at, 362.
Moscow, Russia, **viii,** 270, 333, 347, 362; **ix,** 129, 156; **x,** 152, 186, 189, 219.
Moses.—(1571–1451 B. C.) Abhorrence of belief in transmigration of souls, **i,** 41; adept in the sacred lore of Egypt, **ii,** 71; warrior and prophet, 76; Hebrew jurisprudence of, 97; august character of antiquity, 97; meditative sage and sacred historian, 98; profound legislator, 98; birth and lineage, 99; exposure on the Nile and rescue, 99; great master of historical composition, 99; Josephus on his exploits, 100; avenges wrongs of his brethren, 100; tends Jethro's flocks, 101; writes book of Genesis, 102; sublime narrator, 103; before the burning bush, 104; extorts consent of Pharaoh to let children of Israel depart out of Egypt, 105; the forty years in Wilderness, 105; Mosaic legislation, 107; the moral code, 107–109; enlightened lawgiver, 110; the ceremonial law, 113; his codes tend to isolate the Israelites, 118; divine legation of, 123–125; character and influence, 129, 130; "passes from mortal sight," 131; **vi,** 213.
Moslem religion, Curse of, **xiv,** 356.
Mosul, in the Tigris Valley, **xiv,** 351, 362, 364, 365, 367.
Motley, John Lothrop.—(1814–1877.) American historian of the Dutch Republic, **viii,** 354, 364; **ix,** 356; friendship with Bismarck, **x,** 270; works on Netherlands and the Dutch Republic, **xi,** 29.
Motor, Tesla's multiphase alternating-current, **xiv,** 431.
Mount Vernon, home of Washington, **xi,** 111, 154, 165, 167, 260.
"Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," by George Eliot, **vii,** 360.
Mtesa, King, of Uganda.—Christianity among his once savage people, **xiv,** 341.
Müller, Prof. Frederick Max-.—(1823– .) German-English philologist and Sanskrit scholar, **i,** 69, 73; **xiii,** 407, 409.
Multiplicity of gods, **i,** 35.
"Munera Pulveris," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 105.
Munich, Bavaria, **xiv,** 33.
Murat, Joachim.—(1771–1815.) French marshal, **viii,** 157.
Murder under Roman law, wilful, **iii,** 69.
Murillo.—(1618–82.) Spanish painter, **vi,** 199; **vii,** 114.
Music, Jefferson's passion for, **xi,** 314; Music, modern, **xiv,** 25.
Music, Modern, **xiv,** 25. *See* Wagner, Richard.
"Music of the Future," Wagner's essay on, **xiv,** 30.
Mussulmans, in Græco-Turkish War (1820–28), **ix,** 291, 302–305, 309.
Mysticism, German, **vii,** 319.
Mythology, Greek, **i,** 46; classic, 107.

N.

Nabonidus.—Last King of Babylon, **xiv,** 381. *See* Narbonadius.
Nabopolassar.—Founder of new Babylonian Empire (625 B. C.), **iv,** 55; under him Babylon recovers for a time its ancient independence and glory, 56.

Naboth.—His vineyard coveted by King Ahab, **ii,** 266, 267; Jezebel swears falsely against him, 268; both encompass his death, 269, 270; punishment for, 271–273.
Nadab and **Abihu,** Burning of, **ii,** 130.
Nævius, Cnæus.—(Died 204 B. C.) Roman epic and dramatic poet, **i,** 331.
Nagasaki, Japan, **xiv,** 290.
Names of deities, Egyptian, **i,** 33, 34.
Nanking, Treaty of (1842), **xiv,** 268, 270, 271.
Nantes, Edict of (1598), granted by Henry IV of France, **vi,** 243, 325; **vii,** 166, 167, 169, 269; **viii,** 137; revoked by Louis XIV in 1685, 138, 278, 279; **ix,** 85.
Napier, Sir W. F. P.—(1785–1860.) British general and military historian, **xiii,** 246, 262.
Naples, King of.—(1851.) Tyrannical and cruel government of, **x,** 332.
Naples, Revolution in (1820), **ix,** 173, 279; **x,** 331.
Napoleon, Louis.—(1808–73.) French Emperor (1852–70), at Mme. Récamier's receptions, **vii,** 249; **x,** 100, 167, 170, 177, 178, 181, 195, 196; theme: "The Second Empire," 201; his three chief military undertakings: the Crimean War, war with Austria (Lombardy campaign), and Franco-Prussian War, 202; birth, family, and education in Switzerland, 204; appears (1848) on stage of history, 205; mistakes of the French, as Thiers put it, when (1) they took him (Louis Napoleon) for a fool, and (2) when they took him for a man of genius, 207; the *coup d'état* (1851), 209, 211, 217; elected President, then (Dec., 1852) Emperor, 213; student of first Napoleon, 216; military vanity of French, appeal to, 218; alliance with England in war with Russia, 223; Crimean campaign, 224; beautifies Paris, 226; cunning and duplicity, 231; Sardinian campaign, 233; interferes in Mexico, 235; withdraws his troops from, 236; battle of Worth, Emperor at Metz, 242; all lost at Sedan, surrender, 243; fall, 244; disappears from history, 245.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—(1769–1821.) French Emperor (1804–14), **viii,** 204; removal of his remains from St. Helena to France, 353; **ix,** 26, 35, 95; theme: "The French Empire," 105; victories prodigious and unexampled, 105; a military prodigy, 106; marvellous industry, 107; critical powers in arts, letters, and science, 107; magnanimous, though his will was law, 108; arbitrary and impatient of contradiction, 108; ambition, egotism, and selfishness, 109; a despot who arose on ruins of old monarchy, 110; at siege of Toulon, 113; defence of National Convention, with a "whiff of grapeshot," 113; vindicates law and order, 114; command of army in Italy, 115; marries Josephine, 115; defeats Sardinians and destroys Austrian armies about to invade France, 115; at bridge of Lodi, new master in art of war, 116; invasion of Egypt, 117; First Consul, 119; develops resources of distracted France, 122; at Amiens, Oct., 1801, 124; crowned, 125, at Austerlitz, 126; at Jena and Eylau, 126; character changes after Peace of Tilsit, 128; divorces Josephine, 128; Borodino and Moscow, 129; fall, 130, 131; return to Cæsarism, with imperialism, personal government, and absolute rule, 132; references, 141, 142, 146, 147, 151, 153, 156, 162, 172, 200, 219, 247, 279, 285, 336; **x,** 26, 67, 95, 100, 155, 156, 161, 189, 202, 223, 232, 255.
"Napoleonic Ideas" (1858), **x.** 204.
"Napoleon the Little" (Napoleon III), **x,** 217, 225.
Napoli di Malvasia, taken in war of Greek Revolution, **ix,** 293.
Napoli di Romania (Nauplia), at era of Greek Revolution (1820–28), **ix,** 294, 299, 301.
Narbonadius.—Last King of Babylon (556–538 B. C.). Cyrus advances his kingdom, and by diverting the Euphrates from its bed captures Babylon, **iv,** 53; the city's fall due also to dissension and treachery within its gates, 54.
Naseby, Battle of (1645), **viii,** 222.
Nashville, Tenn., General Andrew Jackson's residence at "The Hermitage," **xii,** 46.
Nassau, Prussia, **x,** 253.
Nathan the prophet, accuses David of adultery, **ii,** 183.
National Assembly, French (1789–91), **ix,** 33, 39, 41, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 57.
National Bank, United States, **xi,** 205.
National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Lincoln's dedicatory address at, **xii,** 310.
National Convention, French, **ix,** 57, 113, 115.
National Diet, German, **x,** 268, 272.
National Gallery, London, **vi,** 202.
National Guards, French, **ix,** 57, 330, 331, 367; **x,** 210.
National Republican Party, American, **xii,** 119.

National Wealth, Sources of, stimulated by American discovery, **vi**, 120–128.
Nations, Sources of decay in, **vi**, 129.
Nature, Human, Rousseau's trust in, **xiii**, 47, 53.
Nature, Rousseau's love of, **xiii**, 24, 31, 37, 54, 56.
Nature, Worship of the powers of, by the Egyptians, **i**, 32; naming of these powers, 32; verging towards Pantheism, 73, 74; worship of the forces of, **ii**, 28.
Naval Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, **xiv**, 227.
Naval victories in American Civil War, **xii**, 298.
Navarino, Battle of (1827), **ix**, 293, 314, 315, 316; **x**, 165, 166.
Navarino, Siege of, by the Turks (1824), **ix**, 311.
Neander, Johann A. W.—(1789–1850.) German church historian, **xi**, 66.
Nebraska, Organization of Territory, **xii**, 258.
Nebuchadnezzar.—King of Babylonia (605–562 B. C.), favorite god of, **i**, 47; towering vanity of, **ii**, 159; Solomon likened to, 219; traditions and remains of, **xiv**, 354.
Necho II.—King of Egypt (610–595 B. C.?), defeats Josiah, King of Judah, at Megiddo, 338, 340, 350; defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish (605 B. C.), 350, 351.
Necker, Jacques.—(1732–1804.) French statesman and financier, **ix**, 28, 31, 35, 42, 43, 50.
Necker, Mlle.—*See* Staël, Mme. de.
Negro Apprenticeship system, **x**, 323.
Negro Emancipation, Franklin's address in favor of, **xi**, 101; Negro Question, **xii**, 214.
Negro Slavery, Wilberforce's efforts to improve condition of, **x**, 72.
Nelson, Horatio, Lord (1758–1805), at battle of the Nile (1798), **ix**, 118, 126.
Nemesis of Europe, Angry (Napoleon I), **ix**, 128.
Neo-Darwinian and Neo-Lamarckian camp, **xiv**, 194.
Neopolitan Government, **x**, 331, 333.
Neptune.—Roman god of the sea, **i**, 45.
Nero, Emperor.—Bloodthirstiness of, **ii**, 159; Paul supposed to have suffered martyrdom in time of, 447, 449.
Nesselrode, Count Karl R.—(1780–1862.) Russian statesman, **ix**, 171, 278.
Nestorian missionaries at Chinese Court, **xiv**, 260.
Netherlands, Count Metternich Austrian ambassador to, **ix**, 138.
Neuville, Alphonse M. de.—(1836–85.) French battle-painter, **ix**, 225.
Neville, Lord, Exalted passion of, **vii**, 286.
Nevis, West Indies, birthplace of Alexander Hamilton, **xi**, 174.
New Brunswick, N. J., **xi**, 130.
Newbury, Battle of (Oct., 1644), **viii**, 221.
Newcastle, Duke of.—(1811–64.) English secretary for war (1854–55), **x**, 193; a zealous protectionist, 330.
New England, cheerless climate of, **xi**, 34; confederation of towns, 40; her troops take Louisburg, 46.
New England, John Fiske's work on "The Beginnings of," **xi**, 38.
New England Antislavery Society, founded, **xii**, 215.
New Hampshire militia, **xi**, 134.
"New Héloïse," Rousseau's, **vi**, 200.
New Jersey, royal governor of, **xi**, 60.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal.—(1801–90.) On the "Catena" of Thomas Aquinas, **vi**, 235, 236.
New Orleans, La., as a French settlement, **xi**, 303; battle of and rout of British (1815), **xii**, 42; capture of, in Civil War, 341.
Newport, R. I., **xi**, 126, 140, 141.
New Testament, great charter of Christendom, **xi**, 24.
Newton, John.—(1725–1807.) English divine and religious poet, **vii**, 305, 311, 312.
Newton, Sir Isaac.—(1642–1727.) English natural philosopher, **vi**, 437; **xi**, 68.
New York, evacuation of, **ii**, 153; early aristocratic society in, 285; Dutch settlers of, **xi**, 34, 35; occupied by Washington, 122; taken by the British, 123.
Ney, Michel.—(1769–1815.) French marshal, **viii**, 157; **xi**, 133.
Ngami, Lake, Africa, **xiv**, 315.
Nibelung Tetralogy, Wagner's, **xiv**, 48, 51.
Nicæa, First general council of the Church called by Constantine at (325 A. D.), **iv**, 160, 161.
Nice, Council of, **vi**, 187.
Nicholas, Grand Duke (afterwards Czar of Russia). *See* Nicholas I.
Nicholas, Philip N.—(1773–1849.) American lawyer and politician, **xi**, 277.

Nicholas I. — (1796–1855.) Czar of Russia (1825–55). Theme: "The Crimean War," **x**, 151; Russians covet Constantinople, 151; conquest of Crim Tartary (Crimea), 154; become masters of the Black Sea, 155; death of Alexander I and succession of Grand Duke Nicholas (1825), 157; war with Persia and Turkey, and peace of Adrianople (1829), 157; Russian acquisitions to the era of Crimean War, 158; character of Nicholas, 159; thwarted by foreign Powers and deceived by his own instruments of despotic rule, 160, 161; stern and unrelenting, futile invasion of Turkey (1828), 163; visits England (1844), and seeks pretext for war with Turkey, 164; England drawn into the war, with France and Italy as allies, 166, 167; Russian invasion of the Danubian Principalities, 173, 174; war declared by Turkey, 174; destruction of Turkish fleet at Sinope (1853), 175, 176; war declared (Mar., 1854), 176; scene of the struggle the Crimea, and the design the capture of Sebastopol, 182; battle of the Alma, 183; at Balaklava and battle of, 186, 188; battle of Inkerman (Nov. 5, 1854), 188; Sardinia joins Western Alliance, 193; assault on the Redan and the Malakoff, 194; fall of Sebastapol (Sept. 18, 1855), 194; war ends, and Treaty of Paris signed (Mar. 30, 1856), 195; destruction of Russian power on Black Sea only partially gained, 196, 219; death, 338.

Nicola, Col. Louis.—**xi**, 151.

Nicolay, John G.—(*b.* 1832.) Editor, with John Hay, of "Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln," **xii**, 279.

Nicole, Pierre.—(1625–95.) Port-Royalist, and French scholar, **viii**, 252.

Niebuhr, Barthold G.—(1776–1831.) German historian, **vii**, 299; **xiii**, 246.

Nightingale, Florence. — (1820– .) English war nurse and founder of homes for the training of nurses, **vii**, 69; **x**, 192.

Nihilism, Russian, **x**, 307.

Nile, Valley of the, **xiv**, 379; Nile river, a creator of history, **xiv**, 304.

Nim Classes, sacred books of China, **i**, 147.

Nimeguen, Netherlands, taken by the French in 1672, **viii**, 269.

Nimeguen, Peace of (1678), **viii**, 271, 283.

Nimrod. — Early Assyrian or Babylonian King, traditions of, **xiv**, 354; mighty hunter, 365.

Nimroud, Mighty mound of, **xiv**, 354, 361, 365–367, 370–372, 381.

Nineveh, under Tiglath-Pileser (745–727 B.C.), **ii**, 292; destroys power of Syria, 293; fall of the city (606 B. C.), 350.

Nineveh, Winged bulls of, **i**, 43.

Nineveh, capital of Assyria, captured, buried, and desolated by Scythians, **xiv**, 352; Layard, excavator of ruins, 356.

Ninus.—King of Assyria and legendary founder of Nineveh, **xiv**, 352.

Nirvana, a passive state of existence, absorption in Spirit of the Universe, **i**, 93; escape from death and mortal desires, 95; not attained by Brahminical rites, 100.

Noailles, Duc Paul de.—(1802–85.) French peer and writer, **vii**, 249.

Nobili, Robert de.—Traces his lineage to Brahma, **vi**, 323.

Nominalism, Doctrine of, **vi**, 205.

Nominalists and Realists, **vii**, 37.

Non-Conformists, English, separate from the established Church, **vi**, 288; now called Puritans, they accept creed of Calvin, 291, 292; **viii**, 215, 216.

Non-importation (or Embargo) Act, **xi**, 305.

Norfolk, Duke of.—(1473–1554.) English lord high treasurer and head of the Catholic Party, **vi**, 267.

Norfolk, Ericsson proposes to construct vessel for destruction of Rebel fleet at, **xiv**, 218; Navy yard at, 218.

Norman and Saxon Kings of England patrons of religious houses, **vi**, 149.

Norman arrogance and aggression, **xi**, 33; Norman-English stock, 44.

"Norman Conquest," Edward Freeman's work on the, **xi**, 31.

Normandy, Fisheries of, ruined (1704), **viii**, 285; loss of population, 285.

Normans, the noblest race of barbarians, **vi**, 72.

Norman, William, **xiii**, 466. *See* William the Conqueror.

"North, Colossus of the" (Emperor of Russia), **ix**, 153.

North, Lord.—(1732–92.) English statesman. Burke arraigns his ministry, **ix**, 75; **xi**, 82, 92, 151.

Northampton, Parliamentary forces at, in English civil war, **viii**, 221.

North and South, Greatness and problems of, **xi**, 292; gains of, **xii**, 228.

Northcastle, N. J., General Lee's forces at (1776), **xi**, 124.
"Northern Farmer," The, Tennyson's, **xiii**, 466.
Northumbria, Pagans of, **viii**, 29.
"Notables," The, Assembly of French, **ix**, 29, 30, 31; **x**, 235.
Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, **vii**, 102; **ix**, 32, 125.
Notre Dame, Theological school of, **vi**, 221.
Nottingham, Royal forces at, in English civil war, **viii**, 221.
Noureddin, **xiii**, 97.
"Novalis." *See* Hardenburg.
Novel, The modern, **xiii**, 65. *See* Scott, Sir Walter.
"Novelty" locomotive, entered in 1829 for the Rainhill contest with Stephenson's "Rocket," **xiv**, 206, 214.
"Novice of Palermo," The, Wagner's, **xiv**, 35, 38.
"Novum Organum," Bacon's, **vi**, 390; **vii**, 285.
Nullification, S. C., grew out of Congressional tariffs, **xi**, 291; **xii**, 71, 76; doctrines, Calhoun's, 236.
Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England, George Eliot educated at, **vii**, 351.
Nuremberg, Defence of, in Thirty Years' War, **viii**, 168.
Nursing, Professional, **xiv**, 480.
Nut.—Egyptian goddess of the firmament, **i**, 34, 48.
Nyassa, Lake, Africa, **xiv**, 314, 328.

O.

Obedience, Jesuits vow of, **vi**, 311.
Oblations and Sacrifices, feature of worship to the gods, **i**, 49-51; oblation to the gods, Human, **ii**, 44.
Obligations, Civil, under the Romans, **iii**, 73.
Obongo dwarfs of West Africa, **xiv**, 337.
Obscurities in German literary composition, Detrimental effect of, on English readers, **vii**, 276.
O'Connell, Daniel.—(1775-1847.) Irish liberator and orator, **ix**, 260, 262-264; in Parliament, 266; **x**, 48, 49, 69, 74, 75, 86, 87, 88, 89.
O'Connor, Feargus E.—(1796-1855.) Irish politician, **x**, 90.
Octavia, sister of Octavius (Augustus Cæsar), marries Mark Antony, **iii**, 323; magnanimity of, 333; protects children of her rival Cleopatra, **iv**, 176.
Ode, David's, on death of Saul and Jonathan, **ii**, 173; Wordsworth's, on "Intimations of Immortality," **xiii**, 460; Tennyson's, on the "Death of the Duke of Wellington," 462.
Odysseus defends pass of Thermopylæ, **ix**, 307.
Oersted, Hans Christian.—(1777-1851.) Danish physicist; discoveries, **xiv**, 401, 404, 408.
Offenbach, Jaques.—(1819-80.) French composer of opera bouffe, **xiv**, 68.
Ogden, Francis B.—American Consul at Liverpool, associated with John Ericsson, **xiv**, 213.
Ogden and Saunders case, The, Webster's argument in, **xii**, 151.
Ohio, French domination in, terminates, **xi**, 111; Ohio, roads laid out to it, 112.
Ojeda (companion of Columbus), discovers Brazil (1499), **vi**, 118.
Olcott, Col. Henry S.—His Buddhist Catechism, **i**, 94.
"Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson's familiar appellation, **xii**, 32, 51.
Old Testament, Belief in future state ignored in, **i**, 41; Solomon's writings gems of, **ii**, 223.
Oliver, Andrew.—(1706-74.) American politician and Lt.-Gov. of Mass., **xi**, 84.
Olympia (Elis), Temple of Zeus at, **i**, 124; gods of, 137; statue of Jupiter, 286; the Olympian Jove of Phidias, 305.
Olympian games, **vi**, 187.
Omar Khayyam.—*See* Khayyam, Omar.
Omar Vrione.—(1820-78.) Turkish general in War of Greek Revolution, **ix**, 300.
Omri, King of Israel (899-875 B. C.?), builds city of Samaria, **ii**, 243.
On, Priestly city of, **ii**, 72.

Opéra Comique, Paris, Building of, viii, 316.
Ophir, Gold of, **ii,** 209.
Opium War in China (1840–42) and war with England, **xiv,** 268, 269, 280.
Oracle of Dodona, **i,** 112; of Apollo, 112; of Delphi, 275.
Orange, Prince of.—*See* William the Silent.
Orange, William of (William III of England).—(1650–1702.) At invasion of Holland, **viii,** 268; hostile to policy of Louis XIV, 282; King of England (1689–1702), 282, 286.
Orange Free State (Orange River Colony), **xiv,** 344; diamond centres of, 346.
Orators, Great, their appeal to traditions and sentiments, **iv,** 217.
Orchids, Fertilization of, **xiv,** 166.
Ordinances, Moses's, **ii,** 110.
Oregon Territory, **xii,** 228.
"Organum," The, of Aristotle, **vi,** 224.
Oriental Piety, Ascetic form of, **vi,** 137.
Origen.—(186–253 A. D.) One of the Greek fathers of the Church, **i,** 63.
Origin of Evil, myths of which perplexed Zoroaster, **i,** 64.
"Origin of Species," Darwin's, **xiv,** 117, 162, 163, 164, 165, 172, 174, 176, 177, 185; opposition to, by various writers, 193.
"Origin of the Inequality of Man," Rousseau's, **xiii,** 30, 40.
Orinoco, Columbus lands near mouth of (1498), **vi,** 113.
Orleanists, Legitimists, and Republicans, French, **x,** 209, 229.
Orleans, Duke of.—(1640–1701.) French regent, **vii,** 103; **viii,** 199, 295, 297; patronizes Law, Anglo-French financier, 314.
Orléans, France, **vii,** 103; House of, **x,** 230.
Orléans, Siege of, **vii,** 85, 86.
Orloff, Alexei.—(1737–1808.) Russian admiral, **vii,** 289.
Ormazd or **Ormuzd.**—The good deity (Ahura-Mazda), of the Zoroastrian religion, **i,** 59, 60.
Ormonde, Duke of.—(1610–88.) English general in Ireland in 1641, **viii,** 227,
Orosius, Spanish priest, his "Chronicle of the World," **viii,** 54.
Orthodox Greek faith, **x,** 175.
Osburgha, mother of Alfred the Great, **viii,** 33.
Osiris.—Egyptian deity, **i,** 34, 39, 40; **ii,** 73, 74.
Ossian.—Gaelic warrior and bard (*circa*, end of 3rd cent.), **xiii,** 73.
Ostentatious Romans, **iii,** 357.
Oswald, Mr.—English Commissioner to treat with thirteen Colonies, **xi,** 95.
"Otello," Verdi's opera of (1887), **xiv,** 67.
Othello, Shakspeare's, **vii,** 285.
Otho, Prince of Bavaria, is offered and accepts crown of Greece (1832), **ix,** 318; fled in 1862 from an uprising, and was succeeded by George I (King of the Hellenes), 319.
Otis, James.—(1725–83.) American patriot and orator, **xi,** 48, 49, 77, 78, 223.
Ottoman Empire, **x,** 195.
Ottoman Yoke, struggles of the Greeks to shake off, **xiii,** 179.
Oudinot, General.—(1767–1847.) French marshal, sent by Louis Napoleon to restore Papal power at Rome, **x,** 129.
Ovid, Publius O. Naso.—(43 B. C.–18 A. D.) Roman poet. His "Tristia," "Amores," and "Metamorphoses," **i,** 340, 341.
Oxenstiern, Axel, Count.—(1583–1654.) Swedish statesman, **viii,** 156.
Oxford, Earl of (Robert Harley, 1661–1724), **vii,** 207.
Oxford, England, **vii,** 57; Oxford Don, **x,** 356.
Oxford University, Fellows of, **vi,** 320; **x,** 68 69, 331.

P.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan.—(*b.* 1860.) Polish pianist, **xiv,** 61, 68.
Padua, Galileo's lectures on mathematics at, **vi,** 435; teaches the doctrines of Copernicus at, 438.

Pæstum, Massive temples of, **iii**, 96.
Pagan civilization, **vi**, 210; heroes, 211; lies and levities, 252; life, **vii**, 114; falsehoods, **viii**, 320; civilizations, old, **i**, 27, 178.
Pagan influences, Effect of, on woman, **iv**, 177.
Paganism, Despair of, **vii**, 142; George Eliot's paganism, 352.
Paganism, Grecian art consecrated to, **i**, 305; spirit or genius of, **vii**, 109, 112, 113, 121.
Paganism, Woman of (Cleopatra), **iii**, 311; fatal influence of, on women, 338–345.
Pagan society, its glory and its shame, **iii**, 351; Pagan notions crept into theology, **vi**, 245.
Page, John.—(1744–1808.) Governor of Virginia, **xi**, 266.
Paine, John K.—(*b.* 1839.) American composer, **xiv**, 69.
Paine, Robert Treat.—(1731–1814.) American politician and patriot, **xi**, 227.
Paine, Thomas. — (1737–1809.) Political writer and free-thinker. His political pamphlet "Common Sense," **xi**, 238; **xii**, 311; **xiii**, 55.
"Painters, Modern," Ruskin's **xiv**, 80.
Painting, Grecian, **i**, 305–311; modern schools of, 306; Babylonian relics of, 306; dramatic, 308; rich coloring of Ionian school, 309; art declines after Apelles' day, 310; Greek perfection in, 310; power of creation in, 311.
Pakenham, Sir Edward. — (1778–1815.) Killed at battle of New Orleans, **xii**, 42.
Palaces of Nebuchadnezzar, Rameses the Great, and the Persian monarchs at Susa, **i**, 296.
Palais Royal, Paris, built by Richelieu, **viii**, 205.
Palatine, Elector.—A fugitive after the battle of Prague, his Bohemian possessions given to Duke of Bavaria, **viii**, 148.
Palatine Hill, Rome, Palace of the Cæsars on the, **iii**, 228.
Palermo, Garibaldi defeats Neopolitan troops and they retire to, **x**, 136.
Palestine, word derived from Philistines, **ii**, 160; fertility of, 205.
Palestine and Syria, Kings of, discovered records of, **xiv**, 383.
Palestine Exploration Fund, English, its work in tunnelling the walls of Jerusalem, **xiv**, 384, 385.
Palestrina, Giovanni.—(1524–94.) Italian musician, love of music, **vi**, 212; **viii**, 185.
Paley, William.—(1743–1805.) English theologian, **xi**, 63.
Pallas-Athene, Statue of, **i**, 126. *See* Athene.
Pallium, The Pope's, **v**, 182.
Palmerston, H. J. Temple, Lord.—(1784–1865.) British statesman, **ix**, 235; **x**, 66, 67, 167, 176, 180, 222, 225, 337, 338, 340, 343; death of, 350, 353; his remark of Macaulay that he wished he was as certain of any one thing as the historian was of everything, **xiii**, 270.
Palmyra, ruined city of Asia Minor, **xiv**, 352.
Palos, Spain, Columbus sets out from (Aug., 1492), **vi**, 106.
Palus Mæotis, **viii**, 341.
"Pamphlets, Latter-day," Carlyle's, **xiii**, 236.
Panama Mission, Debates on, in Congress, **xii**, 118.
Pandects, Justinian's Digest of Roman civil law, **iii**, 40, 51, 72.
Pandemonium let loose, at sack of Rome, **vi**, 244.
Panmure, Lord.—English Minister of War, **x**, 193.
Pantheism, Hindu, **i**, 77.
Panthéon, The, at Paris, **viii**, 316; **ix**, 341.
Pantheon of the Greeks, immoral, **i**, 113; Egyptian, **ii**, 72; gods of, 73; at Rome, **iii**, 90, 105.
Papacy, The, **x**, 101, 102.
Papal Bull, Luther burns, at Wittenberg, **vi**, 247; Papal superstitions, **viii**, 320; tyranny, **x**, 120.
Papal Empire, The.—An august power, great as an institution and as a religion, **v**, 95; illustrious men it has produced, 96; fabric for controlling kings, dictating laws, and enslaving souls, 96; marvellous vitality, remains still powerful and majestic, 96; its temporal government, its cardinals, prelates, and missionaries, 96; derides Protestant dissensions and speculations, 97; conservator of Christian truth, in spite of dogmas at war with reason, 98; crimes and abominations accused of, 100; great line of Pontiffs, 102; **vi**, 251. *See* Hildebrand.
Papal States of Italy, **x**, 134.
Papin, Denis.—(1647–72.) French physicist and eminent scientist, **viii**, 281.
Pappenheim, Gottfried H., Count.—(1594–1632.) Imperialist (Catholic) general in Thirty Years' War, **viii**, 152; bravest of Austrian generals, 170; death, 170.

"Paradise Lost," Milton's, **vii,** 381; **xiii,** 328, 330, 337, 338, 340, 387.
"Paradise Regained," Milton's, **vii,** 381; **xiii,** 337.
Parc aux Cerfs, Paris, Pollutions of, **viii,** 307–310.
Paris, Fortifications of, **ix,** 341; exposition of (1851), 295; siege of (1870–71), 300; beautifying under Louis Napoleon, **x,** 226.
Paris, Parliament of, Richelieu crushes, **viii,** 200; Cardinal Fleury's quarrel with the, 300.
Paris, University of, arises (close of 12th cent.), **v,** 222; intellectual centre of Europe, 222; the Sorbonne, theological school of, 223.
Park, Mungo.—(1771–1805.) African traveller, **xiv,** 332.
Parker, Matthew.—(1504–75.) Archbishop of Canterbury, **viii,** 80, 105.
Parkes, Sir Harry.—(1828–85.) British Consul at Shanghai, **xiv,** 279.
Parliament, English, its resistance to Charles I, **viii,** 201; jurisdiction over Colonies, **ix,** 73; reformed under William IV, **x,** 51; Colonists no representation in, **xi,** 45.
Parliament, Long, English, **viii,** 220.
Parliament of Paris, crushed by Richelieu, **viii,** 200, 300.
Parma, duchy of, **x,** 126.
Parma, Duke of.—(1547–92.) General in the service of Spain, **viii,** 131.
Parricide under Roman law, **iii,** 69.
"Parsifal," Wagner's musical drama (1879), **xiv,** 29; 45, 57, 61.
Parthenon, The, at Athens, **i,** 298, 303; **iii,** 101–103, 118; **vi,** 187, 206, 209; **vii,** 57; **xiv,** 385.
Parton, James.—(1822–91.) American biographer, **xi,** 62, 102, 251; anecdote of Jackson, **xii,** 28; biography of Jackson, 79.
Party Government, **xiv,** 119.
Pasargadæ, ancient capital of Persia, **iv,** 30.
Pascal, Blaise.—(1623–62.) French religious writer, **vii,** 140, 161, 276, 291, 389; "Thoughts of," 140; **viii,** 322; **x,** 328; **xi,** 63; **xiii,** 29, 60, 217, 249.
Passover, Feast of, celebrated by King Josiah, **ii,** 334, 335.
Passy, suburb of Paris, Franklin resides at, **xi,** 90.
"Past and Present," Carlyle's, **xiii,** 227, 229.
Pasteur, Louis.—(1822–95.) French chemist and microscopist, researches in bacteria and in the germ theory of disease, **xiv,** 459.
Patras, Greeks lose (15,000 men) at, in war (1820) with the Turks, **ix,** 293.
Patriarch of Moscow, **viii,** 349; **x,** 151.
Patriarchs, Times of the, **ii,** 45; before the flood, 28.
Patricians and Plebeians, Roman, struggle between, **iii,** 33–35.
Patriotism, American, **xi,** 229.
Paul, Saint (originally Saul).—Apostle to the Gentiles, theme: "The Spread of Christianity," **ii,** 411; birth and parentage (?4 A. D.), 411; early persecuting spirit, 412; conversion and becomes member of Jewish Sanhedrim, 413; sublime enthusiasm in planting seeds of new faith, 413; escape from Jews of Damascus who sought his life, 414; at Tarsus, 415; with Barnabas founds Christian community at Antioch, 417; with Mark at Cyprus, 418; assumes name of "Paul," 419; miraculous cures at Lystra, where he is stoned, 421; on rite of circumcision, 423; controversy over, 424; at Jerusalem with Silas, 424–426; with Timothy and Luke, 426, 427; at Philippi, 427, 428; makes converts at Thessalonica, 428; at Athens, 429–431; at Corinth, where he lives with Aquila and Priscilla, 431–433; writes first of his epistles (to Thessalonican brethren), 433; grand treatise on revealed truth, 434; visits Jerusalem and Ephesus, 435; writes epistle to the Corinthians and sets out for Greece, 437; joined by Titus and proceeds to Corinth, 439; epistles to the Galatians and Romans, 440, 441; enters Jerusalem for fifth time (58 A. D.), 441; accused of profaning the Temple, 442; sent to be tried by Felix at Cæsarea, 443; tried before Festus and makes masterly defence, 445; appeals to Cæsar, and discourses before Agrippa, 446; shipwrecked, but proceeds to Rome, 447; suffers martyrdom, 449; character and services, 450–453; injunctions of, to the women of Corinth, **iii,** 337; **xi,** 25, 26, 193. *See* Paul the Apostle.
Paul, the Apostle, **vii,** 121; "Character and Practical Writings of," 327, 369, 389.
Paul I.—Czar of Russia (1796–1801), accession, **x,** 155.
Paul III.—Pope (1534–49), **vi,** 301, 302.
Paul V.—Pope (1605–21), makes Richelieu a prelate of the Church, **viii,** 185.
Paula, Roman lady of rank and wealth.—(*Circa* latter part 4th cent.) Theme: "Woman as Friend," **iv,** 173; her friendship for Saint

Jerome, 173, 182; birth and family, 177; conversion to Christianity, 178; her asceticism, 181; boundless hospitalities, 181; enjoyment of cultivated society, 181; charities, 182; Jerome at the house of, 184; exalted character of their friendship, 189, 190; interested with St. Jerome in the extension of monastic life, 196; joins Jerome in a tour of Palestine and Egypt, 199, 200; builds a convent at Bethlehem, near which Jerome pursues in a cell his great literary labors, 200; eighteen years' residence at, 202; her deeds of fame and irreproachable character, 205–207; death, 203; **vii,** 60, 250, 278, 303, 377.

Pauli, Georg R.—(1823–82.) German historian, on Alfred the Great, **viii,** 131.

"Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," Scott's, **xiii,** 110.

Paulus Hook, N. J., **xi,** 130; battle of, 329.

Peace of 1783, The, and acknowledgment of American Independence, **xi,** 305.

Pearson, John.—(1612–86.) English bishop and theological writer, **viii,** 51.

Peaslee, Edmund R.—(1814–78.) American gynecologist, **xiv,** 469.

Peel, Sir Robert. — (1788–1850.) English statesman, **ix,** 248, 249; free-trade measure, 250, 265; reforms, 255; opposes Catholic emancipation, 262; home secretary, 263–266; finance expert, 268; theme: "Political Economy," **x,** 65; high rank as prime minister, his administration an epoch in English history, 65, 66; family, education, and entrance into Parliament, 66, 67; a man of facts rather than theories, 67; High Church views and Tory principles, 68; marriage, 68; home secretary under Wellington, 69; Catholic emancipation (1829), 69; in opposition when the Whigs came into power, member for Tamworth, opposes Reform Bill, 70; prime minister (2nd time) in 1841, 70; financier and political economist he makes England commercially prosperous, 71; renewal of charter of Bank of England and increased stability in financial world, 77; grants for national education, 78; Bright and Cobden leaders of free-trade, 79; Peel gives his adhesion to the principle, 83; retires from office, 86, 87; Chartist agitation (1838–48), 92; repeal of the Corn laws (1846), 93; Peel's accidental death, 94; character and services to his country, 94–97, 322, 325, 327, 329, 330, 331, 335, 338, 340, 343, 355; **xi,** 319; **xiii,** 139, 144, 245, 264; retirement, 267.

Peiho forts captured by allied force in "Arrow" War (1860), **xiv,** 282, 284, 294.

Peking, China, **xiv,** 265; capture of in "Arrow" War, 279; opened to foreigners, 284; 286, 293, 294; legations at threatened by "Boxers," 297.

Peking, Chinese academic tournaments at, **xiv,** 272; Anson Burlingame, U. S. Minister at (1861–67), 286.

Peking "Gazette," oldest newspaper in the world, **xiv,** 263.

Pelagianism in theology, **v,** 207; Pelagian speculations, **vi,** 228, 238.

Pelagius, heresiarch of the 5th century, St. Augustine combats his heresy, **iv,** 303; the man and his controversy, 305–313.

Pelasgi, Cyclopean structures erected by the, **iii,** 94.

Pelessier, Duc de Malakoff.—(1794–1864.) French marshal storms the Malakoff in the Crimea, **x,** 193.

Pelham, Henry. — (1811–64.) [afterwards Duke of Newcastle], English politician, **x,** 36.

"Pelleas and Ettarre," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 465.

Peloponnesian War (431–404 B. C.), era of, **i,** 250, 275.

Penance and Self-expiation, Doctrine of, taught by the theologians of the Middle Ages, **vii,** 121.

Penates, or familiar household gods of the Romans, **i,** 135, 136.

Pendleton, Edmund.—(1721–1803.) American statesman, **xi,** 271, 273.

Pendulum, Galileo's construction of the first, **vi,** 432.

Penn, William.—(1644–1718.) English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, **vi,** 242; **xi,** 43; Penn proprietaries of the province, 72–76.

Pennsylvania, Quaker Colony in, **xi,** 43; anti-Masons in, **xii,** 78.

"Pennsylvania Gazette," founded by Franklin, **xi,** 59.

Pennsylvania University, founding of, **xi,** 70.

Penny Postage, English, Sir Rowland Hill's introduction of (1840), **x,** 59.

Pensacola, Florida, threatened by the British (1814), **xii,** 36; General Andrew Jackson resides at, 45.

"Penseroso, Il," Milton's, **xiii,** 331.

Pension List (U. S.) at close of Harrison's administration (1893), **xii,** 301.

Pentecost, Day of, **vi**, 231.
People, anciently ground down and oppressed, **iii**, 24; voice ignored in legislation, had and claimed no rights, 24.
People, Enfranchisement of the (English), **x**, 317. *See* Gladstone, W. E.
People, Welfare of the, Confucius's aim, **i**, 173.
People's Charter movement in England (1838), **x**, 92.
People's sphere of Government, **xiv**, 116.
Pepinis, George, takes part in Greek Revolution, **ix**, 298.
Pepperell, Sir William. — (1696–1759.) American pre-Revolutionary general, conquest of Louisburg, **xi**, 42.
Pepys, Samuel.—(1633–1703.) English diarist, **vii**, 311, 312.
Pepys, Sir William, the Lælius of the "Bas Bleu," **vii**, 327.
Perceval, Spencer. — (1762–1812.) English statesman and premier (1809–12), **ix**, 235, 244; assassination of, 248; **x**, 68.
Père la Chaise, Paris, **vii**, 65.
Pericles.—(495–429 B. C.) Athenian statesman, Athens in his time the centre of Greek civilization, **i**, 250; culmination of ancient art in, 294.
Périer, Casimir. — (1777–1832.) French statesman and financier, **ix**, 335.
Perry, Commodore, at Yeddo (Tokio), in 1855, **xiv**, 290.
Persephone, Queen of Hades, **i**, 119. *See* Proserpine.
Persepolis, ancient capital of Persia, **xiv**, 352, 362, 365.
Persia (Iran), the country, its situation, climate, products, and people, **iv**, 29–31; its people honest, thrifty, truthful, and brave, 30; a branch of Aryan family, 31; their priests, the Magi, 33; the palaces at Ecbatana, Susa, and Persepolis, 35; gems and signet rings of the Persians, 35; before Cyrus's day ruled by petty kings subject to Media, 37; fall of the Empire of, 61; under Darius, Persia in conflict with Greece, 60; defeat at Marathon by Miltiades, 61.
Persia, will of monarch supreme, **iii**, 25; use of cavalry in, 246.
Persian and other ancient religions, **i**, 27; loftiest of all Pagan beliefs, 53.
Persians.—Brave, hardy, and adventurous, **i**, 54; faces of early, 54; comparative purity of lives, 55; religion, 73.
"Personal Liberty," cry of Italy, **x**, 105, 106.
Peru and Mexico, Conquest of, **viii**, 78.
Peruvian Government, Ericsson proposes to construct for them monitors, **xiv**, 223.
Peruvian mines, Jesuit missions to, **vi**, 304.
Pestalozzi, Johann H.—(1746–1827.) Swiss educator and writer, **xiii**, 57.
Peter of Alcantara.—Spanish ecclesiastic, **vii**, 134.
Peter of Cluny (? of Bruys).—**vii**, 62, 63, 64, 65.
Peter the Great.—(1672–1725.) Emperor of Russia (1689–1725), **viii**, 93; theme: his "Services to Russia," 331; enlightened barbarian toiling for civilization, 331; absolute sovereign when Russia was an inland and isolated state, 332; genius and policy, 333; family and childhood, 333; aided during minority by queen-regent Sophia and Prince Galitzin, the latter of whom Peter exiles to Siberia, 333; under his preceptor, Lefort, he learns military tactics and serves in his regiment, 335–337; ambition for commercial and maritime greatness for Russia, 337; passion for navigation, and sailor's life, 338; seeks seaports by war, 339; attacks Azof and is beaten, 341; wins at length and raises armies on European model, 341, 342; embassies to European courts, 343; masters art and ship-building, 344; Mentchikof his prime-minister, 345; visits England and Holland, 345; at Vienna, 346; crushes the turbulent Streltzi (his own guards), 347; reforms in his army (cuts off his soldiers' beards and shortens their coats), 348; alters the calendar, erects mills and digs canals, 349; head of the Church, 350; war with Charles XII and invades Sweden, 350, 351; beaten at Narva (1704), 351; victorious at Pultowa (1709), 352; loses 20,000 men in war with Turks and at Azof, but terms made for him by his wife Catherine, 353; builds St. Petersburg on marshes of the Neva, 354; capital removed to it from Moscow, 355; tour of Europe, 357; disinherits his worthless son, Alexis, 360; crowns his wife, 362; death and estimate, 363–365.
Peter the Venerable. — Head of Monastery of Cluny, where Abélard died, **vii**, 62–65.
Peters, Karl.—(*b.* 1856.) American explorer in Africa, **xiv**, 375.
Petersburg, Va., Butler near, **xii**, 304; General Grant at, in Civil War, 308, 341.

Petition of Right (English), **viii,** 215; **xiii,** 359, 362.
Petrarch.—(1304–74.) Italian poet, **vii,** 26, 39; **xiii,** 159.
Phædo of Elis.—(4th cent. B. C.) Greek philosopher and disciple of Socrates, **i,** 215, 216.
Phalanx in war introduced by Sparta, **iii,** 247; adopted by Philip of Macedon, 248; Athenian, 248; Macedonian, 249; under Alexander, 250.
Pharamond.—Reputed first King of the Franks, **viii,** 199.
Pharaoh.—Deceived by Abraham, **ii,** 50; the Pharaoh of Joseph's era, 63–68.
Pharaoh (? Rameses II), of Moses's era, **ii,** 99; daughter of rescues Moses, 99; Moses's flight from, 129.
Pharaoh of the Children of Israel, The, **xiv,** 377.
Pharaohs.—Monuments of the, **iii,** 84.
Pharisees.—Belief in transmigration of souls, **i,** 41, 42; rise of the sect, **ii,** 370; multiply fasts and observances, 371; **vii,** 121.
Pharsalia, Cæsar defeats Pompey in the battle of (48 B. C.), **iii,** 269.
Phidias.—(500–430 B. C.) Greek sculptor, **i,** 250; example of art among the Greeks, 283; lived in culminating period of Grecian glory, 285; his statues of Minerva, 285; of Jupiter at Olympia, 286; adorning of the Parthenon, 285, 303; artists of his age aided by the poets, historians, and philosophers, 293; distinguishing excellence, 286, 287; work of his scholars, 304, 305; sculptures of, **iii,** 97, 116–118.
Philadelphia, British evacuation of (1778), **xi,** 139.
Philadelphia, 1st Continental Congress at (1774), **xi,** 50, 57–60, 70, 154.
Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, Hamilton a delegate, **xi,** 189.
Philip, King of Macedon.—(382–336 B. C.) **ii,** 243; adopts and improves on the Spartan phalanx, **iii,** 248; adopts standing armies, 249.
Philip II.—King of Spain (1556–98), his father, the Emperor Charles V, bestows on him Spain and the Low Countries, **viii,** 144.
Philip of Burgundy, **vii,** 102.
Philip of Spain, **xiii,** 466.
Philippa, Queen of Edward III.—(1312–69.) **vii,** 70.
Philistine Age, **xiv,** 73.
Philistines, The, **ii,** 35; smitten in battle by Saul, 155, driven back by David, 161.
Phillimore, Sir W. G.—(*b.* 1845.) English jurist and legal writer, **xi,** 357.
Philips, Mark.—English politician, **x,** 79.
Phillips, Wendell.—(1811–84.) American orator and abolitionist, **xi,** 77, 224; **xii,** 154.
Phillips Academy, Exeter, Webster fitted for college at, **xii,** 148.
Philology, Science of, **i,** 69, 70.
Philosophers, Greek, **ii,** 118.
Philosopher's Stone, and Elixir of Life, in China, root of Chemistry of the West; **xiv,** 264.
Philosophy, Ancient, **i,** 183; Greek distinctive feature of ancient civilization, 185; Platonic, 220; a system of dialectics, 328; Stoic, 232.
"Philosophy of Clothes," Carlyle's, **xiii,** 214.
Philosophy, Roman and Greek, **i,** 237; Greek, as exemplified in Socrates, 249.
Phœnicia, Bel (Baal) chief deity of, **i,** 45; people of, 44.
Phœnician trading posts, **xiv,** 385.
Phtha (Ptha).—The "father of beginnings," who made the sun, moon, and earth, **i,** 33; Apis bulls maintained in temple of, 40.
Picardy, loss of population (1704), **viii,** 285.
Piccolomini, Octavio, Prince.—(1599–1656.) Imperialist general in Thirty Years' War, **viii,** 152.
Pickett, George E.—(1825–75.) Confederate general in Civil War, **xii,** 323, 337.
"Pickwick," Dickens's novel, **vii,** 367.
Piedmont (Sardinia), Throne of, under Charles Felix and Charles Albert, **x,** 109. under Victor Emmanuel II, 118; Napoleon's conquest of (1796), 107, 108, 109, **117,** 127, 139, 142, 144, 145.
Pierce, Franklin.—(1804–69.) President of the United States (1852), **xii,** 257.
Pietro della Francesca.—Italian father of perspective, **vi,** 193.
"Pilgrimage, Childe Harold's," Byron's, **xiii,** 144, 152, 154, 157, 169.
Pilgrimages to Holy Land, **x,** 169.
Pilgrim Fathers, **xi,** 219.
Pilgrims, Puritan, in Massachusetts, **xi,** 35–37; love of liberty, 36; Separatists, 37; educational efforts, 39; Pilgrim Fathers, landing of, 219.
"Pilgrim's Progress," Bunyan's, **vi,** 230; **vii,** 141, 316.

Pinckney, Charles C.—(1746–1825.) American statesman and soldier, **xi,** 176, 191, 205, 253, 334, 335, 349.
Pindar.—(522–443 B. C.) Greek lyric poet, his artistic skill, **i,** 323,
Pinto, Serpa.—Scientific value of his work in Africa, **xiv,** 312.
Pisa, Battle of, Michael Angelo's cartoon of, **vi,** 198.
Pisa, Leaning tower of, **vi,** 468, 469.
Pitt, William.—(1708–77.) Earl of Chatham, **viii,** 384; **xi,** 74, 83, 84; **xiii,** 217, 245; Macaulay's essay on, 258, 266.
Pitt, William, the Younger.—(1759–1806.) English Whig statesman, **xi,** 98, 319.
Pius IX.—Pope (1846–78), **x,** 115.
Pizarro, Francisco.—(1471–1541.) Discovers Peru (1524), **vi,** 118; conqueror of Peru, **vii,** 118; explorations in the cities of, **xiv,** 389.
Planets worshipped by early pagan nations, **i,** 34.
Plantations, Lords of the Committee for, unfriendly to the Penns, **xi,** 75.
Planters, Patrician, **xi,** 268; Southern aristocratic, 292, 294; aristocracy of, **xi,** 292; Virginian, 269, 297.
Plato.—(427–347 B. C.) Greek philosopher, triumph of philosophy from Thales's day to his, **i,** 183, 184, 192, 214, 215; rise of, 216; skill in composition, 217; abstract ideas, 217, 218; vital principle of his philosophy, 219; Platonic philosophy, 220–223; disciples of, 222; death, 223; acceptance of Socrates's method, 225; erects reason to a science, 226; the basis of knowledge, 226; imbued with Socrates's spirit, 236; Socrates's chosen disciple, 264; his "Dialogues," 279; **vii,** 24, 39, 110, 386.
Plato, Disciples of, invented conic sections, **iii,** 174.
Plato, on immortality of Soul, **ii,** 71.
Plautus, Titus M.—(257–184 B. C.) Roman dramatist, **i,** 331–333.
Playfair, Sir Lyon.—(1819–98.) English Liberal politician and chemist, **xiii,** 246.
Plebiscita, Roman laws proposed by the tribunes and passed by the tribes, **iii,** 41.
Plebs (Plebeians), term applied to Roman people (286 B. C.), **iii,** 34; obtain the judicial office of the prætorship, 34, of little consideration till the time of the Gracchi, 36.
Pliny, the Elder.—(23–79 A. D.) Roman naturalist, his "Natural History," **iii,** 187; **xi,** 67.
Plombières, France, Napoleon III's conference at, with Cavour, **x,** 124.
Plunket, Wm. C.—(1765–1854.) Lord-Chancellor of Ireland (1830–41), **ix,** 271.
Plutarch.—(*b.* about 46 A. D.) Greek historian, **i,** 357; his "Parallel Lives," 358.
Pluto.—Roman god of Hades, **i,** 45.
Plymouth, Mass., **xi,** 39, 40.
Plymouth Rock, Oration at, in 1820, **xi,** 231.
Po, Napoleon's brilliant career on the banks of the, **ix,** 116.
"Poems by Two Brothers" (the Tennysons), **xiii,** 452.
Poetic genius, **xiii,** 135. *See* Byron, Lord.
Poet-Laureate (Tennyson), **xiii,** 439, 448, 450, 457, 472.
Poetry, Fashion and popularity of, in Scott's day, **xiii,** 93.
"Poetry, Spirit of Modern," **xiii,** 439.
Poictiers, Battle of (1356), **vii,** 74.
Poisoning under Roman law, **iii,** 69.
Poland.—Prussia, Austria, and Russia interfere in her affairs (1772), partition of her territory, **viii,** 392; Russia obtains, **ix,** 162; dismemberment, **x,** 153, 154, 204, 252.
Polar Sea, Frobisher penetrates the, **viii,** 87.
Pole, Reginald, Cardinal.—(1500–58.) **vii,** 227.
Poles, insurrection of (1831), **x,** 204.
Polignac, Prince Jules.—(1780–1847.) French diplomat, **ix,** 44, 216.
Political economy, **xii,** 314.
Political equality, **xii,** 312.
Political Morality, **ix,** 67. *See* Burke, Edmund.
Political parties, American, Rise of, **xi,** 164; **xii,** 50.
Political power in the West, **xii,** 270.
Political troubles with Great Britain (1761), **xi,** 222.
Political wirepullers, **xii,** 204.
Politicians, Machine, **xii,** 204.
Politics, a game, **xii,** 204.
Politics, Personal, **xii,** 23. *See* Jackson, President Andrew.
Polk, James K.—(1795–1849.) Elected President (1844), **xii,** 132; takes office (Mar., 1845), 228.
Polk, Leonidas.—(1806–64.) Bishop of Louisiana, and Confederate lieut.-general in Civil War, **xii,** 345; killed at Pine Mountain, Ga., 345.
Polygamy unknown among Aryans, **i,** 71.

Polygnotus of Thasos.—(*Circa* 463 B. C.) Greek painter, **i,** 307; **iii,** 130, 131, 134.
Polyphemus, Ulysses in the cave of, **x,** 252.
Polytheism, Egyptian, complex and contradictory, **i,** 33; idolatry a sequence of, 52; of Greece, 111.
Pomerania, Gustavus Adolphus in, **viii,** 164.
Pompadour, Marquise de.—(1721–64.) Mistress of Louis XV, **vi,** 327; **vii,** 163, 193, 251; **viii,** 300, 311, 313, 316, 317, 320, 322.
Pompeii, Excavations at, **iii,** 105.
Pompey, Roman general.—(106–48 B. C.) Cæsar lauds him in the Senate, **iv,** 74; gaining supreme power and being opposed by the aristocratic nobles under Pompey, Cæsar defeats the Roman legions of Pompey, who flies from the field of Pharsalia and in Egypt is murdered, 93; **vii,** 37.
Ponchartrain, Lake, **xii,** 39.
Pontifex Maximus.—Chief of the College of Priests in ancient Rome, **i,** 136, 137.
Pontiff, Roman, **x,** 101; Pontifical States, 126.
Pontine Marshes, Rome, Cæsar plans to drain them, **iv,** 95.
Poor Law Amendment, English (1834), **x,** 56.
"Poor Richard's" Almanac, **xi,** 62, 63, 65, 94.
Pope, Alexander.—(1688–1744.) English poet, **vii,** 199, 354; **xiii,** 93, 97, 136; his "Dunciad," 211; Macaulay's admiration of, 281.
Pope, General John.—(1822–92.) American general, threatens Richmond, **xii,** 330, 346, 350.
Pope, The, "Scarlet mother of abominations," Luther's vituperative phrase, **vi,** 247; **vii,** 61.
Popes, the Papal Church and Empire, **v,** 101, 102. *See* Hildebrand.
Port Arthur seized by Russia from China (1898), **xiv,** 295.
Porte, Christian subjects of the, **x,** 152; declares war on Russia, 174.
Porteous, Beilby, Bishop of London.—(1731–1809.) **vii,** 305, 311, 327.
Porter, Admiral, naval exploits of, **xii,** 306.
Porter, A. Maria.—(1780–1832.) English novelist, **ix,** 272.
Portia.—Shakspeare's heroine, **vii,** 25.
Portland, Duke of (Lord Wm. Bentinck.)—English statesman and prime minister (1807–09), **ix,** 247.
Port-Royal, Cistercian abbey for nuns, near Paris, **viii,** 323.
Port Royalists, French, famous for their schools and learning, **vii,** 140.
Portuguese merchants in Canton in 16th cent., **xiv,** 264.
Poseidon (Neptune).—God of the sea, **i,** 115, 120.
Posidonius.—(*circa* 1st cent. B. C.), Greek Stoic philosopher, physical geography researches, **iii,** 189.
Positivism of Comte, George Eliot's belief in the, **vii,** 385.
Postmaster-General, of Congress, Franklin's appointment as, **xi,** 86.
Potemkin, Prince.—(1736–71.) Russian soldier, **x,** 154.
Potiphar, Joseph's ten years' service to, **ii,** 62, 64.
Potomac, Army of the, in Civil War, **xii,** 294, 295, 296, 298, 308, 339, 340.
Potsdam, Prussia, **viii,** 376; **x,** 270.
Poussin, Nicholas.—(1594–1665.) French historical painter, **viii,** 252.
Power, Federal, **xii,** 273, 280.
Power generating and transmission plants, **xiv,** 436–439.
Power, Paternal, limits of, under the Roman emperors, **iii,** 75.
Power, The, making for righteousness, **ii,** 109.
Powers, Hiram.—(1805–73.) American sculptor, his "Greek Slave," **i,** 305; **iii,** 126; **vi,** 192.
Poyser, Mrs. (in George Eliot's "Adam Bede"), **vii,** 366, 380.
Praed, W. Mackworth.—(1802–39.) English poet, **xiii,** 250.
"Præterita," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 80.
Prætor, Roman, **iii,** 64.
Prætorian cohort, Augustus's bodyguards, **iii,** 265.
Prague, Battle of (1620), won by Catholic imperialists, **viii,** 148.
Pratt, Charles, Earl Camden.—(1714–94.) English jurist, **xi,** 75, 77, 83.
Praxiteles.—(4th cent. B. C.) Greek sculptor, his undraped Venuses, **i,** 304, 305; **iii,** 119, 120.
Preachers, Great early Christian, **iv,** 214, 218.
Prelatical Power. *See* Becket, Thomas.
Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, **xiv,** 85, 86.
Pre-Raphaelitism, **xiv,** 82, 87.
Presbyterianism, **xi,** 37.
Presbyterian party in English Civil War, **viii,** 224.
Presbyterians and Cromwell, **viii,** 235.

Presbyterians of Scotland in time of Queen Elizabeth, **viii,** 83, 114.
Prescott, William.—(1726-95.) American general at Bunker Hill (June, 1775), **xi,** 115.
Presidential aspirations, Jefferson's, **xi,** 295; Clay's, **xii,** 138.
Press, European, fettered, **x,** 264.
Preston, Battle of, and defeat of the Scotch royalists (1648), **viii,** 222.
"Prevailing opinions and morals," Hannah More on, **vii,** 327.
Priam, King of Troy, City of, **xiv,** 386.
Price, Richard.—(1723-91.) English philosophical writer, **xi,** 75.
Pride, the chief cause of downfall of royal favorites, **vii,** 202.
Priestley, Joseph.—(1733-1804.) English natural philosopher, **xi,** 75.
Priestly caste in Egypt and India, Terrible power of, **i,** 51.
Priests, Egyptian, Profound knowledge of, **ii,** 70; taught future rewards and punishments, 71.
Primitive man, Revelation to, **i,** 31; revelation, **ii,** 28, 30.
"Prince of Experimental Philosophy" (Faraday), **xiv,** 393.
"Prince of Letters," Chinese academic degree (Chuang Yuen), **xiv,** 273.
"Princess," The, Tennyson's, **xiii,** 444.
Princeton, Battle of (Jan. 3, 1777), **viii,** 158; **xi,** 130.
"Princeton," The, U. S. S., **xiv,** 216, 227, 235.
"Principles of Ethics," Spencer's, **xiv,** 150.
"Principles of Psychology," Spencer's, **xiv,** 134.
Printing, Early art of, **ii,** 29; early known in China, **xiv,** 263.
Prior, Matthew.—(1664-1721.) English poet, **vii,** 199.
"Prisoner of Chillon," Byron's, **xiii,** 162, 169.
Private judgment, Luther insists on right of, **vi,** 240.
Privy Council, English, on the proprietary estates of the Penns, **xi,** 76; Franklin insulted before, by Solicitor-General Wedderburn, 81.
Prize cases, Marshall's decisions in, **xi,** 357.
Proclamation of Emancipation, Lincoln's, the culminating event in Civil War, **xii,** 293.
Prodicus of Ceos.—Greek philosopher, **i,** 207, 250.
Propellers, Submerged, Ericsson engaged in trial of, **xiv,** 211.
Propertius, Sextus.—(51-15 B. C.) Roman elegiac poet, **i,** 341.
Property, Roman laws of, **iii,** 73; Jewish laws in relation to, **xi,** 25.
Prophet, The, Tecumseh's brother, **xii,** 32.
Prophets, School of the, **ii,** 143; Old Testament, 164.
Propylæa, Decorations of the, **iii,** 131, 132.
Proserpine (Persephone), abducted wife of Pluto, Rape of, **i,** 112.
"Prosperpina," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 100.
Protagoras.—(481-411 B. C.) Greek sophist, investigations of, **i,** 207, 250, 257.
Protection, Alexander Hamilton proposes, **xi,** 203; Webster on tariffs and protective industries, **xii,** 161.
Protection an injury to the South, Calhoun's views on, **xii,** 197.
Protective Policy, American, Father of the (Clay), **xii,** 100.
Protector, Lord, of England, Cromwell appointed (1653), **viii,** 228; the Great, **xiii,** 192.
Protestant exiles return from Geneva to England after the death of Queen Mary, **vi,** 282; Protestant Huguenots and their conflict, under Henry of Navarre, with the Catholic League, **viii,** 128-135.
Protestantism, extinction of, Te Deums offered in Catholic churches in France for the, **vi,** 328; spirit of, **vii,** 139; Queen Elizabeth establishes it as religion of England, **viii,** 82; 398.
Protestant Reformation, **vi,** 217, 229, 235, 241; Protestant religion, Louis XIV's insults to and persecutions of, **viii,** 279.
Protestants, **vi,** 242; in France, persecution of, **vii,** 166, 169; **viii,** 279.
Protestants of Holland and France, **viii,** 83.
Proudhon, Pierre J.—(1809-65.) French Socialist, George Eliot absorbed in the theories of, **vii,** 353.
Provençal Poetry, **vii,** 228.
Provence, France, birthplace of chivalry and poetry, **vii,** 228, 229; the Guises wish to establish themselves in, **viii,** 183.
Proverbs, Book of, **ii,** 224, 226-228.
Providence, the raiser up of deliverers, **xi,** 25; superintending, 61; great rulers raised up by Almighty Power, 320.
Providential oversight of the world, **ii,** 28.
"Provincial Letters," Pascal's, **viii,** 325.

Provost, Mrs., Jefferson marries (1782), **xi,** 301.
Prussia, King of, makes Lord Macaulay a member of the Prussian Order of Merit, **xiii,** 278.
Prussia, Military aggrandizement as a national policy in, started by Frederic the Great, **viii,** 400; furnishes troops at bidding of France to fight Russia, **x,** 252; aggraudizement, 257; parliament, 280; dominance, 289; military burdens of, 309; Estates and Diet of, 268; war with Austria, 287; war with France, 251, 298, 299.
Pruth, Battle of the, **x,** 153.
Psalms of David, **ii,** 116, 225, 227.
Psyche, Lady, of Tennyson's "The Princess," **xiii,** 460.
"Psychology, Principles of," Spencer's, **xiv,** 134, 150.
Ptolemais, city in Cyrene, **ii,** 399.
Ptolemies, The, Magnificent reigns of, at Alexandria, **iii,** 313; land of the, **xiv,** 356; Macedonian kings of Egypt, 376.
Ptolemy II, Philadelphus.—(*d.* 247 B. C.) King of Egypt, **ii,** 378.
Ptolemy VIII, Soter.—(*d.* 81 B. C.) King of Egypt, invades Judea and takes Jerusalem by assault, **ii,** 377.
Ptolemy of Alexandria.—(1st half 2nd cent. A. D.) His observations and labors in astronomical science, **iii,** 171, 173; his Alexandrian library, **xiii,** 67.
Pufendorf, Baron S. von.—(1632–94.) German jurist and historian, **xiii,** 27.
Pulpit, Power and dignity of the Christian, **iv,** 229–231.
Pultowa, Southern Russia, Siege and battle of (1709), Peter the Great is here victorious over Charles XII of Sweden, **viii,** 352.
Punishments for crime under Roman law, **iii,** 69.
"Purgatorio," Dante's, **vi,** 46, 48.
Purgatory invented by the genius of Monasticism, **v,** 140.
Puritan controversy in time of Cranmer, **vi,** 289; influences (Puritan), **xi,** 250.
Puritan doctrine of Separation of the Church from the State, **xiii,** 49.
Puritans, The, **vii,** 57; **xi,** 27; English, 29, 33; persecution of Quakers, 34; history of, 45; Adams's family sturdy type of, 217–222.
Puritans of England, **viii,** 138; **xiii,** 373, 375, 379.
Puritans of New England, **xi,** 36–38, 219.
Puritans of N. E., Hollanders of N. Y., Quakers of Pa., Presbyterians of the South, N. J., and Pa., all of Calvinistic training, **xi,** 43.
Putnam, Israel.—(1718–90.) American Revolutionary general, **xi,** 117, 118, 123, 134, 177.
Pym, John.—(1584–1643.) Puritan statesman and member of Long Parliament, **viii,** 216, 224, 243.
Pyramid, The great, **i,** 294; **ii,** 28; **vi,** 206.
Pyramids, Egyptian, **iii,** 85, 87.
Pyrenees, Treaty of the, under administration of Mazarin, **viii,** 203.
Pythagoras.—(582–500 B. C.) Greek philosopher and mathematician, **i,** 195; acquires in Egypt knowledge of secret mysteries of the priests, 196; introduces weights and measures, 196; ethical principles, 196; Plato indebted to, 218; seeks to be initiated in higher mysteries, **ii,** 70; esoteric wisdom of, 100; astronomical knowledge, **iii,** 162, 163; knowledge of geometry, 174.
Pythagorean system, Chinese doctrines in, **i,** 186; world under laws regular and harmonious in their operations, 197, 206.

Q.

Quadrumana, Structures of, **xiv,** 186.
Quæstors. Roman, in charge of the public treasury, **iii,** 34, 65, 67.

Quakers and their colony in Pennsylvania, **xi,** 43, 57, 61, 73, 234; Quakers, Philadelphia, 234.
Quakers interviewed by Peter the Great, **viii,** 345.
"Quarterly Review," London, **xiii,** 92, 93, 206.
Quebec, Arnold's expedition to, **xi,** 300.
"Queen Mary," Tennyson's drama of, **xiii,** 466–471.
"Queen of the Air," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 98.
"Queen's Gardens, of," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 99.
Queens of Society, Famous, **vii,** 230.
"Quentin Durward," Scott's novel, **xiii,** 126.
Quesnay, François.—(1694–1744.) French political economist, **viii,** 324.
Quesnel, Pasquier.—(1634–1719.) French Jansenist theologian, **viii,** 252.
Quietism, Theological essence of doctrines of Buddha; a phase of mysticism involving perfect mental inactivity, **i,** 99.
Quietists (a sect whose belief was that the highest state of man is stoical indifference to all sublunary matters and contemplation of divine things), **vii,** 139. 170.
Quincy, Mass., Farm home of John Adams, **xi,** 246, 260.
Quintilian, Marcus F.—(35–95 A. D.) Roman rhetorician, **i,** 373; his "Institutio Oratoria," 373, 374.
Quirinus, temple of, at Rome, The, **i,** 299; **iii,** 101.

R.

Ra, the sun-god, **i,** 33; worshipped at Heliopolis, 33; **ii,** 72.
Rabbinical forms, **xiii,** 297.
Rachel.—Jacob's wife, **ii,** 58.
Rachel, Elisa.—(1820–58.) French-Jewish tragedienne, **vii,** 249.
Racine, Jean B.—(1639–99.) French poet, **vii,** 157, 160, 166, 174; **viii,** 251, 283, 322, 325.
Raglan, Lord.—(1788–1855.) British general in the Crimea (1854–55), **x,** 178, 183, 184, 185, 187; death of, 194.
Railroad traffic and development in Lower Egypt, **xiv,** 341.
Rail-splitting, Lincoln's, in Illinois, **xii,** 242.
Railway mania in France and England, **ix,** 347.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.—(1552–1618.) English soldier, courtier, and man of letters, colonizes Virginia, **vi,** 430; **viii,** 80, 81; colonizes Virginia, 87; accomplishments, 105.
Ramah, Samuel's native town, **ii,** 141.
Rambouillet (Catherine), Marquise de.—(1588–1665.) French social leader, **vii,** 229, 231, 232.
Rameses.—Treasure city of Egypt, **ii,** 89.
Rameses II, the Egyptian King (1300 B. C.), palace of, **i,** 296; from whom Moses fled, **ii,** 89, 99; battle field of, 338.
Rameses the Great, of Egypt, his immense fleet, **iii,** 197; his colossal army, 239; **xiv,** 377, 382.
Ramillies, Battle of (May, 1706), **vii,** 201; **viii,** 286.
Ramoth-Gilead, **ii,** 272, 275, 276.
Randolph, Edmund.—(1753–1813.) American statesman, **xi,** 156, 191, 266.
Randolph, John.—(1773–1833.) American statesman, **xi,** 304, 328.
Randolph, Peyton.—(1723–75.) Speaker of the House of Burgesses (1776), **xi,** 271, 273.
Ranke, Leopold von.—(1795–1886.) German historian, **xiii,** 282.
Rape under Roman law, **iii,** 69.
Raphael, Santi.—(1483–1520.) Italian painter, **i,** 311; **vi,** 194, 196, 197, 199, 212, 430; **vii,** 113, 291.
Raphael's Madonnas, **vi,** 187.
Rapin, Paul de.—(1661–1725.) French historian, **viii,** 281.
Rappahannock, Valley of the, **xii,** 289; river, 293.
Raritan, passage of the, Alexander Hamilton at the, **xi,** 177.
Rassam, Hormuzd.—(*b.* 1826.) Assyriologist, **xiv,** 369, 372, 374.
Räthin, Frau, Goethe's wife, **xiii,** 397.
Rationalism of Abélard, **v,** 207.

Ratisbon, Diet of, **vi**, 342.
Ravenna, Italy, **xiii**, 167, 180.
Ravenstein, Dr., on African cartography, **xiv**, 320.
Rawlinson, Rev. George.—(1815- .) English Orientalist and historian, **i**, 73.
Rawlinson, Sir Henry.—(1810-95.) English Assyriologist, **xiv**, 374, 375.
Reade, Charles.—(1814-84.) English novelist, **vii**, 348.
Reading, England, Abbey of, **vi**, 261.
Realism in the Middle Ages, **v**, 204.
Realist, Abélard a, **vii**, 35.
Reality, what is it? **vi**, 423.
Reason and Authority, **vi**, 237.
Rebellion, War of the (American), **xi**, 188.
Rebmann, M., discovers Kilimanjaro, **xiv**, 336.
Récamier, Jacques Rose.—(1751-1828.) Lyons banker, husband of Mme. Récamier, **vii**, 233, 235; twice loses his fortune, 238, 244.
Récamier, Madame.—(1777-1849.) French "Woman of Society," **vii**, 227; birth, 232; marriage and secluded life for a time, 233; her beauty, 233; social position, and friendship with Mme. de Staël, 235; attracts but later displeases Napoleon, 236, 237; her husband loses his fortune and she sells her jewels, 238; sought in marriage by Prince of Russia, 239; clings to her husband and dismisses the Prince, 239, 240; friendship with M. Ballanche, her great admirer, 241, 242; travels in Italy, but soon returns to Paris, 242, 243; social triumphs, 244; second failure of M. Récamier, 244; home at Abbaye-au-Bois, 244; makes friends of Châteaubriand and Duke of Montmorency, 245; respect of and intimacy with the former, 247, 248; her sympathy, attractiveness, and high character, 250, 251; death, 254; accomplishments, 256-259; exalting influence of a good woman, 260, 261, 292, 303.
Rechabites, Arabian, **ii**, 329.
Redan, Assault and siege of, **x**, 194.
Red Eagle.—Chief of Indian Creeks, **xii**, 33.
"Redgauntlet," Scott's novel of, **xiii**, 126.
Red-haired barbarians in China, **xiv**, 268.
Reed, Wm. Bradford.—(1806-76.) U. S. Minister to China, **xiv**, 280, 281.
Reeve, Tapping. — (1744-1823.) American jurist, **xi**, 300.
"Reflections on the French Revolution," Burke's, **xi**, 251.
Reformation, Calvin, theologian of, **vi**, 336.
Reformation, Dawn of the. *See* Wyclif, John.
Reformation, English, **vi**, 255; **vii**, 117, 138; **viii**, 61, 96. *See* Cranmer, Thomas.
Reform Bill, English (1832), **ix**, 254; **x**, 31, 39, 40, 42, 43, 60, 89, 93, 95, 117; **xi**, 207; **xiii**, 225, 255, 264, 273.
Reform movement, English, **ix**, 267.
Reform Parliament, English, **x**, 53.
Reformation, Protestant, Luther head of, **vi**, 217; great ideas of, 331. *See* Luther, Martin.
Reformation in England under Henry VIII, **vi**, 256; no life until funeral pyres were lighted, 277; makes strides after the death of Queen Mary, 282, 283; the Counter-Reformation, 295; under Edward VI, 278; under Queen Elizabeth, 283.
Reformers, Religious, headed by Luther, **vi**, 429.
Reforms, English, **x**, 25. *See* William IV.
Reforms, Unsuccessful. *See* Savonarola.
Regicides, English, **xiii**, 368.
Rehoboam.—Son of Solomon, King of Judah (953-932 B. C.), succession to throne, **ii**, 220; revolt of the ten tribes from, 239; accession of, 288.
Reichstag, Prussian, **x**, 291, 296, 310.
Reid, Deborah.—Franklin's wife, **xi**, 60.
Reid, Rev. Dr., projects International Institute, **xiv**, 255.
Reign of Peace, time of prophet Isaiah, **ii**, 320.
Reign of Terror (1793-94), **ix**, 86, 194; **xiii**, 51.
"Religion of the Fashionable World," estimate of, **vii**, 312.
Religion: What is the object in, **i**, 28; how do the various religions compare, 28.
Religious contemplation, **v**, 138; faith, **ii**, 27; liberty, **vi**, 242.
Religious enthusiasm, **vii**, 109. *See* Theresa, Saint.
Religious Freedom, Statute of Virginia for, Jefferson's, **xi**, 315, 316.
Religious liberty, Struggle to secure, **viii**, 143.
Religious life, decline of under Judges, **ii**, 137; of 14th century treated of by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales," **vi**, 85; liberty, 242.
Religious systems fated to become corrupt, **i**, 32; of Arabia, **v**, 25.
Rembrandt, or **Van Rijn.**—(1607-69.) Dutch painter, **vii**, 364.

"Reminiscences of Carlyle," Froude's, **xiii,** 193.
Renaissance in art, The, **vi,** 206, 210, 428; **vii,** 228, 371, 374.
Renan, Joseph Ernest.—(1823-92.) French writer on philosophical and theological subjects, **vii,** 34.
Repeal of the Union (Ireland), **x,** 48, 74.
Representatives, House of, Washington, **xii,** 94, 97, 98, 107, 109, 116, 192, 194, 261.
Republican Convention, National, at Chicago (May, 1860), **xii,** 271.
Republican-Democrats, **xi,** 248, 309; **xii,** 119.
Republican Party, **xi,** 205, 246, 251.
Republican Ringsters of Phila., **xi,** 249.
Republicans, National, **xii,** 119.
Republicans for the Civil War, Democrats become, **xii,** 291.
Republican State Convention, Illinois (1860), **xii,** 271.
Reschid Pasha.—Turkish general, takes Missolonghi by assault (1826), **ix,** 311; defeated at Silistria by Russians, 322.
Ressel, at University of Vienna (1812), studies screw-propellors, **xiv,** 209.
Restoration, English, **xiii,** 374.
Restoration and Fall of Bourbons, **ix,** 187. *See* Châteaubriand.
Restoration of Catholic religion, **viii,** 162.
Resurrection from the dead, **ii,** 430.
Retribution, penalty of transgression, **ii,** 301; **vi,** 44, 369.
Retz, Cardinal de.—(1614-79.) French divine, archbishop of Paris, intrigues of, **viii,** 260.
Reuben.—Joseph's brother, **ii,** 59, 78, 85.
Revenues and Tariffs, American questions, **xii,** 99.
Revival of Art, The, **vi,** 183. *See* Michael Angelo.
Revival of Western Empire, **v,** 57. *See* Charlemagne.
Revocation of Edict of Nantes (1685), **viii,** 279.
Revolution, American, **xi,** 105; keynote of the—"No taxation without representation," 224; John Adams prime factor in success of, 243. *See* Washington, George.
Revolution, English (1688), **vii,** 192; **viii,** 211; **xiii,** 356. *See* Cromwell, **Oliver.**
Revolution, French, **ix,** 25; Burke's denunciation of, 88, 92; **x,** 230. *See* Mirabeau.
Revolution, French, Carlyle's "History of," **xiii,** 192, 224, 228; MS. of accidentally destroyed by J. S. Mill's servant, 219.
Revolution, French, "Remote Causes of," **viii,** 293. *See* Louis XV.
Revolution, Genius of, **viii,** 323; lurid fires of, 396; **xiii,** 23, 25, 46.
Revolution, Italian, **x,** 107.
Revolutionary Fathers, **xi,** 376; Patriots, 177; Soldiers, 128.
Revolutionary Society of the Carbonari, **xiii,** 180.
Revolutionary sores, Old, **xii,** 191.
Revolutionary War, Era of, **xi,** 45, 204, 247; close of the, 188; **xii,** 24, 105, 235.
Rewards and Punishments, Belief in future, **i,** 35, 41, 122.
Reynolds, General John F. (1820-65), in Civil War, **xii,** 335; killed in battle, 336.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua.—(1723-92.) English portrait-painter, **vii,** 305, 327, 365.
Rhadamanthus.—In Greek mythology brother of Minos, and associated with him as a judge in the nether world, **i,** 269.
Rhamadan, ninth Mohammedan month, **v,** 40.
Rheims, France, **vii,** 81, 91, 92; Cathedral, 211.
Rheims, Hincmar, Archbishop of, **vii,** 78, 84, 91; **viii,** 34, 58, 102.
"Rheingold," Wagner's drama, **xiv,** 49.
Rhine, Byron enamoured with its ruined castles, **xiii,** 162.
Rhoades, Mr., explores and surveys coastlines of Lake Nyassa, **xiv,** 328.
Rhode Island, **xi,** 142.
Rhodesia, South Africa, **xiv,** 313.
Ricasoli, Baron Bettino.—(1809-80.) Italian statesman and head of Tuscan government (1859-60), **x,** 134.
Ricci, Lorenzo.—(*d.* 1775.) Last general of the Jesuits, **vi,** 328.
Ricci, Mateo.—(1552-1610.) Jesuit pioneer in China, **vi,** 430; **xiv,** 265.
Richard I, Cœur de Lion.—King of England (1189-99), leader in 3rd Crusade (1190), **v,** 338.
Richardson, Samuel.—(1689-1761.) English novelist, **vii,** 309.
Richelieu, Armand-Jean Duplessis, Cardinal de.—(1585-1642.) French statesman, **vi,** 314; **vii,** 167, 172; **viii,** 66, 79, 139, 144, 150, 293, 331, 332, 349, 357; theme: "Absolutism," 181; France in 17th cent. during regency of Marie de Médicis, 182-184; birth, abilities, and high rank, 185; elevation, becomes prelate of Church, 185; Cardinal, 186; minis-

ter of foreign affairs under Louis XIII, 186; loves absolutism and authority of crown, 189, 190; rules as prime minister, 191; wise and enlightened tyrant, 192; suppresses the Huguenots, 194; warrior-priest, 195; captures La Rochelle, 196; turns on the nobles, and drives Queen-mother into exile, 197, 198; severe attitude towards princes of the blood, 199; crushes Parliament of Paris, 200; diplomacy and foreign policy, 203, 204; services to France, 204; defects of his character, 205; the good and bad of absolutism, 206, 207; **ix,** 205.

Richelieu, Duc de, grand-nephew of the Cardinal, Ministry of, **ix,** 88, 95.

Richmond, Duke of (1735–1806), English statesman, **x,** 47.

Richmond, Va., capital of the Southern Confederacy in Civil War, **xii,** 284, 289, 324; fall of, 305, 312.

Richter, Jean Paul.—(1763–1825.) Carlyle's essay on, **xiii,** 202.

Ridley, Nicholas. — (1500–55.) Bishop of Rochester, preaches against papal superstition, **vi,** 274, 275.

« Rienzi,» and « Last of the Barons,» Bulwer-Lytton's, **vii,** 372.

« Rienzi,» Wagner's opera, **xiv,** 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

Ries, Philip, invents in 1861 the speaking telephone, **xiv,** 433.

Riga, Russia, Wagner at, **xiv,** 34.

Righteousness, Samuel a preacher of, **ii,** 143.

Right of Search, English, **xi,** 306.

Rights, Declaration of, **xi,** 236.

Rights, Popular, extorted in strife of classes and parties, **iii,** 25; personal, under the Romans, 74.

Rights of Man and Political Equality, Jefferson's opinions about, **xi,** 268.

Rig-Veda, 1st of the four sections into which the Vedas are divided, including hymns of invocation and praise, **i,** 76.

Ring and Crozier, emblems of spiritual authority, **v,** 118.

Rio Grande, Republic of, Garibaldi enters service of, **x,** 126.

Ripley, George. — (1802–80.) American scholar and writer, **xiii,** 216.

Ripon, Earl.—(1782–1859.) English statesman, **x,** 47, 66.

Ripon, England, Ecclesiastical See of, **viii,** 31.

Rites, Religious, of ancient world, **ii,** 44; of Jews, 115.

Ritual, Egyptian, **i,** 38; Jewish, 126; **ii,** 44, 116.

Rives, W. C. (1793–1868), of Virginia, American politician, **xii,** 129.

Robbins, Jonathan (*alias* Thomas Nash), Case of, **xi,** 336.

Robertson, William.—(1721–93.) Scottish historian, **xi,** 75; **xiii,** 246.

Robespierre, Maximilien.—(1758–94.) French revolutionist and leader of the Jacobins, **viii,** 324, 326; **xiii,** 25.

« Robin Hood and Maid Marian,» Theme of, **xiii,** 297, 472.

Robinson, Henry Crabb.—(1775–1867.) English diarist and writer, **xiii,** 411.

« Rob Roy,» Sir W. Scott's, **xiii,** 114, 115.

Rocca, Signor.—Marriage with Mme. de Staël, **vii,** 287.

Rochefoucauld, La, Duc de. — (1613–80.) French maxim writer, **viii,** 252.

Rochelle, La, defense of, by Huguenots (1627), **viii,** 126, 127, 139, 196, 205, 323.

Rochester, Earl of. — (1647–80.) English courtier and Tory politician, **vii,** 207.

Rochester, England, Ecclesiastical See of, **viii,** 31; assault on city, 42; siege of by Danes (885 A. D.), 45.

Rochow, General.—Prussian officer, **x,** 276.

« Rocket,» Stephenson's locomotive, **xiv,** 206.

Rockingham, Council of (1095), **v,** 183.

Rockingham, Marquis of. — (1730–82.) English statesman and prime-minister, **ix,** 77.

Rocky Mountains, Lewis and Clarke's expedition across, **xi,** 299.

Rod, Miracle of the, **ii,** 104.

Roger of Worcester.—(*Circa* 12th cent.) **v,** 270.

Rogers, John.—English martyr, **vi,** 278.

Rogers, Samuel. — (1763–1855.) English banker-poet, **xiii,** 119, 157, 158, 262.

« Rokeby,» Sir W. Scott's, **xiii,** 98, 100.

Roland, Madame.—(1754–93.) Wife of one of the Girondist leaders during French Revolution, **vii,** 175; **ix,** 57.

Roman Cardinals, arrogant and haughty, **x,** 356.

« Roman Catholic asceticism to Methodist fervor,» George Eliot a believer in, **vii,** 385.

Roman Catholic countries, Pope's sway over, **x,** 101.

Roman Catholics of Ireland, **x**, 88.
Roman citizenship and laws, **xi**, 26; constitution, 193.
Roman civilization perished in Britain after expulsion from, **viii**, 28.
"Roman de la Rose," Chaucer's translation of, **vi**, 67; **xiii**, 295.
Roman divinities, Chief, **i**, 137; religion, 134; Senate and Senators, **iii**, 33, 37; soldiers, 250.
Roman Empire, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the," **xiii**, 198; fall of the, **xii**, 114.
Romanesque churches and architecture, **v**, 366–371.
Roman Legions, **iii**, 251–261; weapons, engines, and discipline, 237.
Roman Literature, **i**, 330. *See* Greek and Roman Classics, **i**, 319; and Cicero, **iii**, 275.
Romanoff.—Russian Czar's dynastic name, **viii**, 333.
Romans, Paul's Epistle to the, **ii**, 439, 440.
Romans, Religion of, **i**, 107; State religion, 134; household gods, 135; gross in their vices, 139; ancient, **viii**, 402.
Roman See, The, under Leo's pontificate, **iv**, 362.
Roman Senators, **viii**, 303; triumphs, **vi**, 187.
Romans in Britain, **viii**, 27.
Romantic School in Literature, **xiii**, 420.
Roman World, Old, **xi**, 231; Laws of, 26.
Romanzoff, Count Peter.—(1725–96.) Russian general, **vii**, 289.
"Romaunt of the Rose," Chaucer's, **vi**, 67; **xiii**, 295.
Rome, its legislation, **iii**, 25; jurisprudence, 27; beginning of constitutional liberty in, 33; struggle between patricians and plebeians, 33; power in hands of nobles, 33; Senate ruling power, 33, 35–37; the plebs, 34; tribunes and consuls of, 36, 37; constitution of, 38, 39; laws of, 40; army standards, 38; roads, 215; the ancient world tributary to, 217; art works in, 219; spoils of, 219; city of palaces, 220, 222, 230; thoroughfares and aqueducts, 221; bridges, 226; arches, 229; triumphal processions in, 231; architectural grandeur of, 221; population of, in its glory, 227; soldiers, armies, and legions, 250–258; great victories of, 253; her generals, 252; armor of the soldier, 255; divisions or classes of the army, 257; artillery, 258; siege impedimenta, 259–261; tribunes, and centurions, 261, 262; Prætorian cohort, 265; camps, 266; military life, 268; power and conquests of, 270, 271; literature of, 275; imperial despotism of, 352; virtuous rulers of, 355; banquet extravagance of, 359; frivolity and luxury of her nobles, 364; slaves and the servile class, 367; degradation of women in, 370; butcheries of the amphitheatre at, 374; baths the scenes of orgies, 379; literature languishes at, 381; Christianity fails to avert its ruin, 385; Glory of, **iv**, 105; latter days of, 321.
"Rome, Lays of Ancient," Macaulay's, **xiii**, 251.
Rome, Lord Macaulay at, **xiii**, 263.
Rome, Mediæval, **ix**, 94.
Rome, Papal court at, **viii**, 307.
Rome, Paul appealing to Cæsar, is sent to, **ii**, 447; imprisoned, but writes chief epistles, 448; is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at, 448.
Rome and Roman influence, Queen Elizabeth's hostility to, **viii**, 83.
Rome and the Roman world in Marcus Aurelius's day, **iv**, 122–133; Rome, sack of, **vi**, 244. *See* Marcus Aurelius.
Romilly, Sir Samuel.—(1757–1818.) English jurist and philanthropist, **ix**, 235; **x**, 60; **xi**, 98; **xiii**, 250.
"Romola," George Eliot's philosophico-historical novel, **vii**, 371, 373–376, 380; **xiii**, 237.
Roncesvalles, Battle of (778 A. D.), Charlemagne's defeat, **v**, 74.
Röntgen, Wilhelm Konrad.—(1845– .) German scientist. Discovery of the X-rays, **xiv**, 422, 423, 455.
Roon, Count von.—(1803–79.) Prussian general and statesman, **x**, 287.
Ropes, John Codman.—(*b.* 1836.) American military writer and critic, **xii**, 337.
Roscelin.—Scholastic theologian of the 11th cent., **v**, 204; founder of Nominalism, an assault on the doctrine of the Trinity, 205–208; Anselm combats the doctrine, 208, 209, 215.
Roscoe, William.—(1753–1831.) English historian, and biographer of Lorenzo de' Medici, **vi**, 188.
Rosen, Count von.—Ericsson's agent in England, **xiv**, 216.
Rosetta Stone; discovered in 1799 at a town on the delta of the Nile, **xiv**, 357.
Rose *v.* Himely, Case of, **xi**, 359.

Rossbach, Battle of (1757), **viii,** 386.
Rossetti, Dante G. — (1828-82.) English painter and poet, **xiv,** 86, 88.
Rossi, Francesco de'.—(1510-63.) Florentine painter, **vi,** 194.
Rossi, Pellegrino.—(1787-1848.) Italian jurist and politician, **x,** 111.
Rotating disc, Faraday's, **xiv,** 419.
Rotations in office, **xii,** 55.
Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, Macaulay's birthplace, **xiii,** 247.
Rouen, France, **vii,** 96, 99.
Roumelia, Russian emissaries in, **x,** 154.
Roundheads, English, **xiii,** 382.
Roundheads and Cavaliers, **xiii,** 76.
Roundheads and Presbyterians, **xiii,** 72.
Round Table, Knights of the, **viii,** 28; **xiii,** 465.
Rousseau, Jean Jacques.—(1712-78.) Swiss-French philosopher, **vii,** 276, 277, 292, 350; Creator of French Revolution, **viii,** 92, 103; his "Contrat Social," **xi,** 27, 28; **xiii,** 33, 34, 43, 49; **xi,** 88, 176, 221, 268, 316; theme: "Socialism and Education," **xiii,** 23; Burke and Rousseau affected the whole science of government, 23; Rousseau as a lover of Nature, 24; birth, passionate nature, and desultory youth, 25-27; illicit loves and marriage, 28; known among infidel Parisian *coterie*, 28; his "Confessions," 29; "Nouvelle Héloïse," 32; "Émile," 33; "Social Contract," 33, 34; death, 36; a sentimentalist, 37; lives on bounty of George III and of aristocratic admirers, 38; precursor of revolutions, 38; essay on whether the arts and sciences have corrupted or purified morals, 29, 39; "Origin of Human Inequalities," 40; crude theories or false assumptions lead to anarchy and social excesses, 42; "Social Contract" text-book of the Revolution, 43; doctrine of sovereignty of people, 44; germ of socialism, 45; on rights of property, 45; on limitations of law and prerogative of people, 47; extreme spirit of democratic liberty, 48; holds that religion has naught to do with affairs of civil and political life, 49; on education, 51; untutored impulse guide of life, 53; undermines faith in Christianity, 54; essentially pagan, 55; deems women inferior, and would reduce them to insignificance, 53, 56; a disguised seducer and poisoner of moral sentiments, 57, 58; personally without hope, repose, or faith, 60; great literary genius, with plausible theories, 60; writings one vast contradiction, a blending of truth with error, 60; death, 60.
Rousseau and the Encyclopedists, **vi,** 326; his "New Héloïse," 200, 324; **xiii,** 32; his watchword, "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality," **vi,** 227.
Rousseau's "Confessions," **xiii,** 35, 58, 59; "Origin of Human Inequalities," 40.
Roussillon, province of France, secured to it by Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), **viii,** 203.
Roxbury, Mass., **xi,** 117.
Royalists, English, **xiii,** 380, 381.
Royal Society, English, **xi,** 75.
Royer-Collard, Pierre P. — (1763-1845.) French philosopher and statesman, **ix,** 222.
"Rubaiyat," The, Omar Khayyam's, **xiii,** 456.
Rubens, Peter Paul.—(1577-1640.) Flemish painter, **vi,** 212.
Rubicon, When Cæsar crossed the, **xii,** 181.
Rubinstein, Anton. — (1829-54.) Russian pianist and composer, **xiv,** 61, 62.
Ruden, Island of, in the Baltic, **viii,** 169.
Rufus, Quintus Curtius.—Roman historian, **viii,** 195.
Ruhmkorff, Heinrich D.—(1803-77.) His induction coil, **xiv,** 422.
Rulers, Bad, a misfortune to a people, **xi,** 25.
Rupert, Prince.—English royalist general, at Naseby, **viii,** 222.
Ruskin, John. — (1819-1900.) English art critic and writer, **vi,** 208; **xiii,** 281; theme: "Modern Art," **xiv,** 73; great prose-poet and enthusiastic author of "Modern Painters," 73; teaches realism in art, 75; prophet, 75; "Life," by W. G. Collingwood, 79; "Præterita," 79; defence of Turner, 80; "Modern Painters," 80, 85; "Stones of Venice," and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," 81, 85; lectures on drawing, perspective, decoration, and manufacture, 82; delicate health, 83; ill-assorted marriage, 84; interest in Pre-Raphaelitism and its brotherhood, 87, 88; home-life, friends, and correspondents, 89; Slade Professor of Art, 91; economist, 93; social and moral exhorter, 94; Frederic Harrison on, 77, 94-96; founds "Guild of St. George," 96; lay sermons, lectures, and brochures, 98-102; social reformer and regenerator of society, 102; relations to industrial and social problems, 103; "Fors Clavigera," "Unto this Last," and "Munera Pulveris," 104, 105; economic gospel, 106, 107; philanthropy and

reform zeal, 108; death, 109; "Consecrated Priest of the Ideal," 110; work and influence on his age, 110–112.
Russell, G. W. E.—"Life of Gladstone," **x,** 352.
Russell, Lord John.—(1792–1878.) English statesman, **ix,** 235, 254, 255; **x,** 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 66, 67, 72, 335, 340, 350, 351; **xiii,** 275, 276.
Russell, Major-Gen. Sir James, of Ashtiel, **xiii,** 83.
Russia, Acquisitions of, under Czar Nicholas, **x,** 158; advance to Constantinople, 163; warlike attitude in 1853, 171, 173.
Russia, Empress Catherine, wife of Peter the Great, crowned (1724), **viii,** 362; autocrat of (Czar Nicholas), **x,** 175.
Russia, Peter the Great's services to, **viii,** 331; to-day a first-class Power, 332, 346, 347.
Russian aggrandizement, **x,** 154.
Russian influence in Persia, **x,** 156.
Russians masters of the Black Sea, **x,** 155, 157.
Ruth and **Boaz.**—**ii,** 146.
Rutherford, Anne.—Sir Walter Scott's mother, **xiii,** 71.
Rutledge, Edward, "Ned."—(1749–1800.) American politician, **xi,** 235.
Rutledge, John.—(1739-1800.) American statesman, **xi,** 155, 156, 191, 343.
Ruyter, Michel de.—(1607–75.) Dutch admiral, **viii,** 269; killed off Aosta, 272.
Rye-house Plot, the conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II of England, **xiii,** 317.
Ryswick, Peace of (1697), **viii,** 283.

S.

Saadi.—(? 1190–1291.) Persian poet, **xiii,** 296.
Sablière, Mme. de la.—French woman of letters, patroness of La Fontaine, **vii,** 231, 232; **viii,** 284.
Sacerdotalism, in decline, associated with infidelity and religious indifference, **i,** 51.
Sacheverell, Dr. Henry.—(1672–1724.) English clergyman and Tory politician, **vii,** 206.
Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset.—(1536–1608.) English statesman and poet, **viii,** 80.
Sacred Eloquence, **iv,** 211. *See* Chrysostom.
Sacrifice, Propitiatory, **ii,** 45; temple sacrifices, 214; Sacrifices and Oblations, **i,** 49–51, 134; human, 81.
Sadducees, a cultivated and aristocratic sect, **i,** 41; disbelief in transmigration of souls, 41; rise of sect, and characteristics, **ii,** 371.
"Sad Fortunes of Amos Barton," The, George Eliot's, **vii,** 357, 358.
Sadowa, von Moltke's plan of battle at, **xii,** 338.
Sahara desert, and its native tribes, **xiv,** 338.
St.-Arnaud.—(1796–1854.) French general, **x,** 211.
Saint Augustine.—Father of the Latin Church (354–430), **vi,** 224, 226, 242.
St. Aulaire, M. de.—French writer, **ix,** 223.
St. Bartholomew, Massacre of (Aug. 23, 1572), **vi,** 323; **vii,** 167; **viii,** 122, 129, 168.
St. Benedict, Monastery of, **xiii,** 339.
St. Bernard, **vii,** 49, 61, 62.
St. Cyr, School of, **vii,** 173, 313.
St. Denis, Abbey of, **v,** 375, 376; **vii,** 48; **viii,** 134; vaults of, 310.
Saint Dominic (de Gusman).—**vi,** 221.
Sainte-Beuve, Charles A.—(1804–69.) French poet and critic, **vii,** 212, 249, 278; **xiii,** 86, 145.
Saint Francis (of Assisi), **vi,** 221; **xiv,** 95.
St. Geneviève, Paris, **vii,** 36.
St. George, Guild of, **xiv,** 96, 107.
St. Gildas, Abbey of, **vii,** 50.
St. James, Court of (English), Chinese minister at, **xiv,** 285.
St. Jerome.—*See* Jerome, Saint, and Paula.
St. John, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke.—(1678–1751.) English statesman and political writer, **vii,** 205, 208, 209.
St. Joseph, Convent of, Paris, Châteaubriand visits his old love, Mme. Récamier, at, **ix,** 211.
Saint Louis, King of France (1226–70), **viii,** 25, 109, 118, 128, 156.
"St. Mark's Rest," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 101.
St. Martin, Alexis.—**xiv,** 450.

Saint Paul at Tarsus, **vi,** 222; Epistles of, 223, 251.
Saint Peter (Apostle Simon Peter).—**vi,** 235. *See* Peter.
St. Peter's, at Rome, **iii,** 142; **vi,** 225; **viii,** 125; **xiii,** 339.
St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great, on marshes of the Neva (1702), **viii,** 354.
St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, Michael Angelo's architectural work on, **vi,** 203, 205, 206.
"St. Ronan's Well," Scott's novel of, **xiii,** 126.
St. Simon, Claude Henri, Comte de.—(1760–1825.) Founder of French Socialism, **vii,** 353; **viii,** 254, 297.
St. Stephen, Abbey of, **v,** 173.
St. Theresa.—"Religious Enthusiasm," **vii,** 109. *See* Theresa, Saint.
St. Vincent de Paul.—**xiv,** 95.
Sâkya-Muni.—*See* Buddha.
Sâkyas.—A warlike tribe in northern India, **i,** 85.
Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria.—(1137–93.) Figures in third Crusade, **v,** 338.
Salem, Mass., **xi,** 39, 227.
Sallust, Caius S. C.—(86–34 B. C.) Roman historian, **i,** 350, 351; **xiii,** 72.
Salon de Venus, Versailles, **vii,** 157, 158.
Samarkand (modern Bokhara), **i,** 53.
Samaria, City of, built by King Omri, **ii,** 243.
Sampson, Dominie, Scott's character of, **xiii,** 108.
Samson, a Hercules, **ii,** 137; **viii,** 305.
"Samson Agonistes," Milton's, **xiii,** 332, 334, 335.
Samuel.—Services to Israelitish nation, **ii,** 135; political and moral reformer, 135; judge and prophet, 135, 139; his era, 136–138; his mother and childhood, 138; after death of Eli, 139; leader of Israelites, administering justice, 141; rekindles national and religious life, 142, 143; preacher of righteousness, 143, 163; enjoins zeal and loyalty for Jehovah, 144; under him, Israel proceeds from a theocratic to a monarchical government, 145; change one of peril and danger, 146; speaks to the people, 148; they demand a king, 149; he gives them Saul of the tribe of Benjamin, 153; installs him as King of Israel, 154; rebukes him for assuming function of a priest, 155; also for sparing life of Agag, King of the Amalekites, 156; Samuel himself slays Agag, 157; deserts Saul and anoints David as future king, 158; continues to judge Israel, 162; in communion with God and interpreter of divine will, 163; first and most favored of great prophets, 165.
Sanctuary defiled, **ii,** 389; cleansed and dedicated by Judas Maccabæus, 391.
Sand, George (Baroness Dudevant).—(1804–76.) French novelist, **vii,** 291, 349, 356; **xiii,** 100.
Sands, Henry B.—(1830–88.) American surgeon, **xiv,** 467.
Sangamon river, **xii,** 241.
Sanhedrim, Jewish grand council, **ii,** 373, 411, 413.
Sanderson, Prof. J. Burdon.—**xiv,** 484.
San Jacinto, Battle of (1836), **xii,** 226.
San Pietro, Vincoli, Church of, **vi,** 202.
Sanskrit, ancient literary language of the Hindus, **i,** 69, 319. *See* Vedas.
Sans-Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia, **viii,** 379, 396.
Santa Anna.—(1795–1876.) Mexican general and President, **xii,** 226.
Sapor I and **II,** Kings of Persia (250–380), **iv,** 61.
Sappho.—(*Circa* 600 B. C.) Greek lyric poet, **iii,** 335; **iv,** 176.
Saracenic conquests, **v,** 23, 43, 47, 347. *See* Mohammed.
Saracen influence on architecture, **iii,** 93; Saracenic Schools, 182.
Saracens of Spain, Charlemagne's mistaken war on, **v,** 74.
Sarah.—Wife of Abram, **ii,** 41; jealousy of Hagar, 51.
Saratoga, Surrender of Burgoyne at (Oct. 17, 1777), **xi,** 120, 136.
Sardanapalus (Asurbanipal), King of Assyria (668–626 B. C.), Solomon likened to, **ii,** 219; Louis XIII likened to, as a frivolous and inglorious monarch, **viii,** 187, 307; **xiv,** 352.
Sardinians defeated by Napoleon (1796), **ix,** 115.
Sardinia under Victor Emmanuel, **ix,** 341, 346.
Sardis, capital of Lydia, in time of Crœsus, **iv,** 46; fall of (546 B. C.), 49, 50.
Sargent, John O.—Correspondent of John Ericsson, **xiv,** 214.
Sargon, King, Palace of, at Khorsabad, **xiv,** 363.
Sarpi, Paolo.—(1552–1623.) Venetian historian, **xiii,** 300.

Sarto, Andrea del.—(1486-1531.) Florentine artist, **vi,** 194.
"Sartor Resartus," Carlyle's, **vii,** 384; **xiii,** 201, 214, 215, 239.
Satan, Power of, **xiii,** 435.
Sati.—Wife of Kneph, Egyptian goddess of the lower heaven (or air), **i,** 34.
Saturn.—Roman deity, **i,** 47.
Saturnalia, festival in ancient Rome in honor of Saturn, **i,** 136.
Saul.—(1055-1033 B. C.) Son of Kish (King of Israel), **ii,** 153; valor in battle, 154; installed as King, 154; prosperous in war, 155; spares Agag in battle, 155, 156; repents this, 157; the "Lord's anointed," 157; bloodthirstiness of, 159; jealous of David, 159; at battle of Michmash, 161; slain at Gilboa, 161.
Saul of Tarsus.—*See* Paul, Saint.
Saurin, Jacques. — (1677-1730.) Great French preacher, **viii,** 251, 281.
Savannah, Ga., **xii,** 342.
Savonarola, Girolamo.—(1452-98.) Italian religious and political reformer, **i,** 314; theme: "Unsuccessful Reforms," **vi,** 141; a Florentine, in a remarkable era, in active sympathy with every emancipating idea, 141; an era of worldly, unscrupulous Popes, 142; interesting for its triumphs of genius and its dispersion of shadows of Middle Ages, 142; other characteristics of the age, 143; religious apathy and scandalous vices, 143; reformer, preacher, and statesman, 143; birth, family, education, and ascetic piety, 144; his passive virtues which mediæval piety enjoined, 145; early failure and later fame as a preacher, 146; prior of Dominican convent of St. Mark, Florence, 147; power and influence, 147; death of Lorenzo de' Medici and discontent with his successor, 147, 148; political leader, patriot, and denunciator of tyranny of Medici, 148; inspires Florentines to recover their liberties, 149; expulsion of Medici, 149; failure of popular government, 150; animating genius of Florence, 152; grand council established, 153; instructs the people in political duties, 156; defies and denounces corrupt potentates, 156; reform of morals, 158; contrasted with Luther, 160; avoided discussion of doctrines, 162; character of his sermons, 164; his oratory, 165; his enemies scheme to overthrow him, 167; Pope Alexander VI furious and forbids him to preach, 169; excommunicates him, 169; his letters to princes calling a Council intercepted, 170, 171; his martyrdom, 172-174; influence and eulogium, 177-179; 229, 233; **vii,** 371-373; **viii,** 114; **xiii,** 229.
Saxe, John Godfrey.—(1816-87.) American poet, **viii,** 295.
Saxe, Marshal.—(1696-1750.) French general, **viii,** 295.
Saxe-Weimar, Grand Duchy of, **xiii,** 405.
Saxon pirates, in Britain, **viii,** 27; yeomen, liberties of, **xi,** 293; yeomanry (time of Chaucer), 33.
Saxons, Christianized (time of Alfred), **ii,** 137.
Saxons, Lowland, Highlanders' hatred of, **xiii,** 116.
Saxons, of Germany, **v,** 66, 67; subdued by Charlemagne, 69; **viii,** 26, 27.
Saxons in England, **viii,** 25; ruled by Henry II, 61. *See* Alfred the Great.
Saxony, Elector of.—Prince of Protestant League, **viii,** 153.
Saxony, Prussia, **vi,** 225, 231; joins Austria in Silesian War, **viii,** 376; Frederic the Great invades it, 379.
Sayce, Prof. A. H.—English philologist, discovers secret of Hittite hieroglyphs, **xiv,** 384.
Sayre, Lewis Albert.—(*b.* 1820.) American surgeon, **xiv,** 467.
Scævola, Q. Mucius. —(*Died* 82 B. C.) Roman jurist, **iii,** 41, 43; on civil law, 43.
"Scarlet Letter, The," Hawthorne's, **vii,** 370.
"Scarlet Mother," The, epithet of the English Puritans for the Papacy, **v,** 97; **viii,** 215.
Scarlett, Sir James.—(1799-1871.) English general in Crimean War, **x,** 188.
Scarron, Paul.—(1610-60.) French writer of comedies, **vii,** 148, 149; marries Françoise d'Aubigné (afterwards Mme. de Maintenon), 149; death of, 150.
Scarron, Mme. *See* Mme. de Maintenon.
"Scenes of Clerical Life," George Eliot's, **vii,** 357.
Sceptics, French, **xi,** 30.
Scharnhorst, Gerhard J. D. von.—(1755-1813.) German general, reorganizes the Prussian army, **x,** 253, 259-261, 297.
Schiller, Johann Friedrich von.—(1759-1805.) German dramatist and historian, **vii,** 274, 279, 291; **viii,** 170; **xiii,** 394, 422, 423, 424.
"Schiller, Life of," by Carlyle, **xiii,** 198.

Schismatics and Heretics, Augustine's controversies with, **iv**, 313.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von.—(1767-1845.) German poet and critic, **vii**, 274, 278, 291; **xiii**, 300.

Schleswig-Holstein invaded by Austro-Prussian army, **x**, 283; surrendered by treaty of Vienna (Oct., 1864), 284.

Schlichter, Dr. Henry, of British Museum, London, on the dwarfs of Abyssinia, **xiv**, 337.

Schliemann, Heinrich.—(1822-90.) German explorer and excavator of the ruins of Troy, **xiv**, 386-388.

Scholastic doctors, **v**, 246.

Scholasticism, Hincmar founder of, **v**, 202.

Scholastic Philosophy, **v**, 215, 242. *See* Aquinas, Thomas.

Schomberg, Friedrich von, Duke of.—(1618-90.) A Protestant soldier in the service of France who attained the rank of marshal, left France after revocation of Edict of Nantes, came with Prince of Orange to England, commanded in Ireland, and was killed at Battle of the Boyne (July, 1690), **vii**, 189; **viii**, 281.

Schönemann, Anna E.—(1758-1817.) Goethe's "Lili," **xiii**, 403, 404.

Schoolmen, and the Scholastic Philosophy, **v**, 211, 226, 227, 242-247.

Schouler, James.—(1839- .) Life of Jefferson, **xi**, 278.

Schubert.—(470-390 B. C.) Greek philosopher, **vii**, 39.

Schubert, Franz Peter.—(1797-1828.) Austrian composer, **xiv**, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65.

Schumann, Robert.—(1810-56.) German composer, **xiv**, 58, 59, 60.

Schurz, Carl.—(1829- .) His "Life of Clay," **xii**, 106, 111, 129.

Schuyler, Philip.—(1733-1804.) American general, **xi**, 133, 135, 136, 182, 301.

Schuylers, Livingstons, Clintons, and Van Rensselars of New York, Jefferson familiar with, **xi**, 301.

Schwartzenberg, Prince von.—(1771-1820.) Austrian general, **ix**, 157.

Schweinfurth, Georg A.—(*b.* 1836.) German traveller in Africa, **xiv**, 334.

Science, Modern, Darwin's place in, **xiv**, 157.

Science, New discoveries in, meet with opposition, **vi**, 438; science in conflict with theology, 439.

"Science and the Arts, have they contributed to corrupt or to purify morals?" Rousseau's essay (1749), **xiii**, 29.

Scientific Knowledge, Ancient (astronomy, geography, etc.), **iii**, 147.

Scone Castle, Scotland, **xiii**, 303.

Scotland, Moorlands of, **xiii**, 200, 201.

Scots and Picts, **viii**, 27.

Scott, Anne Rutherford.—Mother of Sir Walter, **xiii**, 71.

Scott, Dred, Case of, **xii**, 263; decision, 265, 266.

Scott, Lady Charlotte M. C.—Wife of Sir Walter Scott, **xiii**, 79; death, 129.

Scott, Missionary, of Blantyre, Africa, **xiv**, 315.

Scott, Sir Walter.—(1771-1832.) Scottish novelist, **vii**, 346, 347, 349, 367, 381, 386; **xii**, 315; theme: "The Modern Novel," **xiii**, 65, 157, 165; Lockhart's biography, 69; birth, family, and early years, lameness, 71; admitted to the bar, 74; painter of Scottish scenery and character, 75; writer of ballads, 76-78; a Tory, friends, and geniality, 77; marriage, 79; visit to London, 80; collection of Scottish minstrelsy, 81, 82; "Lay of the Last Minstrel," 83; home on banks of the Tweed and Sheriffdom of Selkirkshire, 83; friendship with Lord Jeffrey, 86; with Wordsworth, 87; partnership with James Ballantyne, 87; "Marmion," and "Lady of the Lake," 88, 89; student of Johnson, 94; Ashestiel and Abbotsford, 98; "Rokeby" and "Lord of the Isles," 100; "Old Mortality," and "Ivanhoe," 101; "Waverley," 104, 105; "Guy Mannering," 107; visits field of Waterloo, and becomes social lion in Paris and London, 109; "The Antiquary," and "Tales of My Landlord," 110, 111; "Rob Roy," and effect of, on readers, 115; a landed proprietor and ambition to found a family, 121; his letters, 124; failure of his publisher partners, 126; "Woodstock," and "Life of Napoleon," 127, 128; collected edition of the Waverley Novels, 128; death of wife, 129; wipes out his debts, 129; profits of his writings, 130; delight of millions of readers, 131.

Scott, Sir Wm.—Decisions on Prize cases, **xi**, 357.

Scott, Winfield.—(1786-1866.) American general, **xii**, 75, 300.

Scottish Highlanders and Jacobites, **xiii**, 115.

Scottish Minstrelsy, Scott's Collection of, **xiii**, 81.

Scotus, Johannes Duns.—A scholastic of the 14th cent., **v,** 165.
Scriptures, Supreme authority of, **vi,** 235; free circulation of, 242; sacred, **xiii,** 54.
Scroggs and **Jeffreys.**—English chief-justices, of infamous memory, in Charles II's time, **vi,** 384.
Scudéry, Mdlle. de.—(1607-1701.) French poetess and novelist, **vii,** 148, 230, 231.
Sculpture, Grecian, **i,** 302; statuary, 303-305; Assyrian, Egyptian, and Indian, 302; grotesque and impure, 302; undraped Venuses, 304; Lysippus's statues, 304.
Scutari, Mortality in hospital of, in Crimean War (1855), **x,** 191; Florence Nightingale at, 192.
Scythians, Savage hordes of, **xiv,** 352.
"Search for Happiness," The, Hannah More's, **vii,** 306.
Searching after God, **ii,** 175.
Sebastiani, General.—**ix,** 209.
Sebastopol, Crimea, **x,** 162, 184, 185, 186, 187, 193, 194, 225.
Secession, Southern, **xii,** 273.
Secretary of State, American, Jefferson's appointment as, **xi,** 285.
Secretary of the Treasury, American, Hamilton as, **xi,** 285, 287.
Secretions, Internal, **xiv,** 473.
Sects arise at Reformation, **iv,** 249.
Sedan, Battle of (1870), **x,** 300.
Sedan, Sovereignty of, Richelieu takes away from the Duke of Bouillon, **viii,** 199.
Sedgwick, General John. — (1813-64.) American general in Civil War, **xii,** 336.
Sedition Laws, **xi,** 256, 257.
Seeking after Truth, **i,** 183. *See* Ancient Philosophy.
"Selborne," White's, **xiv,** 159.
Self-denying ordinance, English, **viii,** 221.
Self-expiation, **v,** 141.
"Self-Fertilization, Effects of," Darwin on, **xiv,** 166.
Self-Government, Anglo-Saxon love of, **xi,** 230.
Self-indulgence saps every element of moral strength in man, **viii,** 309.
Self-renunciation, George Eliot's ideas of, **xiii,** 373; Romola imbued with philosophy of, 374.
Selkirkshire, Sir Walter Scott sheriff of, **xiii,** 83.
Selwood forest, Somersetshire, King Alfred hides himself in, **viii,** 36.
Seminole War in Florida (1817-18), **xii,** 44.
Semiramis.—Queen of Assyria, **xiv,** 352.
Semitic people, The, **xiv,** 379, 380.
Senate, Roman, a powerful and august body, **iii,** 35-37.
Senate of United States, **xi,** 301.
Senatus Consulta.—Decrees of Roman Senate, **iii,** 41.
Seneca, Lucius A.—(4 B. C.-65 A. D.) Roman Stoic philosopher, **i,** 231, 372, 373.
Sengkolinsin, Prince (Mongol).—**xiv,** 275.
Senif (Seneffe), Battle of (1674), **viii,** 271.
Senjirli, German explorations in this Syrian town, **xiv,** 383.
Senlac (Hastings), Battle of (1066), **xiii,** 466.
Sennacherib, King of Assyria (705-681 B. C.), invades Judah under King Hezekiah (701 B. C.), **ii,** 296, 297.
Sensuality robs man of reason, **viii,** 309.
Sensual Paradise, **v,** 38.
"Sentences, Book of," Bishop Lombard's, **v,** 220.
Sentimentality, English, **vii,** 319.
Septennial Bill, French, Villèle and Châteaubriand its authors, **ix,** 99, 100, 209.
Septuagint, The, **ii,** 378.
Sepulchre, Holy, at Jerusalem, **x,** 169, 171.
Sergius, Paulus.—Roman pro-consul, **ii,** 419.
Sermon on the Mount, **i,** 133; **ix,** 93.
Serum, Artificial, **xiv,** 469.
Servetus, Michael. — (1511-53.) Spanish controversialist, **vi,** 354, 371, 375.
Servius Sulpicius.—Cicero's fellow-student in oratory, **iii,** 43.
Sesostris.—Legendary King of Egypt, architecture in his era, **iii,** 84, 85.
Set (deadly opponent of Osiris), in Egyptian myth the god of evil, **i,** 34; (Typhon), personification of evil, **ii,** 73.
Seven Hills, City of, glory, wealth, and power of, **iii,** 217, 228; material wonders of, 233. *See* Rome.
"Seven Lamps of Architecture," Ruskin's **xiv,** 81, 82, 85.
Seven Years' War. — (1756-1763.) Begins with war between Maria Theresa of Austria and Frederic II of Prussia for possession of Silesia, **viii,** 295, 379; joined in, by allied Powers on both sides, 382-384, 386-390, 392; **xi,** 45, 46, 72, 87, 110.
Severus, Alexander. — Roman Emperor (222-235 A. D.), **iii,** 43, 45, 47.

Severus, L. Septimius, Roman Emperor.—(146–211 A. D.), **iii,** 44.
Sévigné, Madame de (Marquise de).—(1626–96.) French epistolary writer, **vii,** 231, 257, 265; **viii,** 280, 284.
Seward, Annie.—Friend and correspondent of Sir W. Scott, **xiii,** 97, 124.
Seward, Geo. F.—U. S. Consul at Shanghai, **xiv,** 286.
Seward, William H.—(1801–72.) American statesman, **xi,** 295; head of the anti-slavery Whigs, **xii,** 135, 171, 254, 257, 279, 280; Lincoln's Secretary of State, 276.
Sextus of Chæronea.—**iv,** 107.
Seymour, Sir Thomas, of Sudeley.—English admiral, brother to the Protector (Duke of Somerset), **viii,** 67; Queen Elizabeth's love for, 68.
Shakspeare, the myriad-minded, **vi,** 187; **xiii,** 97.
Shakspeare, William.—(1564–1616.) English poet and dramatist, **viii,** 428, 431; theme: "Shakspeare; or, the Poet," **xiii,** 287; English people importunate in his day for dramatic entertainments; 289; debt to tradition and to older writers, 292, 293; influence of Chaucer in early English literature, 294; Shakspeare society and the English drama, 298; introduction of Shakspeare into German, 300; owns share in the Blackfriars' Theatre, 301; his own biographer, 304; his external history meagre, 304; Sonnets, 305; unique in creative faculty, 307; lyric power, and beauty of speeches in the plays, 309; love of virtue and joy and hilarity, 310; master of the revels to mankind, 312, jovial actor and manager, 312; player, 313; speaks with inspiration, 314.
Shakspeare's correspondents and acquaintances, **xiii,** 299.
Shakspeare of Art (Michael Angelo), **vi,** 208.
Shakspeare Society, **xiii,** 301.
Shalmaneser II. — (Reigned 859–825 B. C.) Black obelisk of, **xiv,** 372; campaigns of, 373; palace at Nimroud, 381.
Shanghai, China, **xiv,** 277.
Shang-te.—Chinese deity (Supreme Being), **i,** 146.
Shang-ti.—Early Chinese designation for the Supreme Ruler, **xiv,** 266, 276.
Shantung, Port in, seized by Germans (1900), **xiv,** 295.
Sheba, Queen of.—**ii,** 129, 207, 219; brings presents to Solomon, **xiv,** 380.
Shechem, Abraham in, **ii,** 33.
Sheffield, England, Guild of St. George, **xiv,** 107.
Shekinah, Mercy-seat for the, **ii,** 114.
Shelburne, Wm. (1737–1805), Earl of (afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne), **xi,** 95.
Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft. — (1797–1851.) Wife of poet and author of "Frankenstein," etc.; Byron's acquaintance with, **xiii,** 162, 168.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe.—(1792–1821.) English poet, **xiii,** 95, 162, 168, 177.
Shenandoah Valley, **xii,** 304, 334.
Shepherd Kings, **ii,** 65, 98; **xiv,** 378, 383.
"Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," The, **vii,** 316.
Sheridan, Philip Henry.—(1831–88.) American general, **xii,** 304, 306, 334.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley.—(1751–1816.) Dramatist, **ix,** 100.
Sheridan, Thomas.—(1721–88.) Irish actor and elocutionist, **vii,** 305.
Sherman, General W. T.—(1820–91.) American soldier in Civil War, **xii,** 334; his march northward (Feb., 1865) from Savannah, 342, 345.
Sherman, Roger.—(1721–93.) American patriot and politician, **xi,** 191, 238, 275.
Shiloh, abode of the tabernacle and ark, burned, **ii,** 136.
Shin Chuan, "ships of the gods," Chinese name for English warships, **xiv,** 272.
Ship-money, a tax levied in England by Charles I to furnish a navy in war-time, but imposed in peace without consent of Parliament, **xiii,** 357.
"Ship of the Desert," The camel, **xiv,** 305.
Shogans, Japanese generals, **xiv,** 291.
Shrewsbury (Charles Talbot), **Duke of.**—(1660–1718.) English statesman, **vii,** 189, 206.
Shrine of Thomas Becket, **v,** 283.
Shumla, Bulgaria, **ix,** 321; **x,** 162.
Shylock (Shakspeare's), Malignity of, **vii,** 376.
Siberia, Prince Galitzin sent to, **viii,** 333.
Sibyl, African, Story's, **vi,** 192; sibyls and prophets, 196, 199.
Sibylline oracle, **iii,** 386.
"Sic et Non" of Abélard, **v,** 220.
Sicily, Italy, **x,** 135, 136, 137.
Sickles, General Daniel E. — (1825– .) American general in Civil War, **xii,** 335.
"Sick Man," The (Turkey), nursed by the Western European Powers, **ix,** 322.

Siddârtha ("the perfection of things").—Personal name of Buddha (which see). Full enlightenment of, **i**, 85, 88, 89; Prince, 96.
Siddons, Mrs. Scott.—(1844-96.) English actress, **vi**, 187.
Sidereal astronomy, **iii**, 163.
Sidney, Algernon.—(1622-83.) English soldier and courtier, **viii**, 81; graces of, 105.
Sidonians or **Phœnicians.**—**ii**, 34.
"Siege of Corinth," Byron's, **xiii**, 169.
"Siegfried," Wagner's (1876), **xiv**, 32, 48, 52.
Sierra Leone, Zachary Macaulay Governor of, **xiii**, 247.
Sieyès, Abbé.—(1748-1836.) French political priest, **ix**, 35, 39, 46.
Silas, associated with Paul, Luke, and Timothy in missionary work, **ii**, 427-430.
"Silas Marner," George Eliot's novel, **vii**, 370, 384; **xiii**, 113.
Silenus.—Greek satyr; in appearance, Socrates likened to, **i**, 208.
Silesia.—A *casus belli* between Prussia and Austria, which brought on the Seven Years' War (1756-63), **viii**, 340, 375, 376; seizure of, by Frederic the Great, 373, 376, 380, 387, 388.
Silistria, on the Danube, surrenders to the Russians (1828) in war with Turkey, **ix**, 322; **x**, 157, 158, 162; siege of, 179.
Silk fabrics introduced into Europe from Constantinople and the East, **v**, 353.
"Silly Novels by Lady Novelists," George Eliot's, **vii**, 356.
Siloam, Rock-cut conduit of, **xiv**, 385.
"Silva Sylvarum," Bacon's, **vi**, 412.
Simeon, seeks to compass death of Joseph, **ii**, 79, 85.
Simeon Stylites.—One of the Pillar-Saints, **vi**, 222.
Simon.—Son of Mattathias, father of the Maccabees, **ii**, 386, 392, 399, 400, 401.
Simonides.—Greek poet, comes from Thebes to hear Socrates, **i**, 257.
Simony denounced by Gregory VII who frowns on sale of ecclesiastical benefices as secularizing the Church, **v**, 117.
Simpson, General, English commander in Crimean War, on death of Lord Raglan, **x**, 194.
Simpson, Sir James Y.—(1811-70.) Scottish physician, **xiv**, 477.
Sinai, Awful wonders of, **ii**, 105; Mount of, 130; Elijah at, 260.
"Sir Galahad," Tennyson's, **xiii**, 443.
Sismondi, Jean Charles L.—(1773-1842.) Swiss historian, **vii**, 269, 282; his "History of the Italian Republics," **ix**, 221.
Sissi of Florence ridicules Galileo's discoveries, **vi**, 445.
Sistine Chapel, in Roman Vatican, **vi**, 195, 196, 197, 199; Michael Angelo's decoration of, **xi**, 199.
Siva, "the destroyer," third person of the Hindu trinity, **i**, 83.
Sixtus IV.—Pope (1471-84), **vi**, 142.
Sixtus V.—Pope (1585-90), **viii**, 129.
Skinner, Cyriac.—Milton's friend, **xiii**, 317.
Slave-holding States, **xii**, 223.
Slave Law, Fugitive, **xii**, 13, 256, 257, 258.
Slavery Agitation of 1850, **xii**, 255.
Slavery in the Roman era, as a domestic institution, **iii**, 75; **iv**, 128.
Slavery in West Indies, abolished, **x**, 52.
Slavery Question, The, **xii**, 189, 210, 215. *See* Calhoun, John C.
Slaves, Jewish treatment of, **ii**, 121; Southern, **v**, 311; African, rights before the law, **xi**, 24.
Slavic races, **i**, 70, 73.
Small, Dr., at William and Mary College in Jefferson's youth, **xi**, 266.
Smith, Adam.—(1723-90.) Scottish political economist, **vii**, 293; **xi**, 75.
Smith, Caleb B.—(1808-64.) Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's Cabinet, **xii**, 276.
Smith, Dr. A. Donaldson.—His discoveries in Somaliland, **xiv**, 324; receives medal of Royal Geographical Society, 325.
Smith, George.—(1840-76.) English Assyriologist, **xiv**, 374.
Smith, Jeremiah.—(1759-1842.) American jurist and politician, **xii**, 149.
Smith, Nathan.—(1762-1828.) American physician, **xiv**, 467.
Smith, Sydney.—(1771-1845.) English clergyman, essayist, and wit, **vii**, 277; **ix**, 272; **xiii**, 85, 119, 145, 254, 262.
Smithfield, London, Martyr fires of, **vi**, 325.
Smollett, Tobias.—(1721-71.) British novelist, **vii**, 309; **xiii**, 73, 128.
Smyrna, Turkish massacre of the Christians (1820), **ix**, 291; Byron in, **xiii**, 149.
Sobieski, John.—(1624-96.) Patriot King of Poland, **viii**, 341.
"Social Contract, The," Rousseau's, **xiii**, 33, 34, 43, 49.

Socialism and Education, **xiii,** 23. *See* Rousseau.
Social reunions in French salons (17th and 18th cent.), **vii,** 255.
"Social Statics," Spencer's, **xiv,** 117, 150, 151.
Social war, Roman, Close of (87 B. C.), **iii,** 254.
Society a Christian institution, made for both sexes, **iii,** 345.
Society destined to progressive advancement, Mme. de Staël's views on, **vii,** 277.
Society in Europe in 11th cent., **v,** 108; in feudal era, 306.
Society of Jesus, Founding of (1534), **vi,** 302, 303, 319; **vii,** 168.
Socii (military auxiliaries), **iii,** 264.
"Sociology, Descriptive," Spencer's, **xiv,** 142.
"Sociology, Principles of," Spencer's, **xiv,** 118, 137, 139, 141, 142.
Socrates.—(470–399 B. C.) Greek philosopher, **i,** 131; philosophy his debtor, 207; birth and new era, 207, 250; strikes out a new path in philosophy, 208, 250; great ethical teacher, 210; inquiries into the nature of knowledge, 211; questions discussed by him, 212, 213; his disciples, 215; the "Socratic method," 217; Socratic movement in the history of speculation, 225; belongs to a brilliant age in Greek literature and art, 250; "a moral phenomenon," 251; parentage, 251; physique and personal appearance, 252; habits and character, 253; method of propounding questions, 253; absorbed in lofty contemplations, though very practical, 254; defects, 255; unjust to the Sophists, who disliked him, 253, 255; wife Xanthippe, 256; examination of his philosophy and ethics, 257; his artful and subtle questionings, 258; his "definitions," 259; belief in moral truths, 262; separates truth from error, 263; care for the soul, 263; lauds temperance, disinterestedness, and patriotism, 264; the Socratic trinity—happiness, virtue, knowledge, 265; enjoins temperance and practises it, 266; control of passions by reason, 267; confounds virtue with knowledge, 267; recognizes God's existence and providence, 269; reformer and missionary, 270; his life a rebuke to the Epicureans, 271; fanatically persecuted, 272; arraigned on false charges, 275, 276; sentenced and takes hemlock, 278, 279; character and ideas immortal, 279; **vi,** 143, 219; **vii,** 24, 110, 111, 258; **viii,** 371; **ix,** 98; revolutionizes Greek philosophy, **xi,** 208; **xiii,** 249.
Socratic movement in history of speculation, **i,** 225.
Socratic Philosophy.—**i,** 210; expounded by Plato, survival of, 279.
"Soilers, Free," **xii,** 229, 260.
Soissons, Council of, **v,** 219.
Solferino, Italy, Battle of (1859), **x,** 133, 297.
Solomon.—King (993–953 B. C.), his proverbs, **i,** 265; glorious reign of, **ii,** 129; love of magnificence, 159; Philistia incorporated under, 161; glory of the monarchy, 203; prays for and receives wisdom, 204; his kingdom, 205; commerce and wealth of, 206; peace and plenty, 206; visit of Queen of Sheba, 207; marries Egyptian princess, 208; King's enlarged harem, 208; building of the temple, 209–212; dedication ceremonies, 213; sacrifices, 214; royal palace, 215; Judgment Hall, 215; regal splendor, 217; excessive taxation, 217; King debauched and effeminate, 218; Jeroboam's rebellion, 219; apostasy, 219; death, 220; temptations, 220; a spiritual eclipse, 222; treasured writings, 223; his proverbs and songs, 223; the "Song of Songs," 225; "Book of Proverbs," 226–228; book of Ecclesiastes, 229–231; experiences, 233; his preaching, 236; "Proverbs" of, **vi,** 71; **vii,** 162; "Proverbs" of, translated, **viii,** 54; Queen of Sheba brings presents to, **xiv,** 380, 396.
Solomon's temple, **i,** 295, 299; **iii,** 89.
Solon.—(638–559 B. C.) Athenian lawgiver, **iii,** 28; birth and family, 29; repeals severe laws of Draco, 29; instituted courts, and gave Athenians the best laws they were capable of receiving, 30; his relief to poor debtors, and repression of costly sacrifices, at funerals, 31; prohibits fathers from selling their sisters and daughters as slaves, 31; encourages development of national industries, 31; granted power of testamentary bequests when an Athenian had no legitimate children; 31; **iv,** 46.
Soma, in Vedic worship the moon-god, **i,** 75.
Somaliland, Dr. A. D. Smith's discoveries in, **xiv,** 324.
Somers, John, English Lord Chancellor.—(1652–1716.) **vii,** 196.
Somersby, Lincolnshire, birthplace of the poet Tennyson, **xiii,** 451.
Somerset, Duke of (era of Queen Anne of England).—**vii,** 206.

Somerset, Edward, Duke of.—(1500–52.) Queen Elizabeth's minister, **viii,** 67.
"Song of Songs," ascribed to Solomon, **ii,** 225, 226.
Sonnets of Shakspeare, **xiii,** 305; of Milton, 353, 354.
"Sons of Liberty," societies of Massachusetts, **xi,** 224.
Soothsayers, in Daniel's era, **iii,** 157.
Sophia.—Queen-regent of Russia, half-sister of Peter the Great, **viii,** 333, 336.
Sophia, Saint, Metropolitan Church of, **iv,** 236.
Sophists, Greek.—Rhetoricians, **i,** 205; gave definiteness to language, 207; their enemy, Socrates, 207; useful development of their time, 208; interested in astronomy and physics, 211; age of the, 250; Socrates unjust to them, 255; scepticism of, 262; persecute Socrates, 272. **xiii,** 249.
Sophocles.—(495-406 B. C.) Greek tragic poet. Works perfection of Greek drama, **i,** 326, 327.
Sorbon, Robert de.—(*Circa* 1250.) Confessor of Louis IX of France, founds the Sorbonne in Paris, **v,** 223.
Sorbonne, The, Paris, theological school of, opened 1253 A. D., **v,** 223; **xiii,** 207.
"Sorrows of Werther," Goethe's, **xiii,** 32, 403, 420.
Sosthenes.—Chief of the Synagogue (time of St. Paul), **ii,** 432.
Soubise, Duke of.—(1589–1641.) French soldier, in command of the Huguenots against Louis XIII, **viii,** 117.
Soult, Marshal.—(1769–1851.) French soldier, **ix,** 336, 338, 339, 341, 349.
"South, Rights of the," **xii,** 134.
South Africa, need of railroads and white labor, **xiv,** 347.
South American Republics, **xii,** 117.
South Carolina's attitude on State Sovereignty question, **xii,** 74, 75; Nullifiers of, 76, 124.
South Carolina State Legislature, Calhoun a member of, **xii.** 190.
Southern Campaign against English, Jackson's, **xii,** 34.
Southern Confederacy, **xii,** 321. *See* Lee, Robert E.
Southern Culture and Caste, **xii,** 277.
Southern Leaders, against protection, **xii,** 123.
Southern States, wants free trade, **xi,** 160; people of, 268.
Southern States and people, **xi,** 268.
South Kensington Museum, **xiv,** 91.
Southey, Robert.—(1774–1843.) English poet-laureate, **xiii,** 90, 95, 222, 258.
Sovereigns, League of, **x,** 275.
Sovereignty, Popular, **xi,** 265; **xii,** 265. *See* Jefferson, Thomas.
Sovereignty of the People, Rousseau's doctrine of, **xiii,** 44.
Spain, invaded by the Suevi, Alani, and Vandals, and erect their barbaric monarchies, **iv,** 352; grandees of, **vi,** 105; mediæval, **vii,** 117, 118.
Spain, King of, **viii,** 115, 130.
Spaniards, *Autos-da-fé* of the, **viii,** 85.
Spanish life, Byron's painting of, **xiii,** 171.
Sparta, **viii,** 399; Spartan phalanx, **iii,** 247.
"Species, Origin of," Darwin on, **xiv,** 117, 158, 163, 165, 174, 176, 185.
Spedding, James.—(1808–81.) English editor of Lord Bacon's works, **xiii,** 452, 456.
Speke, John H.—(1827–64.) African explorer, **xiv,** 322, 329, 330.
Spencer, Earl of.—(1782–1845.) English statesman, **x,** 29, 54.
Spencer, Herbert.—(1820– .) English philosopher and writer, **vii,** 317; theme: "The Evolutionary Philosophy," **xiii,** 57; **xiv,** 115; birth, parentage, and early studies, 115, 116; his "Social Statics," 117; "First Principles," 118; vast labors and ill health, 118; "Facts and Comments," and papers on "Patriotism" and "Party Government," 119; essay on "Style," 120; an agnostic, 122; the "Unknowable," and the "Knowable," 122, 123; "First Principles," 123; "Matter, Motion, and Force," the relations of, 124; "Principles of Biology," 128; Arguments from Classification, from Embryology, from Morphology, and from Distribution, 128–130; evolution or special creation, 131; phenomena of development, 133; "Principles of Psychology," 134; "Principles of Sociology," 136; evolution of governments, and development of productive and distributive agencies in industrial organizations, 136; adaptation of human nature to the social state, 137; what happens with lower forms of life must happen with the highest, 138; modifications adjusted to changes of circumstance, 138; adaptation to social state, 140; "Principles of Ethics," 143; belief in a moral sense, 147; ethical doctrine previously propounded in "Social Statics," 150;

relations of Spencer and Darwin to thought of the era, 152.
Spenser, Edmund.—(1552–99.) English poet; his "Faërie Queene," **vi,** 72, 430; **xiii,** 73, 97, 300.
Spezzia taken and sacked by Turks in war with Greece, **ix,** 309; Garibaldi at, **x,** 130.
Sphere and Cylinder, **iii,** 175.
Sphinx, Statue of the, **iii,** 112.
Spinoza, Benedict.—(1632–77.) Dutch Jewish philosopher, **vii,** 169, 172, 352, 410.
Spirit and Matter, Conceptions of, **xiv,** 126.
Spirit of Inquiry, Mediæval, **v,** 203.
"Spirit of Modern Poetry," **xiii,** 439. *See* Tennyson.
"Spirit of Prayer," Hannah More's, **vii,** 327.
Spiritual and Temporal Powers, Struggle of, **v,** 196.
Spiritual Courts, reign of Henry II of England (1154–89), **v,** 265.
Splendor and Squalor of Rome, **iii,** 351.
"Spoils System," Jackson's inauguration of, **xii,** 56.
Spottsylvania Court House, Battles of (1864), **xii,** 304, 346.
"SPQR," symbol of the Roman people on the army standards (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), **iii,** 38.
Spread of Christianity, **i,** 411. *See* St. Paul.
Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's residence at, **xii,** 250.
Squier, Ephraim G.—(1821–88.) American traveller and archæologist, **xiv,** 389.
Stables, Solomon's royal, **ii,** 207.
Stadion, Count Karl J. von.—(1763–1824.) Austrian statesman, **ix,** 141, 143, 151.
Staël, Madame de (Anne Louise Necker, Baronne de).—Celebrated French writer (1766–1817), **vii,** 132, 175, 232, 235–237, 239, 240, 246, 255; example of "woman in literature," 265; birth and early precocity, 267; unwise "cramming," 268; brilliant conversational powers, 269; charm, genius, and learning, 270; ambition and craving for sympathy, 271; marriage not happy, 272; dislike of Napoleon, 273; exiled, 274; sojourn at Weimar, 274, 275; writings, 276, 277; friendship with Schlegel, 278; appreciates the German character, 280; visits Italy, 282; "Corinne," 284, 286; marries Rocca, 287; travels, 288, 289; returns to Paris, 290; queen of letters and of society, 290; death, 291; individuality, 292; inaugurates new era in literary history, 292; "Delphine" and "Corinne," 368; **ix,** 174, 200, 224; **xiii,** 61, 157, 162, 168, 202.
Staël-Holstein, Baron de.—**vii,** 271.
Stahr, Adolf W. T.—(1805–76.) German author. Quoted on Plato and Aristotle, **i,** 224.
Stamp Act, passed by British Parliament in 1765, American opposition to the imposition of, in America, **xi,** 49, 76–79, 82, 83; repeal of, 82, 113, 225.
Stamp Act Congress (1765), **xi,** 191.
Standards, Roman army, **iii,** 38.
Stanhope, Earl.—(1805–75.) English historian, Macaulay's visit to, **xiii,** 279.
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn.—(1815–81.) English divine and historian, **xi,** 33; **xiii,** 456.
Stanley, Lord (afterwards Earl of Derby).—(1826–93.) English statesman, **x,** 47, 53, 61, 330.
Stanley, Sir Henry M.—(*b.* 1841.) African explorer, **xiv,** 307; successful search for Livingstone, 319; surveys, 329, 341.
Stanton, Edwin M.—(1814–69.) Lincoln's Secretary of War, **xii,** 276.
Star-chamber abolished and English Civil War inaugurated, **viii,** 216, 220; **xiii,** 358.
Stark, John.—(1728–1822.) American general, **xi,** 177.
State governments, Instruction to Colonies to favor, **xi,** 236.
States-General at Versailles, **ix,** 32, 35, 37, 47, 49, 50, 61, 193.
Statesmanship, Constructive. *See* Adams, John.
States of Italy, **x,** 118, 120, 122.
States of the Church, Italy, **x,** 139.
State Sovereignty party, J. C. Calhoun head of extreme, **xii,** 73; Calhoun's toast at the Jefferson birthday banquet, 73; and Jackson's countertoast, 74; doctrines of, 237.
State *v.* National Legislatures, **xi,** 195.
Stein, Baron von.—(1757–1831.) Prussian statesman, and minister of trade (1804), **ix,** 155, 159, 178; **x,** 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260; opens the army to the citizen class, 256; exiled, 257.
Steinmetz, Karl von.—(1796–1877.) Prussian general, **x,** 299.
Stephen, George.—(*b.* 1813.) English archæologist, **xiv,** 389.
Stephen, Martyrdom of, **ii,** 411, 412.
Stephen, Sir James F.—(1829–94.) English jurist and legal writer on Hildebrand, **v,** 123; **vi,** 308; quoted, **viii,** 201; **xiii,** 247.

Stephens, Alex. H., of Ga. — (1812-83.) American statesman and Confederate vice-president, **xii**, 276, 326.
Stephens, John L.— (1805-52.) American traveller and archæologist, **xiv**, 389.
Stephenson, George.—(1781-1848.) English perfecter of the locomotive, his "Rocket," prize awarded to, **xiv**, 206.
Sterling, John.—(1806-44.) English author, Carlyle's "Life of," review of, by George Eliot, **vii**, 356; **xiii**, 236, 456.
Steuben, Friedrich, Baron.—(1730-94.) Prusso-American general, **xi**, 137, 138.
Stevens, Francis B., of New Jersey.—Experiments in 1804 with boat on the Hudson operated with twin screws, **xiv**, 208.
Stevens, Thaddeus. — (1793-1868.) American statesman, wild doctrines of on rights of States, **xii**, 352.
Stewart, Dugald. — (1753-1828.) Scottish philosopher, **xiii**, 73, 78, 246.
Stiles, Ezra.—(1727-95.) American clergyman and educator, President of Yale Coll., **xi**, 101.
Stockholm, Sweden, Mme. de Staël visits, **vii**, 289.
Stockton, Capt. Robert F., of American Navy, associated in experiences with John Ericsson, **xiv**, 213, 214, 216.
Stoics.—Disciples of Zeno, founder of the sect (308 B. C.); their elevated morality, **i**, 231; their philosophy, 232, 233, 235; severe morality, 240.
"Stones of Venice," Ruskin's, **xiv**, 81, 82, 85.
Stone, Daniel.—Lincoln's co-legislator from Sangamon County, Ill., **xii**, 249.
Stony Point on the Hudson, Capture of (1779), John Marshall at, **xi**, 329.
Story, Mr. Justice Joseph.—(1779-1845.) American jurist, **xii**, 193, 353, 359.
Story, William W.—(1819-95.) American sculptor, his African sibyl, **vi**, 192.
Stowe, Harriet Beecher.—(1811-96.) American novelist, **vii**, 293, 349; her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," **xiii**, 420.
Stowell, Lord.—Chief-Justice Marshall compared with, **xi**, 361.
Strabo, Greek geographer.—(? 63 B. C.-24 A. D.) Contributions to geographical knowledge, **iii**, 189-191.
Strafford, Earl of (Thomas Wentworth).—(1593-1641.) English statesman in time of Charles I, **viii**, 151, 192, 201, 213.
Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, **xiv**, 380.
Straits Settlements, Use of opium in, **xiv**, 269.
"Strange Stories of an Idle Student," **xiv**, 268.
Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, **x**, 215, 299, 301.
Stratford, England, home of Shakspeare, **xiii**, 290, 301, 303.
Stratford, de Redcliffe, Viscount.—(1786-1880.) English diplomat, **x**, 166, 172.
Strauss, David Friedrich.—(1808-74.) German philosophical writer. His "Life of Jesus," **vii**, 34, 352.
Strauss, Johann.—(1825-99.) Austrian composer of dance music, **xiv**, 60.
Street-car propulsion, electric, System of, **xiv**, 432.
Streltzi, Russian imperial guards of Peter the Great, **viii**, 333, 336, 342; crushed by the Czar, 347.
Strikes, English (1834), **x**, 55.
Stuart, House of, **vii**, 192; return of, result of Cromwell's usurpation, **viii**, 394.
Stuart, Lady Louisa.—Correspondent of Sir W. Scott, **xiii**, 113, 124.
Stubbs, William.—(1825- .) English historian and bishop, **xi**, 30.
"Sublime and the Beautiful," Burke on the, **ix**, 70.
Style, Herbert Spencer on, **xiv**, 120.
Suchan, China, **xiv**, 277.
Sue, Eugène.—(1804-57.) French novelist, **ix**, 223; **xiii**, 100.
Suetonius, Caius S. T.—(*b.* 70 A. D.) Roman historian, **i**, 359; his "Lives of the Cæsars," 360; **iii**, 386.
Suez, Isthmus of, and canal, **ii**, 337.
Suffolk, Duke of (executed 1450).—English politician, **vi**, 65.
Suffrage, Universal, value of an open question, **xi**, 291.
Sugar Act, England's enforcement on American Colonies and the latter's resistance to, **xi**, 48.
Suger, Abbé.—Regent of France (era of Louis VI), **v**, 375.
Suidas.—(*Circa* 10th cent.) Byzantine lexicographer, **vi**, 449.
Sulla, Lucius C.—(138-78 B. C.) Roman general, **iii**, 269.
Sullivan, John.—(1740-95.) American general, **xi**, 117, 125, 134, 140.
Sully, Maximilien, Duc de.—(1560-1611.) Minister of Henry IV of France, **viii**, 128, 130, 132, 135, 204, 300.

Sulpicia.—Roman lady of high station, daughter of Valeria, flies from Rome to join her husband in exile, **iv,** 176.
Sultan Mahmoud, of Turkey (1808-39), **ix,** 290.
"Summary View of the Rights of British America," Jefferson's tractate on, **xi,** 273.
"Summa Theologica," **v,** 235, 236, 247, 400.
Summum bonum (The Deity).—**v,** 207.
Sumner, Charles.—(1811-74.) American statesman, **xi,** 221.
Sumner, Prof. Wm. G.—(1840-72.) **xii,** 61, 71; his Life of Jackson, 113.
Sumter, Fort, Firing on, and surrender to South Carolinians, **xii,** 278.
Sunderland, Earl of.—(*d.* 1722.) English Secretary of State, **vii,** 207.
Sun-dials, Ancient, **iii,** 161.
Sun-dials at Athens and Rome, **iii,** 164.
Sung, Chinese house of (970-1127 A. D.), philosophers and scholars, **xiv,** 257, 259.
Supernatural Spirit, **v,** 53.
Superstition and unbelief among Romans, **i,** 138; **iii,** 366.
Supremacy, Asiatic, **iv,** 27. *See* Cyrus the Great.
Supreme Court of the United States, **xi,** 323; Chief-Justice, 277. *See* Marshall, John.
Surgeon General's office, U. S. Army, **xiv,** 481.
Surgery and Medicine, Listerism and modern specialism in surgery, **xiv,** 463-468. *See* Virchow, Rudolf.
Susa (Shushan), capital of Elam, Persia. Palaces of the Persian monarchs at, **i,** 296; **ii,** 369; **iv,** 60; victories at, 146.
Su Wu.—(? Era 100 B. C.) Famous Chinese diplomat, **xiv,** 260.
Swan of Cambray (Fénelon), **viii,** 284.
Sweden, King of (Gustavus Adolphus), 1611-32, in Thirty Years' War, **viii,** 154, 156, 163, 168, 171.
Sweden, Peter the Great invades (1702), **viii,** 351, 354; beaten at battle of Narva, 351; in Seven Years' War, 379.
Swedes, **viii,** 339; beaten at Pultowa by Peter the Great, 352; driven from Ladoga and the Neva, by Czar Peter, 354.
Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) thanks Ericsson for his professional work, **xiv,** 246.
Swift, Jonathan, Dean.—(1667-1745.) English satirist, **vii,** 292, 208, 210-212, 346; **xiii,** 100, 104, 105, 144.
Swinburne, Algernon Charles.—(*b.* 1837.) "Poems and Ballads," **xiv,** 87.
Swiss cantons, Warlike people of, **ii,** 151; **vi,** 337; Swiss religionists, **xi,** 30.
Switzerland, **x,** 204; Passion for personal independence in, **xi,** 27; **xiii,** 24; Byron's visit to, 162.
Sycophants become great ecclesiastical dignitaries, **v,** 117.
Syllogism of the Schoolmen, The, **vi,** 410.
Syllogistic reasoning of the Schoolmen, **v,** 226.
Symposia at Athens, **iii,** 209.
Synagogues, Establishment of, **ii,** 372.
Syndic, or Church elder, **vi,** 352.
Synthetic Philosophy, Spencer's, **xiv,** 115, 123, 150.
Syria, Asiatic Turkey, ancient trade in purple cloths and robes, **ii,** 206; Solomon's alliance with, 206; **xiv,** 357.
Syrian monks, **ii,** 329; deserts, **v,** 113; **vi,** 223; hosts, **viii,** 369.

T.

Tabernacle, The, **ii,** 204; feast of, 214.
Tacitus, Cornelius.—(57-117 A. D.) Roman historian, **i,** 354-356; his "Annales," 355; terseness, **xiii,** 269.
Tadmor (Palmyra), commercial and trading centre, **ii,** 206; under Zenobia, 207.
Taine, Hippolyte Adolphus.—(1828-93.) French historian and critic, **v,** 378.

Taiping Rebellion, The (1851–63), an outbreak designed to expel the Tartars (Manchus), **xiv,** 274; capture of Nanking and slaughter of 25,000 Manchus; rebel force defeated on the Grand Canal by a Mongol prince, 275; driven out of Shanghai, Suchau, and other cities by foreigners led by General Ward and "Chinese" Gordon, 277; capture of Sungkiang by Li Hung Chang and Ward's "ever-victorious army," 277; recovery of Suchau by Gordon and surrender of rebel leaders, who, in spite of amnesty, were beheaded by Li Hung Chang's orders, 278; rebellion suppressed (1863), 278.

"Tale of a Tub," The (Swift's), **vii,** 209.

"Tales, Canterbury," Chaucer's, **vi,** 83, 84.

"Tales of a Grandfather," Scott's, **xiii,** 128.

"Tales of My Landlord," Scott's, **xiii,** 128.

Talfourd, Sir Thomas N. — (1795–1854.) English jurist, **iv,** 215.

"Talisman, The," Scott's novel, **xiii,** 126.

Talleyrand, Prince.—(1754–1838.) French statesman and diplomat, **v,** 197; **vii,** 290; **viii,** 203; **ix,** 34, 50, 51, 124, 145, 147, 153, 159, 160, 163; birth and high rank, 193; bishop of Autun, 193; member of States-general, 193; withdraws from the Church and becomes diplomat, 194; in America, but returns to Paris (1796) and is foreign minister under the Directory, 194; relations with Napoleon, 196; supports Louis XVIII, and is sent to Congress of Vienna, 196, 197; power ends, 198, 199; dismissal, 203, 224; death, 348; **xi,** 167, 253.

Tallmadge, James.—(1778–1853.) Democratic Congressman from New York, **xii,** 129.

Talma, François Joseph. — (1763–1826.) French tragic actor and intimate of Napoleon, **ix,** 149; **xiii,** 305.

Talmud, The, **v,** 30.

Talon, Omer.—French lawyer, **viii,** 201.

Tammany Hall politicians, **xi,** 249.

Taney, Roger B. — (1777–1864.) American jurist, Attorney-General (1831–33) in Jackson's Cabinet, **xii,** 53; Secretary of Treasury, 67; administers oath at inauguration of Lincoln, 275; death of, 308.

Tang, Chinese house of.—(618–908 A. D.) Literary style of its poets and prose writers, **xiv,** 259.

Tanganyika, Lake, Africa, **xiv,** 305, 307, 311, 315, 319, 331, 338.

Tanis (Zoan), a city in Egypt, **ii,** 65.

Tanith, Phœnician goddess, **i,** 48.

"Tannhäuser," Wagner's opera of (1845), **xiv,** 30, 41, 44, 51, 52, 53.

Taoist philosophy, **xiv,** 264.

Tao Kwang, Chinese Emperor (1820), **xiv,** 269.

Tao-tze (Taoism), a Chinese religion founded by Lao-tze, **i,** 177; rivals Buddhism as religion of lower classes in China, 178.

Tarentum, Southern Italy, **iii,** 261.

Tariff Acts (American) of 1816, **xii,** 101; of 1824, 111, 112, 198; of 1828, 74, 112, 124; of 1832, 74, 122, 200; and of 1833, 124, 201, 202.

Tariffs and Protective industries, Webster's speeches on, **xii,** 161.

Tarleton, Sir Banastre.—(1754–1833.) English Revolutionary general, **xi,** 148.

Tarshish, Spain, its gold and silver, **ii,** 206, 209; of the Scriptures, **vi,** 96.

Tarsus, Saul at, **ii,** 415.

Tarsus monk (Theodore) sent by the Pope in A. D. 668 to Britain as archbishop of Canterbury, **viii,** 32.

Tartar conquerors of China, **vi,** 96; conquer China, **xiv,** 260.

Tartars of the Crimea, **x,** 153.

Tartary, Grand Khan of, **vi,** 96; Chinese embassy to the Grand Khan of, **xiv,** 260.

"Tartuffe," Molière's comedy, **viii,** 325.

Tasso, Torquato.—(1544–95.) Italian poet, **v,** 337; **xiii,** 173, 313, 424; "Lament of," Byron's, 164.

Tattnall, Commodore Josiah.—(1795–1871.) Visit to Yeddo (Tokio) with General Ward and Li Hung Chang, **xiv,** 291.

Taxation, Colonial resistance to England's imposts, **xi,** 48, 77, 175.

Taxation, Right of, England's denial of, to American Colonies, **xi,** 48.

Taxation in England, **x,** 54.

Taxation in Rome under the Emperors, **iii,** 354.

"Taxation without Representation, No," keynote of American Revolution, **xi,** 224.

Taxes, Federal, **xii,** 200.

Taylor, Hannis.—(1851– .) American diplomat and writer on the "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," **xi,** 30, 32.

Taylor, Jeremy.—(1613–67.) English divine and theological writer, **vi,** 240, 360; **vii,** 218; his "Holy Living and Dying," 330.

Taylor, Zachary.—(1784–1850.) 12th President of U. S., death of, **xii,** 136.

Tchudi. — South American explorer and archæologist, **xiv,** 389,
Tea Party, Boston (1773), **xi,** 49; tea, destruction of, in Boston harbor, 227.
Tecumseh.—(1768-1813.) Shawnee Indian chief, **xii,** 32.
Tecumseh, the Prophet (Ellskwatawa), brother of the Shawnee chief, **xii,** 32.
Teheran, Persia, **xiv,** 358.
Telegraph, Morse's electro-magnetic, **xiv,** 435, long distance wireless, 425.
"Télémaque" (adventures of), Fénelon's, **vii,** 171; **viii,** 284, 325.
Telephone, magneto-electric, **xiv,** 433.
Telephone, The, aid given by Faraday's discoveries in the invention and use of the transmitter, **xiv,** 433, 434.
Telescope, Galileo's discoveries with, **vi,** 442.
Tellier, Le.—Louis XIV's chancellor, **viii,** 280, 281.
Temperance reformers, American, **xii,** 210.
Templars and Hospitallers, Valor of, **v,** 338.
Temple, Building of Solomon's, **ii,** 209; magnificence of, 210–212; dedication of, 213, 214, 221; wealth of, becomes spoil of Egyptians, 242; rebuilt by Nehemiah, 368; desecrated by Antiochus IV, 380, 381; worship in, restored by Judas Maccabæus, 392; fortified and restored by Simon Maccabæus, 400; rebuilt by Herod the Great, 405.
Temple, Sir William.—(1628–99.) English diplomat and statesman, **vii,** 210; Macaulay's essay on, **xiii,** 258.
Temple of Zeus, **i,** 124; of Karnak, **iii,** 85; of Solomon, 88; **ii,** 210; of Egypt, Assyria, and India, **i,** 294.
Temples, Egyptian priests', **iii,** 84, 86; Grecian, 85; Buddhist, 89; of India, 90.
Temples of Egypt, Assyria, and India, **i,** 294; ruins of Karnak, 295; Solomon's, 295; Greek temples, 296–301.
Ten Commandments, **ii,** 107; **viii,** 76.
Tenderden, Lord.—English jurist, **x,** 38.
Tennessee, Sam Houston governor of, **xii,** 226.
Tennessee Militia, Andrew Jackson major-general of, **xii,** 31.
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord.—(1809–92.) English poet laureate, **xiii,** 95, 96, 281; theme: "The Spirit of Modern Poetry," 439; art, literary form, and melody of his work, 440; representative of his age's highest thought and culture, 441; faith and hopes, 442; verse contemplative and brooding, 443; his pastoral idylls, 443; "In Memoriam," noble tribute to his friend, Arthur Hallam, 444, 456; "Idylls of the King," their deep ethical motive, 445; "Crossing the Bar," and the poet's battle with doubt, his religious convictions and belief in eternal verities, 446; Hallam Tennyson's "Memoir," 447; birth, family, and youthful characteristics, 451; education and schoolmates, 452; his published verse (1832 and 1842), 453; personal appearance, habits, etc., 455; marriage and laureateship, 457; "The Princess" and its moral, 458; "Maud," 462; "Idylls of the King," 463–465; "Enoch Arden," 465; the dramas: "Harold," "Becket," and "Queen Mary," 466–471; "The Falcon," "The Cup," "The Promise of May," and "The Foresters," 471, 472; later poems and ballads, 472; high faith, and belief that "good" was "the final goal of ill," 473, 474; supreme interpreting voice of past century, 475; his tuneful music and rare and delicate art, 476.
Tennyson, Hallam.—(1852- .) Son of the English poet-laureate. His "Memoir of his Father," **xiii,** 447.
Teplitz, Bohemia, **ix,** 157.
Terah.—Abraham's father, **ii,** 30, 33; an idolater, 31.
Terence, Publius T. Afer.—(185–159 B. C.) Roman comic poet, **i,** 333; **xiii,** 72.
Terentia.—Wife of Cicero, **iii,** 278.
Terror, Reign of, **ix,** 25, 55, 86, 194; **xiii,** 51.
Tertullus.—A lawyer who prosecuted Saint Paul, **ii,** 444.
Tesla, Nikola.—(1857- .) Austria-Hungarian electrician and physicist; invention of the multiphase alternating-current motor, **xiv,** 431.
Test and Corporation Acts, repeal of the English (1828), **ix,** 254, 267.
Testudo, a military shield device, **iii,** 259.
Tetzel, Johann.—(1455–1519.) German Dominican monk and inquisitor, **vi,** 225. *See* Luther.
Teufelsdröckh's science, Carlyle's phrase, **xiii,** 215.
Teutonic races, **i,** 70, 73; Teutonic nations, laws of, influenced by Christian clergy, **viii,** 46.
Texan Independence, War for, **xii,** 34; independence proclaimed (1836), 226.
Texas, Admission of, **xii,** 128; independence of, 226.

Texas, the question of its annexation, **xii,** 132, 227; "Texas or Disunion," the rallying cry of the South, 227.
Textile fabrics, Early uses of, **ii,** 28.
Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace.—(1811–63.) English novelist, **vii,** 293, 347–359, 386; **ix,** 271; **x,** 269; **xiii,** 66, 100, 103, 146, 222, 254, 268, 452.
"Thaddeus of Warsaw," Jane Porter's novel, **xiii,** 32, 101.
Thales.—(636–546 B.C.) Greek philosopher and astronomer, triumph of philosophy from his day to Plato's, **i,** 183; birth, wisdom, and political sagacity, 187; attempts solution of material phenomena, 188; on first cause of things, 189; holds to the eternity of matter, 190; his disciple, Anaximenes, 189, 261; interested in astronomy, **iii,** 160; his knowledge of geometry, 174; **xi,** 67.
Thames, Northmen in 885 A.D. steal up the, but are foiled in their designs, **viii,** 42; Hasting fortifies the, 57.
Thanet, Isle of, Hengist and Horsa (449 A.D.) land on, with Saxon host, **viii,** 27.
Thapsus, northern Africa, Battle of (46 B.C.), **iv,** 94.
Thasimene, Lake, Italy, **x,** 144.
"Theatre, The Idols of the," Bacon's, **vi,** 411.
Théâtre Français, Paris, **viii,** 316.
Thebes, Egypt, sacred city, **i,** 33; **ii,** 65, 69; great ruins of, **iii,** 85.
Theobald.—(*d.* 1161.) Archbishop of Canterbury, **v,** 253, 254, 259.
Theocracy, Hebrew, under Judges, **ii,** 135, 140; a new, **vi,** 244; spiritual, 354.
Theocritus (3rd cent. B. C.), Greek idyllic poet, **vii,** 389.
Theodora.—Mother of Thomas Aquinas, **v,** 233.
Theodosian Code (438 A.D.), **iv,** 343.
Theodosius I.—(346–395.) Roman Emperor, **v,** 90, 310, 366, 402; **vii,** 62; gives privileges to clergy, **viii,** 47, 92; **ix,** 110; **xii,** 181. *See* Theodosius the Great.
Theodosius III, Emperor of Byzantium, sends envoy with presents to China, **xiv,** 260.
Theodosius the Great.—(346–395 A.D.) Roman Emperor. "The Latter Days of Rome," **iv,** 321; struggle of Rome with the Gothic barbarians, 321, 326; youth and parentage, 327, 328; associate-emperor with Gratian (379 A.D.), 332; defeats the Visigoths and enrols the Ostrogoths in Empire, 333, 334; defeats Maximus and ends Civil War, 336; victory on banks of the Frigidus and becomes sole emperor, 337; his services to the Church, 338, 339; summons Council of Nice (381 A.D.) in which Arianism is condemned, 340; establishes the Nicene faith, 342; suppresses Paganism, 342, 343; the Theodosian code, 343; slaughters people of Thessalonica, 345; death at Milan, 346.
Theologians, Futile speculations of, **ii,** 111; school of Augustine and Calvin, **vi,** 361; modern, 408.
Theology, Christian, **iv,** 283; Mediæval, **v,** 171; Catholic, 198; **vii,** 373.
Theology, Protestant, **vi,** 335. *See* Calvin, John.
Theophilus of Alexandria, **iv,** 237, 343.
"Theophrastus Such," George Eliot's novel, **vii,** 384.
Theresa, Saint.—(1515–82.) Spanish saint and religious enthusiast, holy transports of **ii,** 226; **vi,** 310; birth, **vii,** 26, 97, 117; education, 116; enters convent, 119, 124; poor health, 125, 126; penances, 126; patience, 126; a cripple, 127; her prayers, 128, 129; improved health, 131; visions, 132; at Toledo, 134; founds a convent (Carmelite order), 213–215; her mysticism, 138; influence, 140; writings, 140.
Thermometer, Galileo invents (1593), **vi,** 436.
Thermopylæ, Greece, scene (480 B.C.) of a great action in the Persian wars, **vii,** 57; Greek defeat of the Turks at (1821), **ix,** 293; Odysseus defends pass of, 307.
Theseus, Temple of, **iii,** 96, 132, 134.
Thessalonica, Paul and Silas at, **ii,** 428; Paul's Epistle to, 433; **xii,** 181.
Thessalonicans, Emperor Theodosius orders their slaughter, **iv,** 274; Saint Ambrose exacts repentance and expiation from the monarch, 275.
Thierry, Augustin.—(1795–1856.) French historian, **ix,** 221.
Thiers, Louis Adolphe.—(1797–1877.) French historian and statesman, **vii,** 249, 290; **ix,** 183, 221, 341, 343, 344, 349, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357; **x,** 30, 65, 206, 207, 211, 213, 225, 228, 231, 246; **xii,** 170.
Third Estate (the "bourgeois" or middle class), in France, powers of monarchy transferred to, **ix,** 36; 37, 39, 41, 50.
Thirteen Colonies, American, independence won, **xi,** 51, 96.

Thirty-nine Articles of the English Church, **vi**, 269, 286.
Thirty Tyrants, who ruled Athens (404 B.C.), **i**, 275.
Thirty Years' War (1619-48), **vi**, 325; **viii**, 143, 144, 154, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176; **x**, 272. *See* Gustavus Adolphus.
Thomas, Mr.—Senator from Illinois, **xii**, 107.
Thomas Aquinas.—**vi**, 341, 407. *See* Aquinas, Thomas.
Thompson, Mr. Justice.—**xii**, 353.
Thomson, C. E. Poulett (Lord Sydenham), —(1799-1841.) English free-trader, and Governor-General of Canada, **x**, 79.
Thomson, Joseph.—African explorer, **xiv**, 314, 316.
Thothmes, 18th Egyptian dynasty of, **xiv**, 386.
Thou, Jacques-Auguste de.—(1553-1617.) French historian, **viii**, 205.
Thrale, Mrs. (Mrs. Piozzi). — (1741-1821.) Lady friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, **iv**, 192.
Thrift, for 300 years one of the watchwords of Protestantism, **iv**, 256.
Throg's Neck, on the Sound, **xi**, 124,
Thucydides.—(471-401 B.C.) Greek historian, **i**, 347, 348; **v**, 380; **xiii**, 269.
Thuringian forest, **v**, 67; **viii**, 169.
Tiber, The, Bridges over, **iii**, 226.
Tiberius, Claudius Nero.—(42 B.C.-37 A.D.) Rigorous rule of, **v**, 285; **vii**, 161.
Tibullus, Albius.—(54-18 B.C.) Roman elegiac poet, **i**, 340, 341.
Ticino, river (in Switzerland and Italy), **x**, 233.
Ticonderoga, N. Y., **xi**, 117, 135.
Tides, Galileo on the, **vi**, 443.
Tien Chu.—Lord of Heaven, Chinese deity, **xiv**, 266.
Tientsin, China, sisters of French hospital at, slaughtered (1871), **xiv**, 287; allied army at (1898), 294.
Tierney, George. — (1761-1830.) English Whig politician, **x**, 67.
Tiglath-Pileser.—Assyrian king (745-727 B.C.), seizes throne of Nineveh and destroys power of Syria, **ii**, 292, 293, 296.
Tigris, Traders on, **i**, 44; Tigris river, **xiv**, 351, 361, 373.
Tillemont, Sébastien.—(1637-98.) French historian, **viii**, 252.
Tilly, Count.—(1559-1632.) Imperialist general in Thirty Years' War, and commander of Catholic League; sacks Magdeburg, **viii**, 124, 152; war turns him into a fiend, 157; his cruelty at assault of Magdeburg, 167; obtains supreme command, 167; Gustavas II delivers Saxony from his armies, 169.
Tilsit, Peace of (1807), between Napoleon and Alexander I of Russia, **viii**, 271, 273; **ix**, 126, 127, 128; **x**, 252, 254.
Timber, Naval, and Arboriculture, **xiv**, 173.
Timbuctoo, Africa, **xiv**, 326, 332.
"Timbuctoo," Tennyson's prize poem, **xiii**, 452.
"Timon of Athens," Shakspeare's tragedy, **xiii**, 305.
Timothy.—Disciple and companion of the apostle Paul, **ii**, 427; with Luke and Paul at Philippi, 428; his mother Eunice, 421.
Tindale or **Tyndale, William.**—(1484-1536.) English reformer; his Translation of the Bible, **vi**, 249.
Tippecanoe, General W. H. Harrison's success at battle of (1811), **xii**, 34; "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," 130.
"Tiresias and Other Poems," Tennyson's, **xiii**, 472.
Tithes and tithe system in England (1833), **x**, 45, 50.
Titian, Vecelli.—(1477-1576.) Venetian painter, **i**, 311; **vi**, 194, 197, 210.
Titian of word-painting (Macaulay), **xiii**, 283.
Tito, in George Eliot's "Romola," **vii**, 374-376.
Titus, with Paul and Timothy at Corinth, **ii**, 439; with Barnabas and Paul at Jerusalem, 424.
Tobacco, Cultivation of, **xi**, 108.
Tocqueville, Alexis de.—(1805-59.) French statesman and writer, **vii**, 249; Louis Napoleon's prime-minister, **x**, 207, 211.
Todd, Mary.—Lincoln's marriage with (1842), **xii**, 251.
Todleben, Count.—(1818-84.) Russian general in Crimean War, **x**, 185, 189.
Tokio (Yeddo), Japan, **xiv**, 290, 291.
Toledo, Spain, **vii**, 134; Carmelite convent of, 137.
Toleration, Chinese edict of, **xiv**, 271.
Toleration, Religious, in Middle Ages, **v**, 70.
Toltecs, The, mound-builders and cliff-dwellers of Mexico, **xiv**, 389.
Toombs, Robert (1810-85), of Ga.—American politician and Confederate Secretary of State, **xii**, 277.

Torgau, Battle of (1760), **viii,** 386, 388.
Tories, English, **x,** 319, 353.
Tories, English, Tumults of, in James II's time, **vii,** 188; hostile to reform, **x,** 25, 30.
Torquemada, Tomas de.—(1420–98.) Spanish inquisitor-general, **vii,** 166.
Tory cavaliers, **xiii,** 72.
Toryism, **ix,** 229; **xiii,** 273. *See* George IV of England.
Toryism of Sir Walter Scott, **xiii,** 89.
Tothmes.—Egyptian King, **xiv,** 382, 386.
Toul, Bishop Bruno of, and afterwards Pope, created by Emperor of Germany, induced by Hildebrand to refuse title and office until elected by Roman clergy, **v,** 105.
Toulon, Napoleon at siege of (1793), **ix,** 113.
Touraine, France, **v,** 254; loses one-fourth of her population (era of Louis XIV), **viii,** 285.
"Tournament, The Last," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 465.
Tours, France, **vii,** 89; **viii,** 285.
Tours silk-trade ruined (era of Louis XIV), **viii,** 285.
Toutée, Major, his boat journey through rapids of the Bussa, on Niger river, **xiv,** 332.
Town-Meetings in New England, **xi,** 37.
Toxotius, of Julian family, husband of Paula, **vii,** 177.
Trade Unions, English, **x,** 54.
Trading Ships, Capture of American, by French and English cruisers, **xi,** 306.
Trajan.—(56–117.) Roman Emperor; his triumph over the Dacians, **iii,** 230; arch of, at Rome, 228, 229.
Trajan's Column, at Rome, **iv,** 109.
"Transfiguration, The," Raphael's, **vi,** 430.
Transformer, alternating-current, Faraday's, **xiv,** 421.
Transmigration of souls, Egyptian idea of, **i,** 39; ignored in Old Testament and abhorred by Moses, 41; not in the Vedas, 76.
Trans-Mississippi tract, lost to Confederacy in Civil War, **xii,** 342.
"Transome, Mrs."—A character of George Eliot's, **vii,** 378.
Transubstantiation, Doctrine of, **v,** 419; **vi,** 341.
Transvaal, Rich mining regions of, **xiv,** 345.
Treason, Roman, Public crime of, **iii,** 68.
Treaties, Chinese, **xiv,** 279.
Treaties of 1815 (European), **x,** 238.
Treaties of Peace signed between England, France, and the U. S. (1783), **xi,** 98; between England and the U. S. (1814), **xii,** 98.
Treaty of Paris (1856), **x,** 195.
Trebizond, seaport on the Black Sea, **x,** 157.
Trench, Richard C.—(1807–86.) English prelate, theologian, and writer, **v,** 232; **xiii,** 452.
Trent, Council of (1563), **v,** 197, 198; **vi,** 187, 311.
Trent, Prof. W. P.—American writer, his comparison of General R. E. Lee with Chevalier Bayard and others, **xii,** 346.
Trenton, Battle of (Dec. 26, 1776), **xi,** 130.
Trevelyan, Sir George O.—(1838– .) English liberal politician, and author of "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," **xiii,** 250, 277.
Treves, Prussia, Prefecture of, **iv,** 253; elector of, **viii,** 273.
Trial by Jury, Alfred the Great's institute, **viii,** 46.
Triarii, Roman soldiers in the third rank, **iii,** 257.
"Tribe, The Idols of the," Bacon's, **vi,** 411.
Tribunes of the people, Roman plebs attain right of becoming, **iii,** 34, 261.
Tribute of the nations to Solomon, **ii,** 206.
Trinitarian controversy, **vi,** 234.
Trinity, Doctrine of the, **iv,** 156.
Trinity College, Cambridge, Byron at, **xiii,** 141, 143; Macaulay at, 250; Tennyson at, 452.
Trinity College, Dublin, **ix,** 69.
Triomphe, Arc de, Paris, **x,** 301.
Tripoli, Capt. Decatur bombards, **xi,** 283.
Tripolitza, in the Morea, Greek capture of, in war with Turks (1821), **ix,** 294.
"Tristan und Isolde," Wagner's opera of (1865), **xiv,** 32, 45, 46, 52, 55.
Trivium and Quadrivium, **v,** 225.
"Troilus and Cressida," Chaucer's poem, **vi,** 64; Shakspeare's play, **xiii,** 295.
Trollope, Anthony.—(1815–82.) English novelist, **vii,** 348, 379; **xiii,** 100.
Troppau, Congress of (1820), **ix,** 173.
"Trovatore, Il," Verdi's opera of (1853), **xiv,** 67.
Troy, Siege of, **x,** 342; Schliemann's excavations of its ruins, **xiv,** 386.
Troyes, France, **vii,** 91; **viii,** 285.
Trumbull, Henry Clay.—(1830– .) Congregational clergyman, author of "The Blood Covenant," **i,** 81.
Trust, Roman breaches of, **iii,** 76.

Truth, Seeking after, **i**, 183; unpopular, **v**, 51; its power, **vi**, 368.
Tseng, Marquis.—(1839–90.) Chinese diplomat and minister to England, **xiv**, 274.
Tsin-shi ("fit for office"), Chinese academic degree, **xiv**, 272.
Tsungli-Yamen, Chinese Foreign office at Peking, **xiv**, 255, 288.
Tuan, Prince, of China, encourages the Boxers in their rising (1900), **xiv**, 296.
Tuberclin, **xiv**, 470.
Tuberculous disease, pulmonary, **xiv**, 471.
Tuck, Friar.—The vagabond monk, **v**, 157.
Tucker, Abraham. — (1705–74.) English clergyman and moralist, **vii**, 305.
Tuckey, Captain.—Attempt (1816) to ascend the Congo river, **xiv**, 304.
Tuileries, The, Paris, **vi**, 202; gardens of the, **viii**, 316; 319; Bonaparte's pomp at, **ix**, 53, 56, 125, 152, 218; 338, 346, 368, 369.
Tullia, Cicero's daughter, Death of, **iii**, 293.
Tulliver, Maggie (in "The Mill on the Floss"), **vii**, 368, 369, 380.
Tunstall, Cuthbert.—(1475–1559.) English prelate, **vi**, 259.
Turanians, Cyrus's wars against the, **iv**, 44.
Turenne, Vicomte de.—(1611–75.) French marshal, **vii**, 157, 160, 183; **viii**, 128, 251, 264, 266, 268, 271, 282, 295, 346; **ix**, 105, 116.
Turgot, A. R. Jacques.—(1727–81.) French statesman and financier, **xi**, 87, 88.
Turin, Italy, **x**, 130, 135.
Turkey and **Russia.**—**viii**, 352, 392; war between (1828). Russians invade Moldavia and Wallachia, **ix**, 320; Ibraila capitulates, 321; Silistria surrenders, 322; war closes with Treaty of Adrianople (1829), 322; **x**, 152.
Turkey declares war on Russia (1853), **x**, 174.
Turkish bloodthirstiness in Bulgaria, **x**, 371.
Turkish Empire, **x**, 152.
Turks, Ottaman, **ix**, 283,
Turks and Saracens, **v**, 333.
Turks and Tartars, Peter the Great builds fleet to keep them in awe, **viii**, 339.
Turner, Dr.—English educationalist and divine, **x**, 319.
Twain, Mark (Samuel Clemens).—(1835– .) American humorist, **vii**, 366.
Tweed river, Scotland, Scott's home on bank of, **xiii**, 83.
Twelve Tables (code of Roman law), instituted 450 B. C., **iii**, 40, 57, 61, 70.
"Twixt Axe and Crown," a play by the dramatist Tom Taylor, **xiii**, 468.
Two Hundred, Council of the, **vi**, 337.
"Two Paths, The," Ruskin's, **xiv**, 99.
Two Sicilies, Italian island in Mediterranean, **x**, 331.
Tyburn, a place of execution in London, **xiii**, 373.
Tycho Brahe.—(1546–1601.) Danish astronomer, **vi**, 427; **xiv**, 398.
Tyler, John.—(1790–1862.) President of United States, **xii**, 131, 226.
Tyndall, John.—(1820–93.) English physicist and author, **xiii**, 241.
Typical sacrifices, **ii**, 114.
Tyranny, Religious, **v**, 308.
Tyrants, Thirty.—Grecian aristocrats who, in 404 B. C., usurped government of Athens, **i**, 275.
Tyrconnel, R. Talbot, Earl of.—(1625–91.) On suppression of Irish rebellion under him (1689), Morley quoted, **ix**, 83.
Tyre, Phœnicia, great centre of commerce, **ii**, 244; defiled by Baal worship and destruction forecast by Isaiah, 312, 313; great emporium of trade and of the manufacture of imperial purple, **iii**, 213; **vi**, 128.
Tyrian Merchants, **vi**, 96.
Tythings, in England, in Alfred the Great's day, **viii**, 50.

U.

Ubaldo, Guido.—Mathematician, **vi,** 433.
Uganda, Africa, **xiv,** 341.
Ultramontanism, Fabric of, shattered by Prussia's Seven Weeks' War with Austria, **x,** 289.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. H. B. Stowe's, **vii,** 293; **xiii,** 420.
Union, Irish, with England, Repeal of, **ix,** 261, 263; **x,** 74.
Union (American), Preservation of the, **xii.** 108, 241. *See* Lincoln, Abraham.
Union, The American. *See* Webster, Daniel.
Union of all Italy, Roman plebiscite votes for, **x,** 144.
United Italy, **x,** 101, 106. *See* Cavour.
United States Bank, Jackson's war on, **xii,** 58, 60–62; crash of, 69; winding-up of, 70, 71, 81, 128, 151; on Bank Bill, 191, 202, 203.
United States histories, written chiefly by New England men of letters, **xi,** 35.
United States Senate, **xii,** 201, 206, 208.
United States *v.* Perchman, Case of, **xi,** 356, 360.
Unity of Italy, **x,** 238.
Universalists, Original, **vi,** 362.
Universe, Structure of the, Galileo on, **vi,** 443.
University of Paris, **v,** 221, 222.
University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson, **xi,** 293, 315, 317, 318.
University Tests, English, **x,** 362.
Unknown Reality, Symbols of, **xiv,** 124, 126.
Unsuccessful Reforms, **vi,** 141. *See* Savonarola.
"Unto this Last," Ruskin's, **xiv,** 104.
Upper Congo river, Map of the, **xiv,** 330; Stanley at the, 341; steamers on and railway traffic now alongside, 341.
Upshur, Abel Parker.—(1790–1844.) American Secretary of State (1843–44), **xii,** 227.
Urban II.— Pope (1088–99), **v,** 171, 182, 183, 192, 347.
Urban VIII.— Pope (1623–44), **vi,** 450.
Urim and Thummim (two ornaments attached to breastplate of Jewish high-priest which, when consulted by him, at times, gave mysteriously oracular responses), Oracle of, **ii,** 174.
Ur of the Chaldeans.—**ii,** 30, 41.
Useful and Mechanical Arts, **iii,** 195.
Utah, Organization of, as Territory, **xii,** 233.
Utrecht, Holland, **viii,** 269; **xiii,** 278.
Utrecht, Treaty of (1713), **viii,** 287.

V.

Val d'Arno, Early Tuscan art in, **xiv,** 101.
"Valkyrie," Wagner's opera, **xiv,** 49, 50.
Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, **xi,** 136, 139; John Marshall at, 329.
Vallière, Duchesse de la.—Louis XIV's mistress, **viii,** 267, 275.
Valois, House of, battling with ideas of the Reformation, **viii,** 67; seeks to extinguish Protestant religion, 73, 115, 128, 303.
Valois, Marguerite de.—Sister of Charles IX of France, and wife of Henry IV, **viii,** 120.
Valtezza, Greeks with 5,000 men repulse 15,000 Turks at (1821), **ix,** 293.
Van Beneden, Pierre J.—(1801–94.) Belgian zoölogist, **xiv,** 455.
Van Buren, Martin.—(1782–1862.) American President, **xi,** 209, 290, 310; **xii,** 50, 68, 70, 128, 129, 130, 223.
Van Dyke, Rev. Dr. Henry.—(1852– .) American divine and author, **xiii,** 461.
Vane, Sir Henry (1612–62), in English Civil War took part against royalists, though opposes Cromwell's usurpation, **viii,** 229; Shakspeare's friend, **xiii,** 299.
Van Eyck, Hubert van.—(1366–1426.) Flemish painter, **vi,** 194.

"Vanity of Human Wishes," Johnson's, **xiii,** 94.
Van Rensselaers, The, of New York, **xi,** 285.
Varennes, Lord of, Calvin accepts silver goblet from, **vi,** 343.
"Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," Darwin on the, **xiv,** 164, 180.
Varius Rufus, Lucius.—(1st cent. B. C.) Roman epic and tragic poet. His "Thyestes," **i,** 334.
Varna, Russian port of, **x,** 162, 179, 181, 183.
Varro, Marcus Terentius.—(116–27 B. C.) Roman scholar and author, **i,** 123, 310, 371; his "De re rustica," 371.
Varuna, "encompasser" of Universe, chief deity (god of the sky) in the Vedas, **i,** 75.
Vasco da Gama.—(1469–1524.) Portuguese navigator, **vi,** 118; **xiv,** 261.
Vatican, Rome, **v,** 123; **vi,** 177; Terrors of the, **viii,** 78.
Vauban, Sébastien de.—(1633–1707.) French marshal, **viii,** 251, 268.
Vaughan, Charles John.—(1816–97.) English divine and writer, **v,** 236, 239.
Vedas, Indian, **i,** 32.
Vedas, sacred books of the Hindus, **i,** 69, 73, 320; pantheistic poems or hymns, 74-77; chief gods of, 75; Brahmanical, 77.
Vedic worship of natural powers and phenomena, **i,** 60; difference between Vedic and Avestan religions, 60.
Vendôme, Duke of.—(1654–1712.) French general, and brother of Louis XIII, **vii,** 78; **viii,** 199, 286.
Vendôme, Place, Paris, **viii,** 315.
Venetians obtain from Tyrians art of making glass, **v,** 353.
Venice, Art and architecture in, **xiv,** 101.
Venice, Byron's life at, **xiii,** 163, 165.
Venice, rich and powerful in 12th cent., **vi,** 95, 194, 443.
Venus (Aphrodite).—Goddess of beauty, **i,** 47, 48; **vii,** 111.
Venus, the Planet, Galileo examines, **vi,** 446.
"Venus," The, Prize case of, **xi,** 357.
Venus Urania.—**vii,** 24, 25, 31.
Venus de' Medici, Michael Angelo's, **vi,** 192.
Venus de Milo, Greek statue of, **vi,** 187.
Venus Polyhymnia.—**vii,** 24, 31, 109.
Venus rising out of the Sea, a painting of Lysippus for a temple in Cos, **i,** 309.
Verdi, Giuseppe.—(1813- .) Italian composer, **xiv,** 67.
Vergennes, Count de.—(1717–87.) French diplomat, **xi,** 88, 89, 91, 95, 98, 239, 252, 281, 283.
Vermin, Skin and Hair, **xiv,** 455.
Vermland, Sweden, **xiv,** 200.
Vermont militia, **xi,** 134.
Vernet, Horace.—(1789–1863.) French battle-painter, **vii,** 364.
Verney, Lord.—English politician, **ix,** 73.
Verres, Caius.—Roman official, the subject of six orations against him by Cicero, **ix,** 81.
Versailles, Palace of, Paris, **vi,** 187, 188; **viii,** 274, 276; **ix,** 61, 303, 304, 308, 311; **x,** 301.
Verulam, Lord (Francis Bacon).—**vi,** 390.
Vestal Virgins.—Guardians of the hearth in Roman mythology, who saw that the sacred fire was ever kept burning, **i,** 136.
Via Appia, via Sacra, via Flaminia, Rome, **iii,** 224, 225.
"Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith's, **xiii,** 66, 101, 108.
Vicegerent of Christ (Leo X), **vi,** 244.
Vicegerent of the King (Thomas Cromwell to Henry VIII), **vi,** 258.
Vice-Presidency, Jefferson's retirement from, **xi,** 295.
Vicksburg, Siege and capture of, in American Civil War (July 4, 1863), **xii,** 297, 299, 303, 304, 341, 342.
Vico, Giovanni Battista.—(1668–1744.) Italian philosopher, **vii,** 299.
Victoire, Place des, Paris, **viii,** 315.
Victor Emmanuel II.—(1820–78.) King of Sardinia, and afterwards of United Italy, **x,** 101, 103, 108, 118, 120, 122, 123, 132, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 239.
Victoria, Queen of England.—(1819–91.) **ix,** 221, 357, 362, 364; **x,** 59, 168, 323, 362; Empress of India, 369.
Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, **xiv,** 313, 314.
Victorian reign, **x,** 62; age, **xiii,** 441.
Victoria Nyanza Lake, Africa, **xiv,** 312, 327, 329–331.
Victorian Parliament (9th), **x,** 372.
"Victors, To the, belong the Spoils," **xi,** 297.
"Victory," English warship, **xiv,** 237.
Vienna, Austria, **viii,** 153; Czar of Russia at, 346; elegant society of, **ix,** 144; **x,** 263, 275.
Vienna, Congress of (1814), **viii,** 348; **ix,** 131, 235, 248, 348; **x,** 156.

Vienna, Treaty of (Oct., 1864), by which Denmark surrenders Schleswig-Holstein to Austria and Prussia, **x**, 284.
Vienna, Turks besiege, but is saved by John Sobieski, **viii**, 341; Peter the Great's visit to, 346, 347.
Vieta, François.—(1540–1603.) French mathematician, **xiii**, 300.
Villa Franca, Treaty at, **x**, 133.
"Village Sorcerer, The" (*Le Devin du Village*), Rousseau's, **xiii**, 30.
Villari. — (1827– .) Italian author, **vi**, 176.
Villars, Duc de.—(1653–1734.) French marshal, **viii**, 157, 251, 286.
Villèle, M. de.—French prime-minister under Charles X, **ix**, 89, 98, 100, 101, 208, 210, 211, 216.
Villemain, Abel F.—(1790–1870.) French literary historian and minister of Public Instruction, **viii**, 349; **ix**, 222, 225, 334, 349; **x**, 213.
Villiers, Barbara (Duchess of Cleveland). —Mistress of Charles II, gives Marlborough gift of £5,000, **vii**, 184.
Villiers, Charles Pelham. — (1803–98.) English politician and Corn Law repealer, **x**, 81, 85.
Villiers, Hyde.—College contemporary of Macaulay, **xiii**, 250.
Vincent, Henry.— English politician, **x**, 90, 91.
Vinci, Leonardo da.—(1452–1519.) Italian painter, **vi**, 194, 195, 198, 212, 428.
Virchow, Rudolf.—(1821–1902.) German physiologist and anthropologist, **xiv**, 193; theme: "Medicine and Surgery," 447.
Virgil, Publius V. Maro.— (70–19 B. C.) Roman poet. His "Æneid," **i**, 334–336; **vi**, 26; **vii**, 57, 294; **xiii**, 72, 97.
Virginia, Army of Northern, **xii**, 346.
Virginia, Prominent families of, **xi**, 273; orator, 274; Patrick Henry Governor of, 279; planters, 284.
Virginia, Settlement of, **xi**, 35, 36; elections in, 41; Presbyterians in, 43; opposition to English taxation in, 49; Episcopalians of, 43; resistance to English arbitrary acts, 49; tax law, 78; House of Burgesses, 106–108; best families in, 106; Washington among V. families, 112; riflemen of, 135, 137; "V. dynasty," 155; tobacco, chief staple of, 269; House of Burgesses of, 271; gentlemen and prominent families of, 271, 273; House of Delegates, 278; University of, 293, 315, 317, 318; "Virginia dynasty," **xii**, 54, 102.
Virginia, University of, Jefferson the father of, **xi**, 315, 318.
Virginia Colonized (1578) by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, **vi**, 119.
Virginia legislature, John Marshall elected to (1782–95), **xi**, 331.
Virgin Mary, Prayers to the, **vi**, 160.
Virgin Mother, The, **xiii**, 344.
Virgin Queen (Elizabeth of England), **viii**, 132.
Vishnu, "The Preserver," the second god of the Hindu triad, **i**, 83.
"Vita Nuova," Dante's, **vi**, 36.
Vitellius, Aulus. — (15–69 A. D.) Roman Emperor, **xii**, 181.
Vitruvius Pollio.—Roman architect under Cæsar and Augustus, **i**, 299; **iii**, 99; **v**, 382, 384.
Vittoria Colonna. — (1490–1547.) Italian poetess, of an illustrious Roman family **vi**, 213; **vii**, 25, 278, 300. *See* Colonna, Vittoria.
Volga, River of European Russia, **viii**, 339 **xiv**, 334.
Volney, Constantin, Count.—(1757–1820.) French scholar and author, **xii**, 311.
Voltaic current induction, Faraday's discovery of, **xiv**, 421.
Voltaire, François.—(1694–1778.) French Deist and writer of tragedies, **vi**, 326; **vii**, 38, 291, 292, 350; **viii**, 309, 323, 325, 353, 371, 398; **ix**, 351; friendship with Frederic the Great, 376, 377; later rupture, 378, 396; **xi**, 63, 316; **xii**, 156; **xiii**, 25, 27, 31, 50, 121, 130, 160, 201, 203, 206, 245.
Volturno, Garibaldi wins battle of, and routs forces of king of Naples, **x**, 139.
Von Holst, Hermann E.—(1841– .) German historian, **xii**, 108, 192, 200.
Von Luschan.—His explorations at Senjirli, Syria, **xiv**, 383.
Von Moltke, Count.—(1800–91.) Prussian field-marshal, **x**, 287, 289, 295, 299.
Von Müller, Friedrich.—(1836– .) German scholar, **xiii**, 398, 409.
Von Pfistenmeister, Baron, Bavarian minister, sent by Ludwig II to tell Wagner how much he admired his genius, **xiv**, 55.
Von Putkammer, Joanna.—Married to Bismarck (1847), **x**, 271.
Von Roon, Count. — (1803–79.) Prussian general and minister of war, **x**, 287, 289.

Von Stein, Francis, Baron.—(1757–1831.) Prussian statesman, **ix,** 137, 141; **xiii,** 410.
Von Sybel, Heinrich.—(1817–95.) German historian, **ix,** 36.
Vulgate, a version of the Bible in Latin made by St. Jerome, **v,** 155, 413.

W.

Wabemba tribe, Africa, **xiv,** 311.
Wagner, Richard. — (1813–83.) German operatic composer, theme: "Modern Music," **xiv,** 25; Weber his first inspiration, 27; Weber's "Freischutz" and "Euryanthe" prototypes of his operas, 29; his operas for the most part embody supernatural, mythical, and romantic elements, 29; "Lohengrin," 29; essay on "The Music of the Future," 30; his obligations to his predecessors, 30, 31; effect on him of musico-dramatic combinations on the stage, 32; youth and marriage, 33, 34; "The Novice of Palermo," and "Rienzi," 35, 36, 37; "The Flying Dutchman," 38, 39; appointed royal conductor, 40; experiences with "Lohengrin," 42, 43; an exile in Switzerland, 45; Liszt produces Wagner's operas at Weimar, 46; the "Nibelung Tetralogy," 48; "Götterdämmerung," "Siegfried," "Rheingold," and "Die Walküre," 48; disappointments in London, and at Paris, 50, 51; "Tristan and Isolde," 52; "Die Meistersinger," 53; finds a friend and patron in Ludwig II of Bavaria, 55; success at Munich and formation of Wagner societies, 55, 56; "Parsifal," 57; death at Venice, 57; the Bayreuth festivals, 57; Schubert and Chopin, 59, 60, 61; Rubenstein, Tchaikovsky, Dvořak, and Grieg, 62; Verdi and the "Italian Wagners," 67; other composers who have followed in Wagner's footsteps, 68; the "music of the future" has become the music of the present, 68.
Wales, Prince of (afterwards George IV). —(1760–1820.) **ix,** 229, 250, 253.
Walker, Leroy Pope, of Ala. — (1817–84.) Confederate Secretary of War, **xii,** 277.
Wallace, Alfred Russel.—(1822– .) English naturalist and writer, **xiii,** 446; on the "Tendency of Varieties to depart indefinitely from the Original Type," **xiv,** 162, 167, 177.
Wallace, Lew.—(1827– .) American novelist, **vii,** 348.
Wallachia, Rumania, **viii,** 339; **ix,** 320; **x,** 155, 158, 193.
Wallenstein, Albrecht E. von. — (1583–1634.) Duke of Friedland, and Austrian general of the Imperial army in the Thirty Years' War. Fine military genius, **vii,** 152; leads crusade against his own Protestant countrymen, 152; raises army for imperialist Catholic service, 152; resigns, 160–165; in command again, 169, 170, 172; **x,** 272.
Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford.—(1717–97.) English parliamentarian and writer, **vi,** 414; **xiii,** 321.
Walpole, Sir Robert.—(1676–1745.) English statesman, **vii,** 219, 220, 255, 269, 311, 327, 330; **viii,** 296, 371, 384; **ix,** 183.
Walsingham, Sir Francis. — (1536–90.) Queen Elizabeth's ambassador at Paris, **viii,** 80, 81, 105.
Walton, Izaak.—(1593–1683.) English angler, **xiii,** 299.
"Wampanoag" (later called the "Florida"), U. S. warship, **xiv,** 227.
"Wanderjahre," Goethe's, **xiii,** 425.
War, Civil, American, losses in life and money, **xii,** 305, 306.
War, its demoralization, **xi,** 145.
War, Peninsular (1815), **ix,** 247, 250.
War, Revolutionary (American), **xi,** 188.
Warburton, Wm.—(1698–1779.) English divine, **viii,** 371; **xiii,** 302.
Ward, Artemas. — (1727–1800.) American general and politician, **xi,** 117, 118.

Ward, John E., of Georgia.—(1814- .) U. S. minister to China, **xiv**, 257, 277, 281, 282, 283.
Ward, Mr.—Member for St. Albans, English politician, **x**, 46, 49.
Ward, Wm. Adolphus.—English author, his Life of Chaucer, **vi**, 88.
Ware *v.* Hylton, Case of, **xi**, 340.
Warham, William.—(1450–1532.) Archbishop of Canterbury (1504), **vi**, 260.
War of 1812–15 (England, Canada, and the United States), **xi**, 309; **xii**, 129.
War office, English, **x**, 178.
War of Independence (American), **ix**, 25.
War of Spanish Succession, **ix**, 361.
War of the Rebellion (American), **xi**, 188.
Warsaw, Grand Duchy of, **ix**, 160; **x**, 156.
"Warsaw, Thaddeus of," Miss Porter's novel, **xiii**, 101.
Wars of Prestige. *See* Napoleon, Louis.
Wartburg, Germany, **xiii**, 406.
War with Japan, Chinese, **xiv**, 289.
War with the World, Chinese, **xiv**, 294.
War vessel, British, Burning of, in Narragansett Bay, **xi**, 272.
Washington, Bushrod.—(1762–1829.) Associate-Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court (1798–1829), **xii**, 353.
Washington, D. C., a second Rome, **vi**, 130; city threatened in Civil War, **xii**, 346.
Washington, Fort, **xi**, 124.
Washington, George.—(1732–99.) First President of the United States, **vii**, 57; **viii**, 102, 103, 171; **ix**, 131, 331; **xi**, 100, 103–169; theme: "American Revolution," birth and parentage, 106; personal appearance, manners, and early traits, 107; surveyor and country gentleman, 108; interests Lord Fairfax, 108, 109; major of militia, 109; aide to Braddock in French-Indian War, 110; commander of Virginia forces, 110; military exploits, 111; receives thanks House of Burgesses, 111; heir to estate of Mount Vernon, and marriage, 111; commander-in-chief of American armies, 113; character and experience, 114; at Cambridge, Mass., after battle of Bunker Hill, 115; improves *morale* of troops, 116, 117; forces Howe to evacuate Boston, 119; receives thanks of Congress, 119; at New York, 121; fortifies Manhattan and Long Islands, 122; menaced by the British, he retreats up the Harlem river, thence into New Jersey, 123, 124; Lee disobeys Washington's orders and is captured, 125; Washington crosses the Delaware, 126; perplexities and discouragements, 126; Congress grants him unlimited authority, 128; attacks British at Trenton and at Princeton, intrenches him at Morristown, 130; defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, 134; discouragements at Valley Forge, 136–139; drawn battle at Monmouth, 140; is joined by Steuben and Lafayette, aided by a French fleet, 137–140; compels the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 150; takes farewell of army, 153, 154; chosen President of the U. S., 154; his first Cabinet, 155; his administration, 159–164; chosen as President for second term, 164; retirement, 166; sickness and death, 167; exalted traits of character and service, 186.
Washington, Lawrence (President's half-brother), **xi**, 106, 109, 111.
Washington, Martha.—(1732–1802.) Wife of First U. S. President, **xi**, 111; **xii**, 322.
Washington, Weems' "Life of," **xii**, 246.
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., General R. E. Lee president of, **xii**, 353.
Washington's administrations, John Marshall supports, **xi**, 333.
Washington's military genius, **viii**, 389.
Waterloo, Battle-field of, **vi**, 188; Sir W. Scott's visit to, **xiii**, 109.
Waterloo, Napoleon's defeat at, **viii**, 381; **ix**, 60, 105, 165; **x**, 178.
Watkins, Capt., of Richmond, **xii**, 88.
Watson.—Erects electric telegraph line (1847) over London house-tops, **xiv**, 435.
Watts, Isaac.—(1674–1748.) English theologian and hymn writer, **vii**, 140.
Wauters, Mr., of Belgium, his map of the Congo Basin, **xiv**, 331.
"Waverley Novels," Sir W. Scott's, **xiii**, 102, 104, 107, 110, 111, 113, 115, 128.
"Waverley," Scott's novel of, **xiii**, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110.
Weapons, engines, etc., used in war by the nations of antiquity, **iii**, 237.
Weber, Karl Maria von.—(1786–1826.) German composer, Wagner fascinated by his music, **xiv**, 27–29; "Euryanthe," 29, 30.
Webster, Daniel.—(1782–1852.) American statesman and orator, **v**, 103; **vi**, 392; **x**, 77, 324, 325; **xi**, 52, 185, 199, 206, 210, 214, 232, 295, 315, 320, 349; on limitations of Federal power, **xii**, 73, 82, 87; oration at Portsmouth, N. H., 94; as an orator contrasted

with Henry Clay, 119, 120, 135, theme: "The American Union," 145; Webster's influence and eloquence, 145; his speeches and forensic arguments, 145; birth, class he came from, and era, 147; admitted to the bar (1805), 149; enters Congress (1813) and removes to Boston, 149; services to his country, 150; Dartmouth College case, Ogden and Saunders case, 151; Rhode Island and Knapp murder cases, 151, 152; speeches, lectures, and orations, 153; Bunker Hill and Plymouth addresses, 154; his reply to Col. Hayne of S. C., 155; Senate debate on "Nullification," 155; speech on National Bank, 158, 159; on tariffs and protective industries, 161; as defender of the Constitution, 166, 167; teaches principles of political union to rising generation, 168; aspires to the presidency, 170; seeks to conciliate the South, does not like slavery, nor does he sympathize with abolitionism, 172; his Mar. 7th (1850) speech advocating conciliation and adherence to the Constitution, 174; serious political errors of his later life, 181; beneficence and wisdom of the measures he advocated, 182; the Ashburton treaty, 183; death and fame, 184, 185; **xiii,** 198, 249.

Webster, John.—(1602–24.) English dramatist, **xiii,** 290, 296.

Wedderburn, Alex, Earl of Rosslyn.—(1733–1805.) English solicitor-general (1771–77), **xi,** 81.

Wedmore, Treaty of, **viii,** 38, 45.

Weed, Thurlow.—(1797–1882.) American politician and journalist, **xi,** 209.

Wei-hai-wei, China, British occupation of (1900), **xiv,** 295.

Weimar, Duke of Saxe-.—His friendship for Goethe, **xiii,** 401, 404–406, 418.

Weimar, Germany, the home of Goethe, Schiller, and Wieland, **vii,** 274, 275; **xiii,** 203, 404, 413, 430.

Weismann, August.—(1834-) German zoölogist, **xiv,** 194.

Weissenburg, Battle of (August, 1870), **x,** 299.

Welle Makua, African river, **xiv,** 334.

Welles, Gideon.—(1802–78.) Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, **xii,** 276.

Wellesley, Sir Arthur.—(1769–1852.) British general and statesman, **ix,** 250; ministry of, as Duke of Wellington, 263; hatred of Catholics, 264; carries Catholic emancipation, 265, 266; letters of George IV to, 270. *See* Wellington, Duke of.

Wellington, Arthur, Duke of.—(1769–1852.) British general and statesman, **vii,** 291; **viii,** 168, 346; **ix,** 175, 247, 250, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 278, 313, 365; **x,** 38, 39, 40, 56, 61, 69, 92, 96, 159, 164, 302.

Wells, Dr. W. C.—"Account of a White Female part of whose skin resembles that of a Negro," **xiv,** 173.

Welsh, Jane, marries Carlyle, **xiii,** 199.

Wensiang, Prince. — Chinese statesman, **xiv,** 285.

Wentworth, Thomas.—*See* Strafford, Earl of.

Weremouth, Northumbria, Abbey church of, **viii,** 33.

"Werther, Sorrows of," The, **xiii,** 32, 403. *See* "Sorrows of Werther."

Wesley, John.—(1703–91.) English preacher and founder of Methodism, **v,** 231; **vi,** 242, 317; **vii,** 140.

Wessex, Kingdom of, **viii,** 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 40, 57, 58.

West, The Far (of U. S.), **xii,** 91.

West Africa, Obongo dwarfs of, **xiv,** 337.

"Westchester Farmer, A," essays by Alex. Hamilton under this signature, **xi,** 174.

Western Alliance (in Crimean War), **x,** 193.

Western Empire, Revival of, **v,** 57, 366. *See* Charlemagne.

"Western, Great," steamer, **xiv,** 214.

Western Powers, **ix,** 351; **x,** 121.

Western Wilderness, Marquette explores the, **vi,** 309.

West India Emancipation, **x,** 323.

West India Islands, **vi,** 132; **xi,** 162, 163.

Westminster, Courts of, at London, surprises Peter the Great, **viii,** 346; **ix,** 238.

Westminster, Dean of (Stanley), **xiii,** 456.

Westminster, Marquis. — English free-trader, **x,** 82.

Westminster, Palace of, London, **vi,** 202, 203, 211.

Westminster Abbey, London, **v,** 387; **vi,** 67; **ix,** 256; **xi,** 144; **xiii,** 167, 282, 458; Darwin interred in, **xiv,** 167.

Westminster Hall (Houses of Parliament), **x,** 87; **xiii,** 373.

"Westminster Review," English, **vii,** 356, 357.

Westphalia, Peace of (1648), **viii,** 171, 287.

West Point, on the Hudson, **xi,** 142–144; cadets of, **xii,** 194; General Pope at, 288, 298.

West Saxon power, Collapse of, **viii,** 36.
West Virginia, McClellan in, **xii,** 283.
Wetherell, Sir Charles.—English politician, **x,** 34, 36.
Wharncliffe, Lord.—(1776–1845.) English statesman, **x,** 37, 66.
Whately, Richard.—(1787–1863.) Archbishop of Dublin, **vi,** 414; **ix,** 272.
Wheaton, Henry.—(1785–1848.) American jurist and legal commentator, his "Elements of International Law," **xii,** 354.
Whewell, William.—(1794–1866.) English philosopher and scientist, **vi,** 418; **xiv,** 89.
Whig English statesmen and leaders of reform, **x,** 30, 31.
Whigs, American, of 1840, **xii,** 128, 130, 131, 132.
Whigs, English, in Power (1839), **xiii,** 263 (1846) 267.
Whigs, Macaulay a leader among the, **xiii,** 256; accepts seat in Whig cabinet, 263.
Whigs and Democrats, Northern, **xii,** 224.
Whigs and Tories, Struggles of (English), **vii,** 197; **x,** 30, 50, 51, 57, 58, 70; **xiii,** 225.
White, Gilbert.—(1720–93.) English naturalist, his "Natural History of Selborne," **xiv,** 159.
Whitefield, George.—(1714–70.) English divine and orator, kindling religious enthusiasm in England, **ii,** 143; **vi,** 165; **xi,** 233.
Whitehouse, Commander, his surveys and map of Victoria Nyanza, **xiv,** 330.
White House, Official residence of President, Washington City, **xi,** 297; **xii,** 81.
White Plains, N. Y., **xi,** 140, 141, 177.
Whittier, John G.—(1807–92.) American poet, **xiii,** 165, 453.
Widal's agglutination test, **xiv,** 454.
Widmann, G. R.—Editor of an edition of the "Faust" legend in 1599, **xiii,** 429.
Wieland, Christoph M.—(1733–1813.) German poet, **vii,** 274, 279; **xiii,** 300.
Wilberforce, William.—(1759–1833.) English philanthropist and statesman, **x,** 67, 72; **xi,** 98.
Wilderness, Battle of the (1864), **xii,** 304, 346.
Wilderness wanderings, Israelitish, **ii,** 128; tent (Tabernacle) of the, 204.
"Wild Huntsman, The," Scott's translation of Bürger's German ballad, **xiii,** 78.
"Wilhelm Meister," Carlyle's translation of, **xiii,** 198.
"Wilhelm Meister," Goethe's, **vi,** 200; **xiii,** 425–427.
Wilkes, John.—(1727–97.) English politician, **vii,** 354.
Wilkie, Sir David.—(1775–1841.) Scottish painter, **vii,** 387.
Wilkinson, James.—(1757–1825.) American general and politician, implicated in Burr's conspiracy, **xi,** 303; relations with Andrew Jackson, **xii,** 31.
Wilkinson, Sir J. G.—(1797–1875.) English Egyptologist, **i,** 33, 38.
Willard, Emma.—(1787–1870.) American educator, **vii,** 301.
William I.—(1797–1888.) King of Prussia (1861–88), Emperor of Germany (1871–88), **x,** 276, 279, 285, 313.
William II.—(1859– .) Emperor of Germany, **x,** 288, 313.
William III, of England (1650–1702). Accession of, **v,** 104; **vii,** 187; his virtues, 188; his throne not a bed of roses, 188; unfortunate in his Flemish campaigns, 189; union of Scotland and England, 191; fixed succession in House of Hanover, 191; fall from horse and death, 191; **viii,** 62, 66, 160, 203, 251, 282, 286, 331, 345, 346, 350; **ix,** 82; **xii,** 179; **xiii,** 258.
William IV.—(1765–1837.) King of England (1830–37), theme: "English Reforms," **x,** 25; the Tories in power and hostile to reform, 25; social and political England at the era, 26, 29; the Whigs pledged to parliamentary reform, 30; the struggle an epoch in English history, 31; Russell's Reform Bill (1831), 31; its provisions and aims, 33; passes third reading after period of stormy debate, 36; defeated in House of Lords, 38; commotions throughout the country, 39; Bill of 1832 enlarging representation of people becomes law, 40; Irish affairs, 43–45; the tithes question, 45, 49; Melbourne's administration, 51; abolition of slavery in British West India Islands, 52; and in all British dominions, 53; Trade unions and war (1834) between capital and labor, 54, 55; repeal of house tax and poor law amendment, 56; passing of municipal reform bill, 57; demise of William IV and accession of Queen Victoria, 58, 59; the penny postage law, 59; modifications in the criminal code, 60; Peel's second ministry (1841) and its great political heads of portfolios, 61; relief from abuses and distresses of George IV's era, 62; death, 322, 334.
William, Prince of Prussia.—**x,** 276.

William and Mary.—English sovereigns (1689-94), **vi,** 294; accession of, **vii,** 187; Declaration of Right, **xiii,** 357.
William and Mary, College of, **xi,** 265.
William of Champeaux.—(1070-1121.) French scholastic philosopher, **vii,** 30, 35, 36.
William of Lorris.—(Died about 1260.) French trouvère, **xiii,** 295.
William of Nassau.—**viii,** 270. *See* William the Silent.
William of Orange.—**v,** 285. *See* William III of England.
William of Saint Amour.—**v,** 234.
William of Wykeham.—(1324-1404.) English prelate and statesman, theme: "Gothic Architecture," **v,** 361; historical developments of church architecture of Middle Ages, 362; the ancient Basilica, 364, 365; transition from the basilica to the Gothic church—the Romanesque, 366; monastic buildings, convents and retreats, 368-370; brighter influence of the Crusades, 371-374; the "Gothic," 375; Winchester Cathedral, and its builder, Wm. of Wykeham, 377; Salisbury, York, Gloucester, and Westminster, 377, 378; new era sets in with Michael Angelo, 380; St. Peter's, Rome, and St. Paul's, London, 381; mixture of Greek and Gothic, 382; architecture turned into great feats of engineering, 383; a church for liturgical services or for pulpit eloquence? 385; church edifice to be adapted to the end designed, 386; design of the Protestant church, 387; a church for the poor as well as for the opulent, 388.
William Rufus.—King of England (1087-1100), **v,** 180, 182, 192, 259, 336.
Williams, Dr. S. Wells.—Chinese secretary to the U. S. Minister at Peking, **xiv,** 280.
Williams, John.—(1582-1650.) English prelate and statesman, **v,** 406.
Williamsburg, Va., House of Burgesses meets in, **xi,** 266.
William the Conqueror.—(1028-87.) King of England (1066-87), **v,** 171, 175; **vi,** 242; **xiii,** 137.
William the Silent.—(1533-84.) Prince of Orange and first stadtholder of the Netherlands, **v,** 107; **vi,** 378, 430; **viii,** 159; **ix,** 131, 282; **xi,** 29, 126, 229.
Wilmot, David W., of Penn., **xii,** 133.
Wilson, James.—(1742-92.) American jurist, **xi,** 156.
Wilson, John, "Christopher North."—(1785-1854.) Moral philosophy professor, **xiii,** 246, 276.
Winchester, Bishop Fox, **vi,** 259; Gardiner, bishop of, 273; **viii,** 69; Henry of, **v,** 269.
Windsor Castle, Macaulay at, **xiii,** 279.
Winslow, John F., aids Ericsson's projects financially, **xiv,** 219.
"Winter Evening's Tale," Shakspeare's, **xiii,** 312.
Wirt, William.—(1772-1834.) American lawyer and orator, **xi,** 277, 304, 349; **xii,** 78, 150, 153.
Wisdom, King Solomon prays for and is granted, **ii,** 204.
Wissmann, Herrmann von.—(1853- .) German explorer and commander in Africa, **xiv,** 323, 334.
Wittenberg, Luther affixes his theses at the gates of, **vi,** 226, 227, 336.
Witwatersrand, Mines of, at Johannesburg, Africa, **xiv,** 343, 345.
Wives and Concubines, Solomon's, **ii,** 209.
"Wizard of the North, The" (Sir W. Scott), **xiii,** 65.
Wolf, F. August.—(1759-1824.) German classical scholar, "Prolegomena," **xiii,** 422.
Wolsey, Thomas, Cardinal.—(1471-1530.) English statesman, **vi,** 257, 267; **vii,** 202.
Woman, Education of, **vii,** 299. *See* More, Hannah.
Woman, Political, The, **vii,** 145. *See* Maintenon, Mme. de.
Woman as friend, type of, Paula, a Roman lady of rank and wealth, **iv,** 173. *See* Paula.
Woman as Novelist, **vii,** 345. *See* Eliot, George.
Woman as Sovereign (Queen Elizabeth), **viii,** 65. *See* Queen Elizabeth.
Woman in Literature, **vii,** 265. *See* Staël, Mme. de.
Woman of Paganism (Cleopatra), **iii,** 311; attractive but immoral, 335; malign influence of Paganism on, 337-345; effect of Christianity on, 346.
Woman of Society, **vii,** 227. *See* Récamier, Mme.
Woman of the World, The, **vii,** 181. *See* Marlborough, Duchess of.
"Women, Dream of Fair," Tennyson's, **xiii,** 453.
Women, Heroic, **vii,** 69.

Women, Jewish, more favored and honored in Greece and Rome than the sex of other nationalities, **iv**, 174, 175.
"Women, Legend of Good," Chaucer's, **vi**, 73.
Women, Notable, of Greece and Rome, **iv**, 176.
Wonder, Daughter of, **xiii**, 302.
Wood, Charles.—English politician, **x**, 66.
Woodberry, Prof. Geo. E.—(1855- .) His edition of Tennyson's "The Princess," **xiii**, 458.
Woodbury, Levi (1789–1851), of N. H.—American jurist and statesman, Secretary of the Navy (1831–34) in Jackson's Cabinet, **xii**, 53, 63.
Woodhouselee, Lord.—Scotch jurist, **xiii**, 73.
Woolner, Thomas. — (1826–92.) English sculptor, **xiv**, 88.
Woolwich, Royal Artillery Institution at, **xiv**, 102.
Worcester, Battle of (1651), **viii**, 158, 228.
Worcester, Mass., John Adams teaches school at, **xi**, 218.
Worcester, Roger of.—v, 270.
Wordsworth, William.—(1770–1850.) English poet, **ix**, 271; **xiii**, 87, 90, 95, 96, 439, 453, 457, 460; **xiv**, 95.
Working Men's College, London, **xiv**, 108.
Worldliness of Jesuit dignitaries, **vi**, 319.
Worms, Diet of, Luther at, **vi**, 168, 250, 340; **ix**, 159.
Worms, Henry IV summons council of German bishops at, **v**, 123.
Worth, Battle of (1870), **x**, 242.
Wotton, Sir Henry.—(1568–1630.) English scholar and diplomat, **xiii**, 299, 336.
Wren, Sir Christopher.—(1631–1723.) English architect, builds St. Paul's Cathedral, London, **v**, 381.
Writs of Assistance (against American liberties), resistance to English, **xi**, 48, 77, 223.
Würtemberg, Kingdom of, South Germany, **ix**, 164, 170.
Wyclif, John.—(1324–84.) English religious reformer, theme: "Dawn of the Reformation," **v**, 393; corruptions that crept into institutions of the Church in Middle Ages, 394; the Papacy and powers and prerogatives of the Popes in England in Wyclif's time, 395; sale of church preferments and tribute (Peter's pence, etc.) forced on nation, 396; increase of Mendicant friars to uphold Papal domination, 396; sale of indulgences and pious frauds, 397; convents and religious houses devour substance of the poor, 398; vices of clergy and corruptions in Church doctrine, 398; birth, education, and attainments of Wyclif, 399, 400; rector of Fillingham and a "don" of the University of Oxford, 401; attacks abuses of the Church, and becomes head of Canterbury Hall, appointment voided by Langham and ratified by the Pope, 403; in political life, 404; leads opposition against the Pope's interference with ecclesiastical livings in England, 405; friendship of his protector John of Gaunt, 405; his treatise on the "Regimen of the Church," 406; Parliament's assault on pontifical exactions and pretensions, 407; Wyclif accused as a pertinacious heretic, 407; subject of a papal bull, appears at Lambeth to answer his accusers, 408, 409; proceedings dropped, 410; his translation of the Bible, 412; version prohibited, 414; denounces the eucharist and mysteries of Catholic faith, 419; death, 420; labors and services as pioneer of reform in England, 421–427; **vi**, 59, 60, 74, 86, 87, 217; 229.
Wyclifites, Biblemen and Lollards, **v**, 425.
Wyclif's Bible, **v**, 426.
Wykeham, William of.—(1324–1404.) English prelate and statesman, theme: "Gothic Architecture," **v**, 361, 406. *See* William of Wykeham.
Wyndham, Mr.—(era, 1810.) English politician, **x**, 67.
Wythe, George.—(1726–1806.) American statesman and jurist, Chancellor of the Virginia Court, and professor of law at William and Mary College, Legal lectures at William and Mary College, **xi**, 331; **xii**, 88.

X.

Xanthippe.—Wife of Socrates, **i,** 209, 256; **vii,** 46.
Xavier, St. Francis. — (1506–52.) Jesuit missionary, **vi,** 173, 176, 309; his "Spiritual Exercises," 310; **vii,** 389.
Xenophon.—(430–356 B. C.) Quoted, **i,** 56, 69, 147; pupil of Socrates, 257; his "Memorabilia," 279; "Anabasis," 349; **xiv,** 351.
Xerxes I.—(519–464 B. C.) King of Persia, **vii,** 161; **xiv,** 355, 381.

Y.

Yangtse river, China, **xiv,** 304.
Yarmouth, Lord (Marquis of Hertford), dissolute companion of George IV when Prince Regent, **ix,** 252.
Yaow.—(2350 B. C.) Emperor of China, **i,** 146.
"Yea and Nay, Everlasting," **xiii,** 215.
Year, length of, reckoned with accuracy in China 2000 B. C., **xiv,** 265.
Yeddo (Tokio), Japan, **xiv,** 290, 291.
Yeh, Viceroy, of China, brings on "Arrow" war with England and France, **xiv,** 279.
Yngstrom, Britta Sophia. — Ericsson's mother, **xiv,** 200.
York, Archbishop of (A. D. 1093), **v,** 176.
York, Duke of, afterwards James II (1685–88), **vii,** 184.
York, Duke of.—(1763–1827.) Second son of George III of England, **ix,** 262.
York, Pa., captured by Lee, in Civil War, **xii,** 294.
York Minster, England, **vi,** 207.
Yorktown, siege of, **ii,** 150; surrender of Cornwallis at (Oct. 17, 1781), **xi,** 150, 151.
"Young France," "Young Germany," "Poland," and "Switzerland," societies of, **ix,** 344.
"Young Italy," **ix,** 344; **x,** 110, 111, 113.
Youth, Roman, educated in Greek philosophy, **i,** 184.
Ypsilanti, Prince.—Russian general, aids Greece against Turkey (1820), **ix,** 289; dismissal of, 292; defeated at Dragaschan, 293; raises siege of Corinth, 300.
Yucatan, Central America, Capitals at, of the Incas, **xiv,** 389, 390.
Yung Wing, Chinese students sent abroad for education under, **xiv.** 285.

Z.

"Zambesi, Narrative of an Expedition to," Livingstone's, **xiv,** 318.
Zambesi river, Africa, **xiv,** 310, 315–317, 319, 321, 333.
Zanzibar, Africa, **xiv,** 305.
Zarephath, Widow of, succors Elijah, **ii,** 250; Elijah restores her dead son to life and renews her meal and oil, 251.
Zedekiah.—Last king of Judah and Jerusalem (598–586 B. C.?), under the conqueror Nebuchadnezzar, **ii,** 356–360; carried captive to Babylon, 362.

Zend-Avesta, Persian, Bible of the Parsees and Zoroastrians, **i,** 32, 56, 57, 59–61, 70, 320.

Zeno.—(Died about 264 B. C.) Greek philosopher, **i,** 131; founder of the Stoics, 231; birth and parentage, 231; his teaching, 231–234.

Zeus.—Chief Greek god, **i,** 44, 48, 49, 80, 110; supreme in celestial hierarchy, 114, 120, 121; temple of, at Olympia, 124.

Zeus, Temple of the Olympian, **iii,** 102.

Zeuxis, Greek painter.—(*Circa* close of the 5th cent. B. C.) **i,** 308; **iii,** 135–137.

Zimmermann, J. Georg von.—(1728–95.) Swiss physician, **xiii,** 411.

Zion, Isaiah predicts glories of, **ii,** 320, 321; Mount, heathen foreigners in citadel of, 389.

Zollverein, German Customs' Union (1839), **x,** 266, 267, 269, 294.

Zorndorf, Battle of (1758), **viii,** 386.

Zoroaster (Zarathushtra). — (6th century B. C. ?) Founder of Perso-Iranian national religion, **i,** 56; composes « Gâthâs » or Zend-Avesta hymns, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64.

Zurich, Switzerland, Reformed doctrines established in, **vi,** 338.

Zurich opera, **xiv,** 47.

Zwingli, Ulrich. — (1484–1531.) Swiss reformer, **vi,** 338, 347.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

FOR CLUBS AND CLASSES.

By John R. Howard.

TO THE READER

OF

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

THE following Topical Questions, which form the outline of study for the use of Clubs, as well as of the individual student, have been arranged with a view to facilitating the study of History and Biography among busy men and women.

Our attention was first called to this new field of usefulness for Dr. Lord's Lectures (the fruit of sixty years' study and research) by letters which we received from several Clubs, whose members had been quick to see the value of "Beacon Lights of History" for their special work.

After consulting with Club leaders and other prominent literary men and women, all of whom were enthusiastic in their commendations of the idea of giving readers of the "Beacon Lights" a definite plan of study, consisting of topical questions on the Lectures, we decided to prepare a series of Questions for the benefit of any purchaser of the "Beacon Lights of History" who might desire it. The questions are by no means exhaustive of the Lectures, being intended only to furnish an outline of study. The reader will see by looking them over that they do, however, cover the more salient points of each subject treated.

We trust that this outline of study will serve also to call the reader's attention to one of the most attractive features of "Beacon Lights of History," in this age when few, who are not specialists, can devote a large part of their time to

any one department of History. By this aid a survey of the whole historical period may be taken. Is it not better to read only the essential portions of History—which is all that most readers remember, even though they may attempt to master many non-essential facts—than to clog the mind and waste valuable time on details which are sure to be forgotten? This is what the reader of "Beacon Lights of History" accomplishes. In an evening with Dr. Lord, he is given a complete understanding of some of the great leaders who have influenced human thought or action, and at the same time gets a clear impression of their eras. One of Dr. Lord's Lectures will do more in this way than will many volumes by most other writers on the same subject.

In this age, progressive minds demand from literature condensation, clearness, accuracy of statement, impartiality, and, withal, entertainment. "Beacon Lights of History" is the work for these times; it is *all history in a nutshell.* Even read as recreation, it is intellectually stimulating and educative.

We shall at all times be pleased to hear from any of our subscribers who wish to express opinions regarding this great work, and from Clubs who have made use of the "Topical Questions" method of study.

THE PUBLISHERS.

VOL. I.

THE OLD PAGAN CIVILIZATIONS.

ANCIENT RELIGIONS . . . { **Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian.**

1. Why is religion to be considered first, in studying civilizations?

2. What was the underlying principle of the Egyptian religion?

3. Name the eight chief gods, and some of the others.

4. What was the principal belief, and what the character of the people who accepted it?

5. What of the priests? The ritual?

6. What distinctive belief led to the preservation of bodies after death?

7. What is said of the animal worship?

8. Why did Moses teach the Jews nothing concerning life after death?

9. What powers were worshipped by the Assyrians, and who was their chief god? Who in Babylon?

10. Who were the Phœnicians, and what influence had they on the Jews? How was their chief god named?

11. What two trios or trinities of gods were looked up to by these Mesopotamian nations?

12. What of the minor gods?

13. What of the goddesses or female gods?

14. Name the one characteristic common to all the religions of antiquity, and its various methods of observance.

15. What is said of priestly power?

16. Why was idolatry a necessary consequence of polytheism?

17. What has become of all these old religions, except the Jewish?

18. Who and what were the Persians?

19. What is said of their qualities and customs?

20. Who and what was Zoroaster, and what his era?

21. What is the Zend-Avesta?

22. Describe the distinctive principle of the religion of Zoroaster.

23. Under what form and general symbol did the Persians worship the Supreme Good?

24. What kinship is seen between the Persian and the Hebrew religions, and what doctrine are the Jews supposed to have derived from the Zoroastrians?

25. What influence did Persian theories have upon Christian theologians, and what is common to the religions of Zoroaster and Christ?

RELIGIONS OF INDIA . . Brahmanism and Buddhism.

1. Why is Buddhism a matter of present interest; and why must Brahmanism be first considered?

2. What is the age of Brahmanism, and how have modern scholars been able to ascertain its early forms?

3. How have the origins of the Indo-European races (name them) been traced to a common stock?

4. What is believed to have been the original seat of the race; what has been learned of their ways of life,—and how?

5. What is the earliest form of worship found in written records, and what did the author think of it, as being primitive, or a corrupt derivation? Illustrate.

6. Tell of the coming of the Aryans, the writing of the Vedic hymns, and what they indicate as to the religion.

7. When did Brahmanism appear, under what form, and with what teaching as to Deity and the soul of man?

8. Give some ideas from the laws of Menu, as quoted: as to sensuality; religious devotion; falsehood; purification; marital fidelity of widows; God in man.

9. What was the early spirit of Brahmanism, and how did it become corrupted?

10. What lofty peculiarities had it?

11. How did the form of sacrifices probably originate, and how did it grow corrupt?

12. What is said of the intellectual power and results of the Brahmans?

13. Describe the degenerated state of Brahmanism 600 years before Christ.

14. Who was Buddha? What does this name mean?

15. Give an account of the youth and early experiences of this prince till he met the Shâman.

16. What was his first attempt to find spiritual peace, and its result?

17. Describe his "enlightenment," under the Bôdhi tree.

18. What life did he now embrace; and what was the sum of his teaching?

19. Describe the spread of his doctrines and religion in India and China; its treatment, and the result.

20. What was at first the practical aim of Buddhism; and what is its philosophical or speculative religion—as to man; as to Deity?

21. Define Nirvana; and explain the doctrine of re-birth or transmigration of souls.

22. What lack appears in Buddhism, as a religion for suffering humanity?

23. What great truths do its teachings embody?

24. How is Buddha estimated by the author?

25. Give some of Buddha's quoted sayings.

26. What were his rules and principles?

27. Compare Buddhism with Brahmanism; show the result of the Buddhism of to-day.

28. How does the author of the Buddhist catechism summarize its teachings?

29. Why has Buddhism failed in elevation of the peoples?

THE GREEK-ROMAN RELIGION . . . . { Classic Mythology.

1. What was the essential peculiarity of the Greek ideas of divinity?

2. Why is that religion called "mythology"; what were the priests; what, the objects of worship?

3. Why was the spirit of this religion joyous and cheerful; how was it celebrated?

4. What was the general character of the Greek polytheism?

5. What were the probable sources of Greek mythology? How did it begin, and in what did it end?

6. How did the Roman gods differ at first from those of Greece, and how did the latter conceptions corrupt the former?

7. Tell of the Greek Zeus (Roman *Jupiter);* Poseidon *(Neptune);* Apollo; Hephæstus *(Vulcan);* Ares *(Mars);* Hermes *(Mercury);* Hera *(Juno);* Athene *(Minerva);* Artemis *(Diana);* Aphrodite *(Venus);* Hestia *(Vesta);* Demeter *(Ceres).*

8. What other gods and goddesses are mentioned besides the twelve Olympians named above?

9. What of the innumerable minor deities?

10. Show the consistency of the character and worship of all these divinities.

11. What of immortality, and the helpful powers of these gods? Tell of Saint Augustine's contrast of Paganism with Christianity, and why the latter was joyfully accepted by the common people of the old Pagan world.

12. Describe the festivals and their utility; compare with Hebraism and Roman Catholicism; and quote Gibbon's acute remark.

13. How were duties and religious truths taught to the people? What is said of the common virtues among all civilized peoples?

14. What, then, is the difference between a Pagan and a Christian people?

15. What bearing had the Greek philosophers on religion?

16. How did St. Augustine give the final blow to Paganism in the Roman world?

17. In what sense were the early Greeks religious?

18. What difference was there between the Greek and the Roman religions?

19. What is said of the household gods in Rome; the pontiffs or priests; the festivals?

20. How did the secondary and minor Roman deities differ from those of Greece?

21. As Roman faith in the gods declined, what increased?
22. What effect did religion have upon Roman lives?
23. What awful indictment did the shrewd and travelled Paul make against the Romans?

CONFUCIUS . . . . . Sage and Moralist.

1. When and where did Confucius appear? What were his name and parentage?
2. Describe the early condition of China, and its decline in political and moral life.
3. Tell of the youth and early life of Confucius, his changes of vocation, his travels.
4. What did he on his return, and how did he enter and pursue official public life?
5. Why did he leave office; and what did he thereafter?
6. What of his latter days, and death?
7. How are his personal habits described?
8. How was he regarded after his death? What did he say of himself?
9. What writings did he leave; and to what kind of matters did he confine his attention?
10. Quote some of his sayings.
11. Tell what he said about perfect virtue; benevolence; friendship; resentment of injuries; superiority of the ancients; girls, and servants.
12. How was his teaching of reverence to ancestors related to stability of institutions; and how has his influence been felt in the government and among the people?
13. What did Confucius teach about God, Heaven, and Prayer?
14. In "The Great Learning," what is the first step toward perfection? What the next? What is the height of virtue?
15. Give the position of Confucius with regard to woman.
16. What was his idea of Government, as to its objects and methods?

17. What is said of his consistency in action and doctrine, his character?

18. Give an idea of his literary labors.

19. How was he honored after death, and why were his teachings welcome at the same time to the aristocratic rulers and the democratic people?

20. What do you think of the "merit-system" of public office, on the principles of Confucius, as opposed to the "spoils-system,"—is it aristocratic or democratic? Which system gives the best chance to the greatest number?

21. Who was Lao-Tse, and what did he teach?

22. What are the three religions of China?

23. What two religions have gradually displaced the ancient religions of the world, except in India and China; and why are they likely to gain the ground even in those two countries?

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY . . . . Seeking after Truth.

1. In what two realms were the ancient Greeks the superiors of all the moderns? Show how, in the second department mentioned.

2. How did the Romans add to the glory of Greek art, literature, and philosophy?

3. Wherein did the Greek philosophies differ from the metaphysical speculations of India?

4. Who was the first notable philosopher in Greece; what great question did he attempt to solve, and how?

5. In what did his disciple Anaximenes differ from him?

6. What further step was taken by Diogenes of Apollonia?

7. What was the theory held by Heraclitus?

8. Wherein did Anaxagoras find the *primum mobile*—the moving force—of Nature, and how did he apply the theory?

9. The above named were the Ionian philosophers. Anaximander, of the mathematical school of philosophers, born before Thales, took a different view of the origin of things. What was it?

10. When did Pythagoras appear? What was his career and what were his ethical principles?

11. What was his central philosophic principle, and how was it applied?

12. What, then, was the tendency of his speculation, as related to the idea of God?

13. In what did the Ionic philosophers seek to find the first principle of all things? In what the Pythagoreans? Who was the founder of the Eleatics, and what was their characteristic?

14. What did Xenophanes teach as to Deity and Polytheism? How did he treat the poetic tales of the gods? How did the all-pervading creative Power seem to him?

15. What is said of Parmenides of Elea; his main thought; the great distinction he drew between kinds of knowledge?

16. What pupil of Parmenides invented dialectics, in the sense of logical discussion by dialogue?

17. When came Empedocles of this same school, and what sublime doctrine did he advance?

18. What characteristics were common to all these philosophers? Illustrate.

19. What was the outcome of the philosophic schools, and in Athens what condition of mind followed the Persian War?

20. Who and what were the Sophists?

21. What did they teach, and how did their sceptical methods prepare the way for better philosophies? What service did they render to literature; Protagoras; Prodicus; Gorgias?

22. Where and when did Socrates appear? Describe him.

23. What were his lines of thought? What was his method?

24. Who were pupils of Socrates; which of them founded the School of the Cynics (dog-like snarlers), and what were their notions?

25. Tell of the birth and education of Plato.

26. What was his great distinction?

27. Explain his doctrine of Ideas.

28. What does Emerson say of Plato: as to the range of speculation; originality; combination of Asia and Europe; creation; spiritual sight?

29. Who and what was Aristotle? What did he write about? How did he differ from his master, Plato?
30. Describe his system of logic.
31. What is said of the Sceptics? Of Epicurus and the Epicureans? Of Zeno and the Stoics?
32. How does Dr. Lord summarize the efforts of philosophy under Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, the Stoics?
33. What of Roman philosophers, especially of Cicero; of Epictetus; of Marcus Aurelius?

SOCRATES . . . . . Original Genius in Philosophy.

1. What does the world owe to Socrates, and what was his relation to other great men of his time?
2. Give some account of the times in which he lived.
3. Tell of his birth, youth, and characteristics.
4. What was his method of instruction by conversation?
5. How was he regarded by the philosophers of other schools, and what were his defects?
6. Tell about his wife, Xantippè, and his pupils and associates.
7. How did his method revolutionize philosophy?
8. What was his aim, as shown by his celebrated "definitions"?
9. Who and what were the Ionian philosophers?
10. Why did Socrates reject their material speculations and turn to the establishment of moral truths?
11. How did he illustrate his philosophy in the ethics of his own life?
12. With what other great religious teachers is he compared?
13. What was his idea of inspiration?
14. What discrimination did he make between happiness and pleasure?
15. What seem to be his ideas of God, and what his relations to the gods of his time and country?
16. In what respects did he surpass some great Christian teachers?

17. Why and how was he persecuted?
18. Tell of his trial and execution.
19. What has been the fate of his philosophy and his fame?

PHIDIAS . . . . . Greek Art.

1. In this historical, rather than critical, survey of Greek art, Phidias is selected as the text, because he was the chief artist of the culminating period of Grecian glory. What period was it, and what were the works of Phidias?
2. What is Art—that the word may be applied to such differing things as eloquence, style in writing, music, architecture, sculpture, and painting?
3. What, besides the contemplation of beauty, has served as inspiration to Art?
4. What was the earliest expression of Art; in what countries; and what were its chief characteristics?
5. What nation first gave expression to the element of beauty in Art?
6. What were the characteristics of the Dorian architecture, and what was its most perfect example?
7. What distinguished the Ionic and the Corinthian orders?
8. What were the general principles of all Greek architecture?
9. Where did sculpture arise, and how were the Greeks related to it?
10. Name some of the famous Grecian statues.
11. What of the origin of painting?
12. Name some of the famous Greek painters, and their works.
13. How and why did the Greeks succeed in the matter of style in writing?
14. What modern nations are most artistic in style of writing?
15. What are the limitations, and what is the value, of Art?

EARLY LITERARY GENIUS . Greek and Roman Classics.

1. What is said of ancient literature in Egypt; Babylonia; India; China?
2. Why are the literatures of Greece and Rome of interest to us?
3. In poetry, tell something of Homer and his work.
4. What of the Greek lyric poets?
5. Tell of the dramatic poets—Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides.
6. How did Comedy arise? Tell of Aristophanes.
7. What was the inspiration of poetry among the Romans? Who was their first poet?
8. Tell of Nevius; Plautus; Terence; Varias, and other dramatists.
9. In epic poetry, what is said of Virgil and his work?
10. Who was the great lyric poet of Rome? Describe his writings.
11. Tell of Catullus, and Lucretius.
12. How is Ovid characterized? Tibullus? Propertius?
13. Who was the first Roman satirist? Tell of Horace; Persius; and especially, Juvenal.
14. In prose writing among the Greeks, who was the first and great historian? Give an account of him, his qualifications, his style, his fame.
14. What of Thucydides? Xenophon?
15. What class of writers came earliest, both in Greece and Rome? Why should this be?
16. Who was the first great Roman historian? Tell of him, his career, his literary work.
17. Sketch the qualities of Julius Cæsar, as a historian.
18. In mentioning Livy, what is said of the positions occupied by historians generally?
19. What is recounted of Livy's work?
20. Tell of Tacitus, and his historical labor.
21. What does Dr. Lord think about style in historical writing? Illustrate.
22. How, after all, must historians vary, to serve different uses?

23. When and how does eloquence in public address arise?
24. In Athens, tell of Pericles; Pisistratus; Isocrates; Lysias.
25. Give an account of the career and oratorical excellences of Demosthenes.
26. What is said of Roman orators?
27. Tell of the life, labors, and eloquence of Cicero.
28. What of his style?
29. In philosophy: give some idea of Varro; Seneca.
30. Tell of Quintilian, the rhetorician and critic.
31. What line of literature was followed by the Greek Lucian?
32. How do Pagan countries compare with Christian nations in literary accomplishment, and what inference is drawn as to the mission of Christianity?

VOL. II.

JEWISH HEROES AND PROPHETS.

ABRAHAM . . . . . Religious Faith.

1. Why is Abraham to be regarded as the most august character in history?
2. When did he appear?
3. What was the condition of civilization at that time—material, and spiritual?
4. What were his birthplace, his original name, and his family?
5. What was the "call" of Abram?
6. Do you think him to have been supernaturally inspired? Give reasons.
7. Whither did he first go, how long did he stay, and whither did he then proceed?
8. Tell something of the country and peoples he found and his relations with them.
9. What of his journey to Egypt, and his relations with his nephew, Lot?
10. In what was the greatness promised to his descendants to consist, and how did they, the posterity of Noah's son Shem, differ from the posterity of Ham and Japhet?
11. Wherein lay Abram's greatness, and how does the author define it?
12. What was the first trial of Abram's faith, and what was its outcome?
13. What was the second trial, and what its result?
14. How did the ancient world regard religious sacrifice?
15. How does Dr. Trumbull explain this idea, and the "blood covenant"?
16. What distinction might justify Abraham's sacrifice of his son, while it would to-day be an immoral act?
17. Why, then, was it a difficult thing for Abraham to do?
18. Describe the scene.
19. What is our special interest in this man?

20. What faults and what virtues did his general conduct show?

21. Whether or not Abraham understood the divine promises which he believed he had received from God, what actual events have come to pass, exalting his posterity among other races of men?

JOSEPH . . . . . Israel in Egypt.

1. Who was Joseph, and when and where is he supposed to have been born?

2. What did his brothers do to him, and why?

3. How does the author view the Providential overruling of evil for good, and how does he illustrate it further?

4. Sketch the fortunes of Joseph in Egypt.

5. Why is it possible that such a career for a Hebrew could take place under the Shepherd Kings of Egypt?

6. What did Joseph do when the land was threatened and visited by famine?

7. When did two similar famines occur in Egypt, since the time of Christ?

8. Give some idea of the religion of ancient Egypt: the priests; the beliefs in God (and why the people were degraded, if there was a belief in One God); the sacrifices.

9. What was the civilization?

10. Relate Joseph's experience with his brothers, the sons of Jacob, when they came to Egypt to buy corn.

11. When Joseph told Pharaoh of the coming of his brothers what did the monarch say, and what was the result?

12. Tell of the death of the Patriarch Jacob.

13. How long did Joseph live, and what is related of his last days, death, and burial?

14. What was his character and career, and what great European Prime Ministers does he resemble?

15. With what Jews is he compared, and what is said of his services to Egypt, and his supreme mission?

16. What reckonings are made of the story of Israel in Egypt, and who was the Pharaoh of the Exodus?

17. Describe the vicinity of Zoan, in the Israelitish land of Goshen.

18. What did the Israelites learn in Egypt?

19. What is said of the usefulness of Egyptian civilization to them as compared with other nations who might have been their masters and teachers?

MOSES . . . . . Hebrew Jurisprudence.

1. In what characters does Moses stand out as a wonderful man?

2. How was the jealousy of the Egyptians towards the Israelites aroused and manifested?

3. Tell of the origin, birth, education and Egyptian career of Moses.

4. After killing the Egyptian overseer, whither did he go, and why was a season of retirement necessary for one who meditated the great things that he had in mind?

5. Describe this land, and the occupations of Moses there for forty years.

6. What of special value in his future undertaking did Moses learn in Midian?

7. Tell briefly of his call to the work, with Aaron, and their success.

8. What of the Israelites, and the ability of Moses in managing them?

9. What is the special work with which the name of Moses is identified, influencing all future time?

10. Tell briefly of the two primal lines of obligation resting on mankind, as set forth in the Decalogue.

11. Into what other national codes do the principles of the Ten Commandments enter?

12. In what regard does Dr. Lord think Moses superior to the theologians and philosophers?

13. How does the Mosaic legislation differ from the teachings of great Pagan moralists? And as to what two things do we see his authority and influence?

14. What was the Ceremonial or Ritualistic Law intended

to especially impress on the Jews, and how was this brought about?

15. What does the author say of rites and ceremonies in religion?

16. How is the absence of all teaching about the future state, in the Mosaic legislation, accounted for?

17. What is said of Immortality, as referred to in the Old Testament and by certain Pagan philosophers?

18. What was the primary intent of the Social and Civil Code of the Mosaic legislation?

19. How was this illustrated in the Jewish customs and history?

20. What of the kingly power among the Jews—what was its recognized source of authority?

21. Tell of the humanity and wisdom of the Jewish social economy as to slaves; education; land; woman and domestic life?

22. What does the author think concerning the divine inspiration of Moses?

23. What does he say of Science and Revelation?

24. How does he argue for the divine authority of the acts and words of Moses?

25. What does he think would be the consequence of denying the inspiration of Moses?

26. What is said of the disinterestedness of Moses; his eloquence; his patience; his majesty; his efficiency; his humility?

27. When and how did Moses die?

28. Read the stanza towards the close, descriptive of Moses, and the others on the last two pages. They are from a poem entitled "The Burial of Moses," by Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander, an English writer.

SAMUEL . . . . . Hebrew Theocracy, Under Judges.

1. How is Samuel characterized?
2. What was the condition of Israel when he lived?
3. What portions of Canaan still remained in the possession of the Canaanites?
4. What was the result on the Israelites of the years of fighting?
5. Tell of Samuel's life, down to the battle of Mizpeh.
6. What were the Israelitish "Judges"? Give Ewald's description of how they arose.
7. What was Samuel's custom, as a ruler?
8. What is said of his sons, and of the exceptional fall of good men's sons in general?
9. What work was laid upon Samuel?
10. How did he set about it?
11. What is said of his School of the Prophets, and of his combination of political and religious leadership?
12. What great change in Jewish government occurred under Samuel, and what did Samuel fear from it?
13. After taking counsel from God, what did Samuel say to the people, when they demanded a King?
14. What was the result, and what limitations were set to the King's power?
15. Why did the people prefer kingly tyranny, with order, to the rude independence of the days of the Judges?
16. How did the peculiar position of their territory justify them in the desire for a monarch?
17. Who chose the King, and in what manner was it done? How was the choice made known?
18. How was it finally ratified?
19. Tell of Samuel's farewell address.
20. What was Saul's first offense?
21. What was his second, and what justification is offered for the command of the prophet in the name of Jehovah to utterly destroy certain tribes and individuals?
22. What did Samuel say and do, in relation to Saul and to his successor? Name the latter.
23. How did power and prosperity affect Saul?

24. Give a sketch of the origin and history of the Philistines.

25. What was the ending of Samuel's career?

26. In what directions of public life did the functions of the Hebrew prophet find activity?

27. As the first of the great prophets after Moses, what was not and what was the line of truth committed to the prophet Samuel, and what were his peculiar excellences?

DAVID . . . . . Israelitish Conquests.

1. Why is the life of David difficult to portray? Give the author's opening summary showing the contradictions in his career.

2. Tell of his birth and youth.

3. Sketch his relations with King Saul, down to the death of the King.

4. About what was the date of David's accession to royal rule, and what were the early circumstances of his dominion?

5. Tell of Ishbosheth, Abner, and Joab.

6. What was David's attitude towards the son of Saul and the son of Jonathan, and what trait in his character is thus illustrated?

7. When and how did David succeed to the rule of all Israel?

8. What was the first great act of his reign, and its consequences?

9. What was the second notable event, and how was it effected?

10. What of David's wife, the daughter of Saul?

11. How did David now organize his kingdom? Who were the heads of departments?

12. What were the King's domestic relations?

13. What his warlike habits, and the condition of neighboring Powers?

14. Tell of the war with Moab; with Ammon; with Edom.

15. What was David's one heinous sin, involving other

crimes; and what is said of the conditions favoring temptation?

16. How was his great transgression pointed out to him, and what is said of his repentance?

17. What says Edward Irving of David's fall and penitence?

18. How does the author suggest an explanation of the alleged sinfulness of David's taking a census of the people—a thing deemed so necessary and useful in our time?

19. What troubles did David have, in his own family?

20. What disturbances in his kingdom?

21. What distinction is made between the inevitable retribution which men's sins prepare for them, and the "new heart" which repentance gains?

22. What is said of David's last years, and of the great wealth which he gave to Solomon for the building of the Temple?

23. In spite of the troubles of his latter reign, what great qualities had David as a man and a sovereign?

24. What is said of his piety, and why can he be said to have been "a man after God's own heart"?

25. The author gives some illustrations of David's personal qualities; recount them.

26. What special cause had his nation, and have all Christian nations, to remember David with gratitude?

27. What is said of the Psalms of David (this, of course, referring not only to those which he personally wrote, but also to those which he gathered, and the later ones added by unknown hands to the Psalmody of Israel)?

SOLOMON . . . . . The Glory of the Monarchy.

1. What were the parentage and education of Solomon, and what the condition of affairs when he became King over Israel?

2. What were his first acts, as monarch?

3. Relate the circumstances of his dream, and his choice of blessings.

4. Describe the kingdom inherited by Solomon.

5. What did the young King himself do to promote the prosperity and safety of his dominions?

6. What was his first mistake?

7. What was his second, and how was its evil influence shown?

8. What great enterprise did he successfully carry out?

9. Describe the Temple of Solomon.

10. What is said of its cost?

11. Describe its dedication.

12. What is said of the Festivals?

13. Tell of some of the other great works erected by Solomon.

14. Show the various demands upon the royal exchequer, and the methods of raising revenue that were adopted.

15. What was the result of this era of extravagance on the nation?

16. What does the author say of Solomon at this stage of his career?

17. How is he contrasted with David, his father?

18. What was the influence of his reign, as a whole, upon the Hebrew people?

19. What great service did he render to humanity, and what distinction does the author draw between the lives and the works of certain men?

20. How does Dr. Lord discuss "The Song of Songs"?

21. What does he say of the "Proverbs"?

22. How are they compared with the sayings of Socrates and the works of Bacon and Shakespeare?

23. In what way does the book of "Ecclesiastes" contrast with the "Proverbs"? What is their general tone?

24. What are its final utterances?

25. What is the fundamental truth to be deduced from this book?

26. Exemplify the vanity of worldly success by the mention of illustrious men and the end of their careers.

ELIJAH . . . . . Division of the Jewish Kingdom.

1. What happened after the death of Solomon, and under whose leadership?
2. Where did the new ruler establish his capital, and what gross error did he commit?
3. What says Stanley of "the sin of Jeroboam the son of Nebat"?
4. What happened in the kingdom of Judah?
5. Describe the northern kingdom of Israel.
6. Give brief sketch of its kings, down to Ahab and his wife.
7. What were the relations between the King and his Queen? Describe Jezebel.
8. Who and what was Elijah, and how did he first appear?
9. What then occurred?
10. How many Israelites were left who had not bent the knee to Baal, and how many remaining prophets of Jehovah?
11. Describe the famine, and Elijah's experience with the woman of Sarepta.
12. What was the mission of Obadiah, and what its result?
13. Tell of the interview between Elijah and King Ahab.
14. What test did Elijah propose as to whether Baal or Jehovah was God, and how did it work?
15. What did Elijah do and say? Tell of the coming of the rain.
16. What did Ahab then do, and what did Jezebel?
17. What effect did this have on Elijah?
18. How does the author describe Elijah and his mission?
19. Relate Elijah's experience in the rocky cave of Sinai.
20. Tell of the calling of Elisha. Describe him.
21. Why could not Ahab get possession of Naboth's vineyard?
22. Why and how did the Jews, after the fall of Jerusalem, grow to be money lenders and bankers?
23. How did Jezebel contrive to get Naboth's vineyard?

24. Tell of Elijah's appearance before the King, and his denunciation.
25. How did Ahab come to his death?
26. Who succeeded him, and who controlled his successor?
27. Tell of Ahaziah's death and his successor.
28. Who and what was Jehu? Describe his career.
29. How did Jezebel die?
30. Relate the departure of Elijah.

ISAIAH . . . . . National Degeneracy.

1. Tell something of the history of the kingdom of Judah from the revolt of Jeroboam, when the kingdom was divided, down to Uzziah.
2. Since the early enemies of the Hebrews had been conquered by Saul and David, what greater power had arisen to threaten them? Tell of some of their invasions of Palestine.
3. Under the prudent kings of Judah and the kingdom's prosperity, what evils arose among the people?
4. What great man appeared in King Uzziah's reign? Describe him and his life.
5. After Uzziah's death, what two great events occurred during the career of Isaiah?
6. What of Ahaz, the Samarians, Isaiah and the Assyrians?
7. Tell of Hezekiah's reign, revolt, and submission to Assyria.
8. What happened during the second revolt and invasion?
9. The Ninevites having gone, what evils did Isaiah now set himself to denounce and combat?
10. What two main points stand out in his preaching?
11. What does the author say of the principles underlying Isaiah's prophecies, and their exemplification in history?
12. To mention some details: What does the prophet announce as to Judah and Ephraim (the southern and northern kingdoms)?

108

13. What about his view of other nations—Assyria, Babylon? And what has been the fact of history?

14. What did he say of Moab? Of Egypt? Of Tyre?

15. How does the author compare Isaiah with Burke, Webster, and Carlyle?

16. After denouncing all these peoples, what does the prophet hope and believe for Judah?

17. Give some account of his teaching as to repentance and forgiveness.

18. Describe the prophecies as to the Messiah.

19. In what particular was Isaiah superior, in comprehension of the Messiah's mission, to the people of the time of Christ?

20. What theory concerning the author of the prophecies of Isaiah has arisen, by reason of the marked contrast between the earlier denunciatory portions and the later ones of mercy, forgiveness, and glorious redemption?

21. How does Dr. Lord trace the beginnings of Isaiah's prophecy of "salvation, peace, the glory of Zion," in the advancement of Christianity in the world?

JEREMIAH . . . . . The Fall of Jerusalem.

1. How does the author briefly describe the career of Jeremiah?

2. What were the prophet's character, utterances, and manner of life?

3. Tell of his origin, and of the condition of the kingdom of Judah in his youth.

4. What did he have to say of national politics?

5. Who united with Jeremiah for pushing a popular reform, and how did they go about it?

6. What did the young King Josiah do?

7. Tell of the great festival of the Passover, and its new celebration.

8. How much effect did all this have on the people, and on Jeremiah's relation to them?

9. Relate the account of Josiah's war, and death.

10. What influences survived him?

11. Describe the relapse of the people into heathenism under Shallum, the son of Josiah.

12. What were the utterances of Jeremiah, and what did his enemies plot against him?

13. Describe Jeremiah's reception of their persecution, and his denunciation of divine wrath.

14. How was he treated by Pashur, the governor of the Temple, and what was his response?

15. What parallels to these denunciations does Dr. Lord suppose, and recall?

16. Tell of the fall of Nineveh and the rise of Babylon.

17. How did Jeremiah try to make more effective his warnings for reform, and with what effect?

18. How were his utterances preserved, and what message did he send to Jehoiakim, the King?

19. What was the fate of the King, and how did it come about?

20. Why is the fate of this small nation, the Hebrews, important in the history of the world?

21. What happened to them under Jehoiachin, son of Jehoiakim?

22. Whom did Nebuchadnezzar appoint as ruler of Judah, after he had carried off King Jehoiachin and the others? And what was his state of mind, as between Egypt and Babylon?

23. What was Jeremiah's urgent advice, and how did he emphasize it to the ambassadors of neighboring nations seeking alliance against Babylon?

24. Tell of Zedekiah's embassy to Babylon, Jeremiah's letter to the Jewish exiles there, and Ezekiel's counsels among them.

25. Describe the final fate of the rebellious Jews, and their King and his family. When was this?

26. What had become of Jeremiah during the siege, and what after that?

JUDAS MACCABAEUS . Jewish Commonwealth Restored.

In the history of the Jews, between the records of the Old and the New Testaments, there is a gap of some hundreds of years, bridged by fourteen Books or Scriptures, regarded as of doubtful authority. The Roman Catholic Council of Trent (1545-6) included all but three of these in the sacred canon; but the German and English reformers grouped them in their Bible under the name "Apocrypha" *(hidden—doubtful)*, as being not authoritative, although profitable for instruction. These books are the chief source of information concerning the topic of the present lecture.

1. What was the condition of the Hebrew nation and its country, on its return from Babylon under permission of Cyrus (about 530 B. C.)?

2. What effect had their captivity among the heathen upon their moral and religious life? Tell of the Pharisees.

3. Who were the Sadducees, and what were their ideas?

4. Tell of the Synagogue; the Sanhedrin.

5. What is said of the growth of sacred literature and national character during the uneventful two hundred years after the return from Babylon and Persia?

6. What of the Persians during this period, and the interference with the sacred rulers of the Jews by Bagoses, the Persian Satrap of Syria?

7. Who conquered the Persians?

8. What was the condition of the Jews at Alexandria and in Palestine under Ptolemy, King of Egypt?

9. How did Palestine pass under the rule of Antiochus and his successors; why was Judea in an unfortunate position, and what were many Jews forced to do?

10. What occurred under Antiochus IV?

11. Who was Mattathias of the Asmon family, and what occurred to make him prominent?

12. How did zeal for the Sabbath bring disaster on the revolutionists, and with what consequence?

13. Tell of the career and the final utterances of Mattathias. What motives have inspired national heroes, and what incentive did Mattathias hold out to his sons?

14. Tell of Simon, and of Judas; what was the meaning of Judas's popular name, "Maccabæus," and how did he earn it? Relate his defeat of the great Syrian general, Seron.

15. What did the King now do; whom did he leave to punish the Jews, and what was the outcome of the first battle?

16. What of Lysias, and the capture of Jerusalem by Judas?

17. How were the city and the sanctuary purified and re-dedicated?

18. What effect did this have on the surrounding nations, what did they do, and how were they met?

19. Relate the disobedience of the Jerusalem garrison, and its punishment.

20. What, now, of Antiochus, the King?

21. What followed?

22. What happened to Lysias; who succeeded him; and what did he do against the Jews?

23. To whom did Judas now appeal for assistance; and what at this period (162 B. C.) was the condition of that nation?

24. Describe the death of Judas Maccabæus.

25. Give a summary of his career.

26. Tell of the doings of his successor, his brother Jonathan.

27. What did the last brother, Simon, now do, and what was his end?

28. Give the date of Simon's death and the accession of his son as King.

29. What was the name of this first of the Asmonean Kings; how long did he reign, and what did he accomplish?

30. Sketch the succeeding years of this dynasty, the coming of the Romans, the plundering of the Temple, the accession of the first of the Idumæan Kings (40 B. C.).

31. Tell of the career of Herod the Great.

32. What of his latter days, and end?

33. Who followed him, and with what success?

34. In what event may be seen the fulfilment of the early divine promises to the Jews; and how did the Romans, the

Greeks, and the Christians coöperate in the triumph of the special mission of the Hebrew race?

SAINT PAUL . . . . . The Spread of Christianity.

1. Tell of the origin, education, and early career of Saul of Tarshish.
2. Describe his conversion to Christianity and its effect upon him.
3. What did he first do; and when he began preaching what was the result?
4. How was he received by the leaders of the new Church in Jerusalem?
5. How was his next attempt at preaching received, and what did he then do?
6. Tell of Antioch, of how Saul happened to go thither, and of the labors there of Barnabas and Saul.
7. What were Saul's qualifications as a missionary?
8. Whither did Barnabas and Saul first go; who was their companion; and what success did they meet?
9. Give some account of their labors in Asia Minor. What became of Mark?
10. What happened at Lystra? Who was Timothy?
11. What peculiarity marked this first missionary journey of Paul?
12. Tell of Antioch again, and of the cause of Paul's going to Jerusalem.
13. What was the essential difference between Paul's view of Christianity and that of the elders at Jerusalem?
14. How did Paul secure a decision confirming his larger view?
15. On what did Paul and Barnabas now disagree, and with what result?
16. Whither did Paul and Silas first go; and what concession did Paul make to the Jewish Christians?
17. Whither did they next go, and what addition was made to their company?
18. To what point in Europe did they now pass from Asia?

19. What happened at Philippi? At Thessalonica?
20. How did Paul fare at Athens?
21. Why did the wickeder city of Corinth appeal to him as a better field?
22. What did he find there?
23. What did Paul begin in Corinth, which has influenced the Christian world ever since?
24. What were the characteristics of his pastoral letters to the little churches he had founded?
25. Tell of his journey to Jerusalem, and return to Ephesus.
26. What was the character of the latter city, and what Paul's success there?
27. Describe his letter to the church at Corinth.
28. Tell of the second letter, and give an idea of the sufferings he had endured.
29. What was the substance of his letter to the church in Rome; in Galatia?
30. Why did Paul return to Jerusalem, and how was he received by his Christian brethren?
31. What happened to him at the Temple?
32. Relate the result before the Roman magistrate; the experience before Felix; the trial before Festus.
33. What of the summons before King Agrippa?
34. What occurred at Rome, and after that?
35. What is said of Paul's character and career?

VOL. III.

ANCIENT ACHIEVEMENTS.

GOVERNMENTS AND LAWS . { Greek and Roman Jurisprudence.

1. What is the basis of useful jurisprudence?

2. How were the Oriental nations governed—Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, India, China?

3. For what do we look to Greece and Rome, in the matter of government?

4. What is known of the laws of Lycurgus, in Greece?

5. Tell of Draco, and of Solon, and their methods of government.

6. What followed Solon in Athens?

7. Turning to Rome: what was the composition of the population and the style of government, after the kings had been expelled?

8. What first gave the common people—the *plebs*—protection and political importance; and what political gains in power did they gradually acquire?

9. Describe the Roman Senate.

10. What occurred after the institution of the tribunes of the people?

11. Show the growth of the Constitution and tell of the great standard symbol "S P Q R" *(Senatus Populusque Romanus)*.

12. What subverted the Constitution?

13. What fine development arose under the despotic control of the emperors?

14. Name the earliest code of Roman laws, and show the process of legislative growth.

15. What is said of Cicero, Cæsar, Augustus, and the share of the Senate in law-making?

16. Tell of some of the great lawyers during the golden age of Roman jurisprudence—Mucius Scævola; Servius Sulpicius; Labeo; Capito; Gaius; Paulus; Ulpian; Modestinus.

17. What was the social position of the distinguished lawyers?

18. What was done under the Emperor Theodosius (438 A. D.)?

19. How did the Emperor Justinian (528 A. D.) undertake to reform and codify the enormous number of legal rules and decisions extant?

20. What was the Digest, or Pandects (all-embracing treatise)?

21. How were these expounded for general use, and who did the work?

22. What were the Novels, or New Constitutions, of Justinian?

23. Of what value to civilization have these works proved?

24. What were the provisions of the Institutes of Justinian: as to citizenship and rank; marriage; paternal power; transfer of property; testamentary power; contracts; damages to person or property; judges; legal proof in court; courts and juries; crimes; punishments?

25. What is said in general of the wisdom and equity of these laws?

26. What of personal rights?

27. What reprehensible features were included: as to paternal power; slavery; punishments?

28. What great practical evil was connected with this elaborate system? Is that characteristic of Roman law only?

THE FINE ARTS . . . Architecture, Sculpture, Painting.

1. What was the first development of art? Trace its growth.

2. What were the earliest monuments? Name the probable first.

3. Describe the Egyptian Temples; the Pyramids.

4. What is said of Babylonian architecture? Of Tyrian, and Solomon's Temple?

5. What of Indian architecture; and the Buddhist temples?

6. Tell of the later Indian temples; the tope; the rail; the rock-temples; the monasteries; the Saracenic Mohammedan mosques.

7. In Greece: describe the Cyclopean structures.

8. Whence arose the Doric column?

9. Describe the Doric temple-plan.

10. Give details and peculiarities of the Parthenon at Athens.

11. How did the Ionian architecture differ from the Doric?

12. What distinguished the Corinthian order?

13. Tell some of the beautiful characteristics of Greek architecture, as shown in temples of all the orders.

14. What is said of the color-decoration?

15. How do Greek temples compare in size and grandeur with other national monuments?

16. What was the best period of Greek architecture? Find and give dates.

17. Whence came the Roman style of architecture?

18. What variations did the Romans make in Greek elements; and with what results?

19. What new principle in architecture did they invent or utilize, and in what consists its value?

20. Give some account of the author's summary of the beauty of the Greek temple.

21. What is said of Sculpture among the ancients; and, first, in Egypt?

22. How and why did the Greeks excel in sculpture?

23. When did Phidias arise, and what were his works?

24. Tell of Praxiteles; Scopas; Lysippus; and the Rhodian school.

25. What is said of Greek animal-sculpture; statues of deities, portraits, etc.?

26. How about Roman sculpture?

27. What are some of the famous antique statues in the museums of Europe?

28. What of ancient Painting; where are traces of it found?

29. Tell of Bularchus; Cimon; Polygnotus.

30. What materials did the ancients use in painting? What in fresco?

31. Tell of Mikon; Apollodorus; Zeuxis; Parrhasius; Apelles.

32. How did the Romans get paintings, and how did they succeed in the art themselves?

33. What of Mosaic painting?

34. What do the moderns owe to the ancients in art?

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE . Astronomy, Geography, etc.

1. How did the ancients compare with the moderns in science?

2. Why could art develop earlier than physical science?

3. In Astronomy, what did the ancients learn?

4. What of astronomical observations, in Chaldæa; in Egypt?

5. What did the Greeks get from these older lands?

6. What was accomplished by the Greek Thales; by Anaximander; by Anaximenes?

7. What did the Pythagoreans contribute?

8. What of Aristotle, and the "grand error" of all the ancients?

9. How did the gnomon and the sun-dial forward the science?

10. What great theory did Aristarchus put forth; and how was it received?

11. What did Eratosthenes accomplish, and how?

12. Tell of Hipparchus, and the Alexandrian school.

13. What instruments did the ancients lack, which the moderns have?

14. What is said of Julius Cæsar, and the great improvement he introduced?

15. What is said of Ptolemy; and generally of the astronomical attainments of the ancients?

16. Where did Geometry originate; what ancient peoples cultivated it; what contributions were made by early Greeks?

17. What is known of Euclid and his works; of Archimedes; of Eratosthenes; of Apollonius?

18. What did the Platonists and Pythagoreans think of

geometry? What helpful branch of mathematics did they lack?

19. How did the science of Medicine arise; what ancient illustrations are given?

20. Who was Hippocrates; when and where did he appear; what were his ideas?

21. What of Medical Science in Rome; who and what was Galen?

22. In the matter of Geography, who was Pliny, and what did he contribute? Eratosthenes? Hipparchus? Posidonius? Strabo?

23. What distinction does the author make between inductive and deductive sciences, as regards the ancients?

MATERIAL LIFE . . . . Mechanical and Useful Arts.

1. In Egypt: What were their warlike accoutrements? Their public works? Their domestic utensils and implements? Their furniture; materials for luxury; artistic castings and carvings; glass-products; textile fabrics; paper; leather-work; pottery; wood-work; naval architecture; agriculture; field-sports; dress; medical knowledge?

2. What is said of the material arts of Greece and Rome? Give illustrations of their splendor.

3. What of the great cities bordering the Mediterranean, and in Greece, Asia Minor and Africa?

4. Give the names of some ancient cities and the special products or characteristics which distinguished them.

5. Describe Alexandria, in later Egypt.

6. What of the Roman roads?

7. Tell of the commerce of Rome.

8. Give some idea of the multifarious powers concentrated in Rome, as regarded the rest of the world.

9. Mention some of the art treasures and public buildings of that city.

10. Read aloud the descriptive passage beginning, "Such was the proud capital," describing Rome, and extending some five or six pages.

11. What estimate is given of the population; and how is it based on the capacity of certain public buildings?

12. Why are not the present remains of old Rome any guide for measuring its grandeur?

13. Give some idea of the Colosseum and the number of participants and spectators in the gladiatorial games.

14. What is said of the number and size of the palaces; temples; fora and basilicas; baths; Circus Maximus?

15. Describe a triumphal procession—the triumph of Aurelian.

THE MILITARY ART . . Weapons, Engines, Discipline.

1. What was the early fashion of making war; and what determined the issue?

2. What country and what monarch is thought to have been the first to organize armies under a single leader?

3. Give some account of the wars and methods of this great conqueror.

4. Describe the organization and armament of the Egyptian infantry.

5. How did the Persians differ from the Egyptians?

6. In Greece, warlike as it was, what was the ordinary resource for getting armies?

7. Describe the phalanx: of Sparta; of Athens.

8. What improvements were made in the phalanx by Philip of Macedon?

9. What was the organization of the Roman legion?

10. Describe the training and discipline of the Roman soldier.

11. What of the Roman generals?

12. What was the size of the legion, and what the personal make-up of the Roman soldiery?

13. How were the infantry armed, and what was the tactical formation?

14. What of the cavalry, and engine-train?

15. Describe the division of the legion into cohorts, and

of the cohort into Hastati, Principes, Triarii, and Velites—their positions and duties.

16. What were the Roman artillery-engines?

17. What was their effect in sieges?

18. Tell of the officers: the Tribunes; the Centurions, etc.

19. What were the Auxiliaries, and how were they paid?

20. Who inaugurated the Prætorian Cohort, and what were its duties and comparative rank?

21. Describe a Roman camp.

22. Show how spirit, discipline, and military genius enabled the Romans to conquer vastly greater forces. Illustrate.

23. How long did it take Rome to conquer the world; and of what countries did that world consist?

24. What followed these great successes? What is the danger, in empire gained by war?

CICERO . . . . . Roman Literature.

1. Why is Cicero one of the great lights of history?

2. Tell of the period of his birth, and of his youthful characteristics.

3. What were the Roman avenues to eminence; what was Cicero's choice; what his early career?

4. From what event dates his recognized influence, and why?

5. What of his Familiar Letters, and his private character?

6. When did he become Prætor, and how did he gain the great position of Consul?

7. What was his greatest service as Consul; and what, his relation to the conspiracy of Catiline?

8. Who was Clodius; and what the result of his enmity to Cicero?

9. What was banishment, to a Roman?

10. How about Cicero's return, and what were his occupations thereafter?

11. Tell of his Proconsulship of Cilicia, and what occurred on his return.

12. What of his domestic relations?
13. Give some account of his literary labors.
14. What was Cicero's relation to the assassination of Cæsar, and to Antony?
15. Tell of his death.

(On the page recording Cicero's death, the reader may be interested to see the quotation from Sir Walter Scott, which confirmed Dr. Lord in his choice of the phrase "Beacon Lights" to designate the eminent characters of history whom he has celebrated in this series of Lectures.)

16. Describe Cicero's services as a statesman and his qualities as an orator.
17. What were his services to the Latin language; to education; to moral philosophy?
18. What were his most notable characteristics?

CLEOPATRA . . . . . The Woman of Paganism.

1. Describe the godless, yet brilliant, age when Cleopatra lived. Fix the period, with dates.
2. Give an idea of the family, home, and personal characteristics of Cleopatra as a young girl.
3. How old was she when she first attracted the attention of Julius Cæsar, and how did it come about?
4. What was the result?
5. What was her age; and what, the style of her charms —of person and mind—when she met Mark Antony?
6. What of Antony; his personal traits and his outward circumstances, when he met Cleopatra?
7. How did that meeting come about, and what was its effect?
8. When Antony returned to Rome, whom did he marry, and how did this affect Cleopatra?
9. What brought them again together; and what did Antony do thereupon?
10. What about the contest between Antony and Octavius (afterwards known as Augustus Cæsar) and the Battle of Actium?

11. If the outcome of the battle had been the other way, how might it have affected the destinies of the Roman Empire?

12. What became of Cleopatra, and of Antony?

13. What was the character of the love of Antony for Cleopatra, and of Cleopatra for Antony? Is there any measure of respect, of admiration, of sympathy, to be given to either?

14. What of Antony's wife, Octavia?

15. What became of Cleopatra after Antony's death?

16. What was the condition of women under Paganism, as related to domestic virtue, intellectual culture, morality, and social position?

17. What was the general influence of women, and what, the condition of the homes?

18. What were the elements lacking, under Paganism, without which women were kept in degradation?

19. What was "Society" in the Pagan era of civilization, and how did Christianity change it by the elevation of woman?

20. Do even social triumphs and enjoyments suffice for woman's happiness, or is there a still further requirement for her loftiest aspirations?

PAGAN SOCIETY . . . . . Glory and Shame.

1. What benefit did imperial despotism secure for the Romans?

2. What evils were the consequence of the despotic power of the emperors?

3. Name some of the virtuous men who ruled there. Why could they not check degeneration?

4. What became the condition of the Roman aristocracy? What is said of disproportionate fortunes?

5. What peculiar line of luxury did the wealthy Romans pursue? Give some of the elements of their banquets.

6. Illustrate by examples the extravagance of their tables.

7. What qualities characterized the nobles?

8. Read aloud the passage from Gibbon.

9. What was the condition of the people?
10. What is said of superstition among them?
11. What was the condition of the slaves?
12. What was the effect of slavery upon the Romans themselves?
13. What was the condition of woman?
14. What is said of marriage and married life?
15. Describe the games and gladiatorial shows, and their effects.
16. What account is given of the passion for amusements, and how could everybody indulge in them?
17. Describe the baths.
18. What was the universal worship of money, and its results?
19. Read aloud the passage, "Such was imperial Rome" to "The house was built upon the sand."
20. Might Christianity have saved Rome from destruction? Why?
21. When did that New Way begin to have triumphant effects?
22. Read aloud the passage from the Sybilline Oracle.

VOL. IV.

IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY.

CYRUS THE GREAT . . . . . Asiatic Supremacy.

1. Why may Cyrus be called a King of Kings?
2. What was his peculiar position in Antiquity?
3. Give some account of Persia and the Persians.
4. What was the origin of this people; their religion; their civilization?
5. What is the legend of Cyrus—his birth and boyhood and adventures?
6. Describe the relations and final union of the Medes and Persians.
7. What were the early achievements of Cyrus, among the Scythians and afterwards in conflict with Crœsus, King of Lydia?
8. What were the consequences of his subsequent conquest of the Ionian cities?
9. Describe Babylon, and its capture by Cyrus.
10. What of his relations to the captive Jews?
11. What followed his conquest of Babylon?
12. What seems to have been his mission in the world?
13. What was his character, as man and as ruler?
14. What was the subsequent history of Persia?

JULIUS CÆSAR . . . . . Imperialism.

1. What were the family, and the early career, of Cæsar?
2. What three periods marked his life?
3. What was his first ambition, and how did he succeed in it?
4. What was his profession, and what were his early steps to greatness?
5. What was his career as Consul, and were the laws he procured to be passed good or bad? Indicate some of them.

6. At the age of forty-three, what new field of action did he seek?

7. What did he accomplish by his wars in Gaul?

8. What were the elements of his military successes?

9. How did the Senate regard him, and why? What kind of men were the Senators?

10. What were Caesar's relations to the people at large—the populace?

11. What began the third period of Cæsar's career?

12. What was the result of the Civil War, with Pompey in opposition?

13. How did Cæsar use his unlimited power?

14. What were his characteristics?

15. What was his end?

16. Do you think that the Imperialism he established was beneficial or the reverse?

MARCUS AURELIUS . . . . . The Glory of Rome.

1. In what does the immortality of Marcus Aurelius consist?

2. What were his family and education; and what, the dates of his birth and death?

3. What were his military services to the Empire?

4. What were the two stains on his reign? And how are they accounted for?

5. Who was Epictetus, and what was the spirit of his teachings?

6. What are the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius? What, their philosophy?

7. What was the condition of the Roman Empire during its era of "glory" as to tranquillity; material prosperity; law and order; architecture; decorative art?

8. What, as to morality; the collection and use of fortunes; the condition of politics; of woman; of the people at large; of religion?

9. Is there any lesson for America in the imperial expansion and material prosperity of Rome at the same time with

its growing corruption in morals, in politics, and in the use of wealth?

10. What was the declaration of Marcus Aurelius concerning "the things that are most valued"?

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT . Christianity Enthroned.

1. How long after Marcus Aurelius did Constantine live?
2. What was the last great act of the Emperor Diocletian?
3. What were the characteristics of the Christians?
4. Who and what was Constantine?
5. How and when did his reign begin?
6. What was the result of the division of the Empire by Diocletian on his retirement in 305 A. D.?
7. When did Constantine succeed in consolidating the Empire under his sole reign, and where did he fix his capital?
8. Describe it.
9. How did Constantine comport himself as Emperor?
10. When and how was he converted to Christianity?
11. How did he signalize his taking up of the new faith?
12. Give some account of the council of Nicæa, or Nice; also of Arius, of Athanasius.
13. What is the relative value to religion, of theological discussion on the one hand and Biblical interpretation on the other?
14. When did Constantine die, and how was he regarded?
15. What were his characteristics as a monarch?

PAULA . . . . . Woman as Friend.

1. In spite of woman's degradation under Paganism on the one hand, and on the other the many exceptions of noble women and their famous deeds; in spite of admirable and heroic women among the Jews, what great sentiment in woman seems lacking before Christianity appeared?

2. Who and what was Paula, and where was she born?

3. Why, with her great wealth and social position, was she drawn to the asceticism of the piety of that time?

4. What similar protests against prevalent evil does History record?

5. Was Paula an austere woman? Exemplify.

6. Who and what was the man now known as Saint Jerome?

7. After his studies and travels, what was his life in Rome?

8. Describe his relations with the high-born women of Paula's circle.

9. What is the difference between a worldly, and a spiritual and intellectual, friendship?

10. What is to be said of congeniality of tastes and habits and associations, as a basis of friendship?

11. What still higher tie than those of ethical, mental, and æsthetic congeniality bound Paula and Jerome together; and what was its value?

12. And beyond all these, what is the worth of an object or cause of common interest and strenuous effort, to bind souls together?

13. What was this object in the case of Paula and Jerome; and why was it in their day better worth devotion than it became in later ages?

14. How did these two friends proceed to carry out their plans?

15. During their sixteen years of friendly intimacy at Rome and eighteen years at Bethlehem, how was their mutual relation looked upon by the religious and the social world?

16. What was the end, and what honors were paid to Paula?

17. In recognizing the power of lofty friendship for man, as one of the most peerless charms of woman, how does the author distinguish it from passional attraction, social triviality, and coquetry, and even from the steady affection of genuine wedded love?

CHRYSOSTOM . . . . . Sacred Eloquence.

1. What was the first great moral force, after martyrdom, which aroused the old Roman world from its degraded condition of body and mind?
2. Describe the difference between secular and Christian eloquence, and the beginnings of the latter.
3. Tell of the early bishops, and contrast them with the great orators of the Pagan world.
4. What was the birth and early career of John, afterwards called Chrysostom (the Golden-mouthed)?
5. Describe his conversion, and retreat from Antioch to the desert.
6. How did he enter the regular service of the Church at the age of 34?
7. What was his special duty, and how did he perform it?
8. What were the features of his preaching?
9. What was the position he gained at Antioch, and how did he use it to restrain the city from crime and protect it from imperial punishment?
10. Tell of his elevation as Patriarch of Constantinople, and his mode of life in that high office.
11. Who was Eutropius, and what his deeds, and fate?
12. Tell of Theophilus; his accusations against Chrysostom; the trial; the banishment.
13. What was the death of Chrysostom? What is his fame; his permanent influence?

SAINT AMBROSE . . . . . Episcopal Authority.

1. What does Dr. Lord think about the divine institution of forms of government, in the world, and in the Church?
2. How did episcopal power arise in the Church; how did it increase?
3. How did bishops live in the fourth century, and what were their duties?

4. What of the See of Milan?
5. Tell of the birth and early career of Ambrose; his selection as bishop of Milan.
6. Why was this choice remarkable, and how was its wisdom justified?
7. What change marked this elevation in the life of Ambrose?
8. What was his first great service to the Church?
9. Tell of the Arians, and their doctrines.
10. How did the conflict of Ambrose with the Arians result in his setting up the standard of independent spiritual authority, in opposition to the Emperor?
11. What was the result of his refusing to go to the palace for the disputation?
12. What did he do, in his retreat into the Church, and what was the final result?
13. What was the next step taken by the Empress, and its result?
14. Tell of the mission of Ambrose in behalf of the Emperor Valentinian to Maximus.
15. Relate his rebuke of the Emperor Theodosius, and its striking result.
16. For what other qualities besides intrepidity do we reverence Ambrose?

SAINT AUGUSTINE . . . . . Christian Theology.

1. What were the parentage, and early life of Augustine?
2. What were the Manicheans and their doctrines, and their influence over Augustine?
3. As a teacher of rhetoric, what were the steps through which he became dissatisfied with their ideas?
4. Tell of his removal to Rome, and his associations there.
5. How did he go to Milan, and whom did he find as a spiritual helper?
6. How did his previous life of sin cripple and hinder him in his efforts to find spiritual truth?

7. What author did he finally study, who brought light to his soul?

8. How did he spend the next six years?

9. When and how did he become Bishop of Hippo, in Numidia?

10. What was his record as bishop?

11. As theologian, tell of his conflict with the Manicheans; with the Donatists.

12. What two great principles did he contend for, as to the suppression of heresy, and the unity of the Church in government.

13. What was the special doctrine which he established; that of Athanasius; that of Luther?

14. Who was Pelagius, and what were his teachings?

15. How did Augustine, while recognizing man's freedom of will, overthrow the self-merit of Pelagianism by insisting on the need and reality of Divine grace in breaking away from sin?

16. What were some of his other works?

17. After his death, what became of Christianity in Northern Africa?

THEODOSIUS THE GREAT . The Latter Days of Rome.

1. With what great events is Theodosius associated?

2. Give a general view of the condition of the old Roman world in the second, third, and fourth centuries.

3. What was the origin of Theodosius?

4. Describe the deeds of the Goths, until the time when Theodosius was made Associate Emperor.

5. What was his first line of policy, and how did he control and conciliate the Goths?

6. What gave rise to civil war, and where did its conclusion leave Theodosius?

7. What beneficent courses did he pursue?

8. How did he treat the Arians, and with what result as to theology?

9. What treatment did he deal out to Paganism?

10. How did Paganism reappear in Christianity?

11. What was the general character of Theodosius; and what, his end?

12. What followed his death, in the affairs of the Empire? Tell of Honorius, and Alaric the Goth.

13. Why was it that warlike Rome fell by the hands of war?

14. What lesson is there in the fate of that powerful empire for our great nation?

LEO THE GREAT . . . . Foundation of the Papacy.

1. What was the greatest See (or *seat* of episcopal power) in Christendom? And why was it so?

2. What were the birth and early training of Leo?

3. When he became Bishop of Rome, what were his notable achievements in the Church?

4. What part did he play, for the Roman Emperor, with Attila the Hun, and Genseric the Vandal?

5. When Rome was crushed by the Barbarians at its second capture, what idea came to him amid the desolation?

6. Why was this a great idea?

7. How did Leo get his assumption of the primacy of the Roman See confirmed?

8. Was the centralization of ecclesiastical power a benefit to the world at that time or not? And why?

9. What were some of the specific results attained?

10. What claim has Leo to be considered one of the benefactors of mankind?

11. Looking across the plane of Roman history, what century was marked by Julius Cæsar and the beginning of Imperialism? What one, by the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Rome's greatest splendor? What one, by the enthronement of Christianity under Constantine? What one, by the Foundation of the Papacy, in the primacy of the Bishop of Rome under Leo the Great? What name is generally given to the period that immediately followed the time of Leo?

VOL. V.

THE MIDDLE AGES.

MOHAMMED . . . . . Saracenic Conquests.

1. How long after Christ did Mohammed appear, and how many of the human race have adopted his religion?

2. What was the religious condition of Arabia before him?

3. Give some account of his family, youth, and marriage.

4. How did he chiefly spend his time from his twenty-fifth to his fortieth year?

5. What were his ideas, and what, his motive in proclaiming them?

6. What was his early success?

7. After thirteen years of preaching, what did he do, and what importance has since been given to this critical action?

8. What had been his doctrines in Mecca, and how did he try to advance them?

9. What great book did he write in Mecca, and what were its main themes?

10. How does the author fancy that Mohammed's change of ideas was brought about?

11. What new doctrines did the Prophet now promulgate?

12. What is your view of reliance upon expediency, or upon principle, in furthering matters in politics, philanthropy, church extension, education, etc.?

13. What was the worst element in the Prophet's new career?

14. What were the results of it?

15. What is said of Mohammed's private life?

16. Give a brief account of the spread of Mohammedanism in Syria, Egypt, Persia, India, Europe.

17. Is that religion to be abused or scorned; and if not, why not?

18. What element seems, from the history of the world, to be most powerful in advancing the spread of any religion?

19. If this view is dispiriting, upon what must be the dependence of truth-lovers, for the victory of the truth?

CHARLEMAGNE . . . . Revival of Western Empire.

1. About a hundred years after Mohammed in Arabia, arose this most illustrious monarch of the Middle Ages in Europe. What were his family, his position, and his character?

2. What was the general state of society in France and Europe generally, when Charlemagne (Charles, the Great) began his reign: as to the Church; law; architecture; education; commerce; the people?

3. What were the great perils which threatened Europe?

4. Tell of the Saxons, and Charlemagne's treatment of them.

5. What was the result?

6. What mistake did Charlemagne make in reference to the Saxons?

7. Tell of the Normans.

8. Who were the Avares, and what did the King do about them?

9. How about the Saracens of Spain?

10. Tell of his Lombard wars, their cause, and the result.

11. Describe the empire of Charlemagne.

12. What are the dangers of Imperialism?

13. If nature and human progress are inimical to the permanence of empires, what was the value of Charlemagne's imperial gains?

14. What became of his empire after his death?

15. Into whose hands did the power pass?

16. What was the good side of Feudalism?

17. What did Charlemagne accomplish in legislation?

18. What were the characteristics of his administration?

19. What was the most marked feature of his reign, and what the character of the clergy of that period?

20. Give a general view of the services and personality of Charlemagne.

21. In what did his chief greatness consist?

HILDEBRAND . . . . . The Papal Empire.

1. With what is the name of Hildebrand associated?
2. What achievements and great qualities do we find in the Roman Catholic Church, as an institution?
3. What crimes have been committed in the name of the Church?
4. What has marked the supreme rulers of this great institution?
5. Who was Hildebrand, and what was his early career?
6. What was his controlling idea, and how did he put it into effect?
7. What of his elevation to the Papal throne, as Gregory VII.?
8. Mention some great men who arose in momentous crises of history, and the particular causes which they served —including Hildebrand.
9. Describe the condition of society and of the Church in the Eleventh Century (Hildebrand's papal reign beginning 1073).
10. What had been the characters of the Popes preceding him for two centuries, and how did Gregory VII. differ from them?
11. What was the connection between celibacy, monasticism, and the Church; and what the condition of the clergy in those regards when Gregory came into power?
12. What did the Pope do, and what was the result?
13. What was Simony, and how did it interfere with the spiritual authority of the Church?
14. What great resolution did Hildebrand take, and how did he put it into effect?
15. Against whom was the decree of the Church especially aimed, and what vast question of supremacy was raised by it?
16. What did the Emperor Henry of Germany do, and how did the Pope receive his message?

17. What was the effect of this upon the Emperor's fortunes?

18. Where was the Pope, and what did the Emperor do, and to what was he compelled to submit?

19. After this defeat, how did the Emperor conduct himself, and what did he inflict upon the aged Pontiff?

20. What were Hildebrand's splendid services to his Church, and to his times?

SAINT BERNARD . . . . . Monastic Institutions.

1. In what countries has Monasticism most flourished, and under what religions?

2. To what conception of God, man, sin, and punishment, did it owe its origin?

3. What mistake was made by religious recluses, and what evils grew out of their unnatural mode of life?

4. Tell of Basil, and his influence among the monks.

5. What three great vows did he institute?

6. How did the vow of Poverty affect the condition of the times for good?

7. How, that of Chastity?

8. How, that of Obedience?

9. In what way did the perversion of these rules work evil?

10. Tell of Benedict, a century later (529 A. D.), and the especial enlargement of the monkish life for usefulness.

11. What of the rulers of the abbeys and monasteries, and the great religious houses and churches, particularly in England?

12. Give some facts concerning the great wealth and power of monastic institutions from the VIth to the XIth century?

13. Did the monastic life tend to elevate or to degrade its votaries, and how?

14. What of the services of the monks to Literature?

15. Tell of the origin and rise of St. Benedict, born in 1091 A. D.?

16. Describe his personal characteristics and some of his achievements.

17. What of the rise of the Mendicant Friars—the Dominicans and Franciscans?

18. What were some of the benefits of monasticism in Europe during the Middle Ages?

SAINT ANSELM . . . . . Mediaeval Theology.

1. Of what great personages was Anselm a contemporary, and at what period?

2. Tell of his birth, early life, and the Abbey of Bec.

3. Describe his characteristics and fame.

4. When was Anselm removed from Normandy to England, and why?

5. Give an account of Lanfranc, his predecessor in the See of Canterbury.

6. Under what circumstances did Anselm consent to assume the primacy of England?

7. What disturbed his relations with King William Rufus?

8. What about Anselm's confirmation as Archbishop by the Pope?

9. In what did Anselm disagree with the King, and what was the result?

10. How did the English bishops and barons range themselves, and why?

11. Which Pope did William finally acknowledge, and in what way?

12. How was the question of the *pallium* settled?

13. What of Anselm's pilgrimage to Rome?

14. What is the author's view of the Papal authority at that time?

15. On the death of William Rufus, who became King of England; and what were the Archbishop's relations to him?

16. What caused Anselm's second journey to Rome, and what was its result?

17. How did the Archbishop and the King finally agree?

18. When did Anselm die, and what had been the memorable element in his career?

19. What else is Anselm distinguished for?

20. Who were the scholarly men of that time, and how did the Church try to nullify the liberalizing tendency of their studies?

21. How did the monk Gottschalk revive the question of predestination and the free grace of God to penitent men, as opposed to the machinery of penances and expiations?

22. Who were Hincmar, and John Scotus Erigena, who entered into the controversy?

23. What is the distinction between Realism and Nominalism?

24. How did Nominalism lead to an attack on the doctrine of the Trinity, by Roscelin?

25. What was the belief of Plato and of Augustine as to the real existence of "universals"—ideas—such as love, friendship, beauty, justice, etc., and how did Roscelin's Nominalism tend to destroy them?

26. What did Anselm do to counteract this philosophic heresy of his time?

27. What of his arguments as to God?

28. How may logical deductions be pushed to absurdity; and what does the author consider the discrepancy between Anselm's deductions, on the one hand, and consciousness and Scripture, on the other?

29. What great episode of Christian theology began with this contest between Anselm and Roscelin?

THOMAS AQUINAS . . . . The Scholastic Philosophy.

1. What important intellectual movement developed out of the cloister life of the Middle Ages?

2. Who was its greatest representative, and what was its value?

3. Tell of Peter Abélard.

4. In his application of dialectics (logical discussion)

to theology, how did Abélard's teachings tend to rationalism?

5. What famous book was compiled by Lombard, the Bishop of Paris?

6. How were the works of Aristotle introduced into Europe; and what were the results?

7. Tell of the rise of the University of Paris, and its students; also of the theological college of the Sorbonne?

8. How did the introduction of the syllogism—deducing particular conclusions from assumed general principles—result, as to practical discovery of truth? If the assumed premises are false, can any logical deduction of conclusions made from them be true?

9. What service, then, did the acute dialecticians of the scholastic doctors render to the world of thought?

10. Tell of Pope Innocent III., and the rise of the Orders of Friars—the Franciscans and the Dominicans.

11. What great Dominican was born about 1125 or 1128? Tell of his birth and early career.

12. What was his first great book, and what did it treat of?

13. As Aquinas was called "the angelic doctor," who was called "the seraphic doctor"?

14. What is the greatest work of Thomas Aquinas?

15. What does Dr. Vaughan say of it?

16. What seems to have been the mission of Aquinas?

17. What striking resemblances were there between Aquinas and Plato?

18. What were the differences between Plato and Aristotle?

19. How did Aquinas really resemble both?

20. What does the author think of the Scholastic Philosophy?

21. For what reason does he think that the whole force of that awakening age was devoted to such barren argumenation—to what purpose?

22. What does he think of theological metaphysics as compared with the exposition of the Scriptures and the Spirit of Christ?

23. Why, nevertheless, should we regard these old disqui-

sitions with reverence? (Recur to Dr. Vaughan's simile of the Cathedral, for purposes of oratory or modern pursuits.)

THOMAS BECKET . . . . . Prelatical Power.

1. For what was Becket memorable?
2. What of his parentage, birth, and early life?
3. What of Henry II. and his reign in England; his marriage, and his territories?
4. What was the position of Becket as Chancellor, and his style of living?
5. How came about his elevation to the See of Canterbury?
6. Tell of his predecessors: Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Theobold.
7. Did Becket take this office willingly?
8. What change of habits passed, upon his ordination as Priest and consecration as Archbishop?
9. What of his office of Chancellor?
10. How did Becket come into conflict with the King?
11. What was the result of the Council summoned by the King?
12. What of the second council and "The Constitutions of Clarendon"?
13. How did Becket at first receive the agreement thus drawn up, and what conditions constrained him?
14. What did he finally do about it?
15. What was the result?
16. What did he do in Flanders, in France, and before the Pope?
17. How did the conflict affect King Henry II., the Pope, and Becket himself?
18. How was the King compelled to compromise with Becket?
19. Why and how did Becket return to England?
20. What did the King do?
21. Describe Becket's death.

22. What was the effect on the King?
23. Why is Becket's memory enshrined in English hearts?

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

1. There being no central person to represent Feudalism, it is necessary to see why and how the institution arose. What was the condition of Europe before the age of Charlemagne, down to about 800?

2. What was the result of the general system of land tenure called *allodial*; that is, in small free-holdings, the absolute property of the owner?

3. What did the allodialist (free-holder) finally do, in order to gain protection from anarchy and plunder?

4. Since an *allodium* is a free-holding, and a *feud* is a tenancy held in subjection to a superior owner, under conditions of rendering military and other services, out of what necessity of the age did the feudal lord and the feudal subject arise?

[The word *feud*, signifying a traditional quarrel, in our modern usage, originally meant a combination of kindred of one feudal family to avenge injuries upon any of their race by members of another feudal family.]

5. What then were the elemental principles of Feudalism, and what its effects during the first three centuries of its prevalence (from about 800 to about 1100)?

6. What essential difference distinguished the military conditions of Feudalism from Imperialism—that of Rome and of Charlemagne before it, and of the great European monarchs of later times?

7. What effect did Feudalism produce upon the peasant class during the intervals of war?

8. What does the author say of the worth of contented ignorance, as contrasted with mere mental cultivation not directed to useful ends?

9. Give a brief account of what became of the Empire of Charlemagne after his death in 814.

10. What were the residences and usual pursuits of the

petty sovereigns and nobles, who grew into power under Feudalism?

11. What is to be said of the division into classes, and its gradual results?

12. In spite of oppression, what valuable effect was produced upon the lower classes by the feudal relation?

13. What was Chivalry, and how was it fostered under Feudalism? Of what worth were its sentiments?

14. How did Chivalry change the condition of woman, and how was that blended with religious sentiment?

15. On what was the new veneration for women based? What were the qualities developed in women of the higher classes under Feudalism?

16. What contrast does the author draw between the moral and the intellectual influence of women, as regards their relations with men?

17. If Chivalry was the brightest ornament of Feudalism, what was the brightest element of Chivalry; and what relation does that bear to the permanent advancement of civilization in all ages?

THE CRUSADES.

1. What was the nature of the Crusades, and what did they represent as to Europe, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?

2. How only can the history of wars and battles be made interesting?

3. What were the ideas represented by the wars of Cyrus and Alexander? Of Marius, Sulla, Pompey, and Cæsar? Of Constantine and Theodosius? Of Mohammed? Of Charlemagne and Charles V.? Of Napoleon? Of America? Of Russia and France? Of the English in India?

4. Tell of the results of these wars, which have been wholly productive of good even while arising out of evil passions.

5. What then was the general origin and what were the results of the Crusades?

6. What theological idea was the earliest cause of the "War of the Cross" by Europe against Asia?

7. Describe the particular form of penance known as the Pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

8. What aroused European indignation?

9. Who brought the spark to kindle the conflagration? How was it done?

10. What did the Pope do in 1095 A. D.?

11. Describe the First Crusade?

12. When and how arose the Second, and with what result?

13. Describe the Third? The Fourth? The Fifth? The Children's; the Sixth? The Seventh?

14. What were the great mistakes in these fruitless wars?

15. What vices did they develop?

16. What important results arose from them, to the gain of Europe: as to the Mohammedan powers? As to the Feudal barons? As to cities and commerce, art, science, and literature?

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM . . . . Gothic Architecture.

1. The only contribution of the Middle Ages to Art being that of Church Architecture, it becomes interesting to look at its growth, and the reasons therefor. To arrive at its mediæval condition let us go back and ask: What did the Romans add to the architecture of Greece? And what were the different impulses behind Greek and Roman architecture?

2. Where did the early Christians conduct their public worship? And why were their needs simple?

3. When they began to construct churches, what was their model? Describe the *Basilica*, or hall of justice or commerce.

[It is well here to bear in mind that early Christian churches were all built on East and West lines—the front being at the West end and the apse (*apsis*—bow, or curve) at the East. The nave (Latin, *navis*—ship) is the main body; the aisles

(Latin, *ala,* French, *aile*—wing), are the side divisions parallel to the nave.]

4. To what element of public worship was the Basilica form of church building specially adapted, and why? (Illustrate by Chrysostom and Savonarola.)

5. What was the condition of Church and State after the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of Charlemagne's power, when the transition style of church architecture called the *Romanesque* began to appear?

6. How did the new architects modify the style of the Basilica? Describe the main points of the new form.

7. What great institution was now connected with the Church, and what addition to ecclesiastical edifices arose out of it?

8. Give some instances of the finest of these edifices, tell the general effect upon the beholder, and describe the prevailing sentiments and ideas which this style of architecture typified in material forms.

9. What effects were produced upon men's minds in Europe after the Twelfth Century, when the Crusades had opened their eyes to the splendors of the Orient, and the era of travel and adventure had enlarged their conceptions of the world?

10. What was the effect upon the architecture of the period, as to the lofty roofs, ogives (Oriental pointed arches), spires, windows, decorations, walls, choir accommodations, etc.?

11. What difference was there between the sentiment fostered by the old and by the new church architecture, and how did it affect all classes of people?

12. Where did this new impulse first appear, and how did it spread? Give the main characteristics of the great churches of Rheims; Amiens; Beauvais; Rouen; Cologne; Milan.

13. Who was William of Wykeham and why is his name taken as the text for this lecture? What was his time, and what great men were his contemporaries?

14. Mention the especial glories of the English cathedrals of Salisbury; Lincoln; Westminster; Gloucester; York.

15. What is needful to enjoy the study of a great church or cathedral? Illustrate.

16. The Mediæval Church having lost its charm and faith in the Fourteenth Century, what new era opened in the Fifteenth Century, and where, how, under what leaders?

17. What was the peculiarity of the Renaissance style of architecture? What was Michael Angelo's great achievement?

18. After the spread of the Renaissance architecture from Italy into France and England, what occurred? What did Sir Christopher Wren do late in the Seventeenth and early in the Eighteenth centuries?

19. How does the author think the confused diversity of architecture of the Eighteenth Century typified the civilization of the time?

20. What betterment of this condition has arisen out of the later scientific and critical spirit of the Nineteenth Century?

21. What principle does the author lay down for the choice of a style of architecture in the erection of any church building?

22. Since the chief vital impulse of most Protestant public service comes from the preacher, what does the author think about the main things to be provided for in the construction of their edifices for public worship?

JOHN WYCLIF . . . . . Dawn of the Reformation.

1. Was the Protestant Reformation in its origin a matter of theological differences? If not, why not?

2. What was it in the Mother Church of Rome that called for reform?

3. Describe the Papal exactions.

4. What of the Mendicant friars, and the monks, in England?

5. What doctrines of ritualism were considered to be corrupted?

6. Where was John Wyclif born, and what was his early life?

7. Tell something of his scholarly attainments and his dignities.

8. What have been the ruling powers in successive ages —outside of the realm of conquerors and kings: in the Ninth and Tenth centuries? In the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries? In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries? In the Sixteenth Century? In the Seventeenth? Eighteenth? Nineteenth Century?

8. Whom, then, did Wyclif represent, when he attacked the Church?

9. What great university was he connected with, from which the great religious movements in England have usually come?

10. What was his relation to Parliament, and to the Government?

11. Who was his powerful protector?

12. What caused Wyclif to be summoned before a Church Convocation to answer for his so-called "heresies"?

13. How did he and the Pope come into direct collision?

14. What did the Pope command, and what was the result?

15. What did Wyclif now do in relation to the Pope?

16. What great scholarly work did he accomplish?

17. What was the ecclesiastical, and the popular, effect?

18. Why should the Roman Catholic authorities have objected to the reading of the Bible in the language of the people, when they held in supreme veneration the version in Latin, called "the Vulgate," and saw it read by the clergy and learned classes without objection?

19. What was Wyclif's answer to this opposition?

20. Did his translation prosper? How was it circulated, and what did a copy of it cost?

21. Wyclif had fought the monks and friars, the exactions of the Pope, the priestly power of absolution and the Pope's authority in Purgatory, and had opened the Bible to the people, gaining strong adherents and protectors; now he goes a step further, and proclaims that the body of Christ

was not actually in the holy wafer of the Eucharist: What was the result?

22. When did Wyclif die, and from what cause?

23. Tell some of his characteristics, and contrast him with Luther, a century and a half later.

24. What was his peculiarity as a reformer of ecclesiastical matters?

25. What of his followers and disciples?

26. Why did the radical reforms of the Church become so complete and permanent in England?

VOL. VI.

RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION.

DANTE . . . . . Rise of Modern Poetry.

1. How does Poetry stand, as related to culture, in every age, and why are great poets to be cherished?

2. Dante stands in the small group of the greatest poets: Homer, Shakspeare, Milton. Explain in what qualities he excelled these three and in what others he is less gifted.

3. Was his genius early or otherwise in its development? Give illustrations of his versatility.

4. Describe his character, manner of life, and mental tastes.

5. Give a sketch of the state of society in Dante's time.

6. Notwithstanding the lawlessness of the time, what sentiment or virtue was dominant, so that it inspired every art, and forms the foundation of Dante's great poem?

7. What experience in Dante's life was it that stimulated him in his great work? What was its outcome?

8. What does the author think concerning the influence and permanency of love between man and woman?

9. Name the three parts of the Divine Comedy and explain what each depicts.

10. Dr. Lord tells us that Dante, great as he was, was unable to rise above the leading religious ideas of his age. But give an opinion as to whether we are not the gainers by this, and is not his work a truer expression of his age for this very reason?

11. Tell of Dante's character in mature life, his mission, and his last days.

12. Give your idea of the influence of Dante's works on other great poets and artists and on their productions.

CHAUCER . . . . . England in XIV Century.

1. What is said of the age which produced Chaucer?
2. For what is the Fourteenth Century especially interesting? And what great movement did these events indicate?
3. What popular assertion of political rights, and what commercial enterprises, began about this time?
4. What was the condition of the common people?
5. Tell of the birth and early life of Chaucer.
6. Who was John of Gaunt, and how did Chaucer become associated with him?
7. What happened to Chaucer in 1359, and what followed at Court?
8. Tell of his subsequent career and death.
9. What were Chaucer's early poems?
10. What was his chief one, and how long did it occupy him?
11. What does the author say of human invention, and the sources of Chaucer's tales?
12. What distinguishes the Canterbury Tales?
13. What unites them with other great literary works, and why are all of those that live in literature both alike and different? Give examples.
14. How does Chaucer differ from Dante, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Byron, Wordsworth, etc.?
15. As to women, what were his early and his later methods of literary treatment? Tell of his "Legend of Good Women."
16. Give his points of resemblance to Molière; the authors of Don Quixote and of the Decameron.
17. Describe some of the characters in his Canterbury Tales. [This question can be continued to a considerable extent among various members of a class or club.]
18. What characteristics of chivalry mark the Knight's Tale?
19. Tell more of the women who figure in the Canterbury series.
20. What do we learn of the amusements of the people of that time?

21. What of the food; the houses; the dresses?
22. What of the distinctions between city and country life?
23. What of the morals, religion, and superstitions of the period?
24. Give some of the characteristics of Chaucer's poetry, as depicted by the author and critics whom he quotes.
25. What was the man's own character, and where was he buried?

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS . . . Maritime Discoveries.

1. Tell of the rise of Venice.
2. Who was Marco Polo, and what did he do?
3. How did his reports of Cipango (Japan) arouse maritime enterprise?
4. Who and what was Columbus, and what were his speculations as to reaching this new Eastern world?
4. How were his ideas received?
5. How long did he bear up against disappointment, and what was the characteristic that shows his greatness?
6. How was the door of success at last opened to him?
7. What great forces were arrayed against Columbus, even after gaining a hearing from the King and Queen?
8. What motives prompted the royal pair in forwarding his project?
9. Describe the setting forth of Columbus.
10. What two objects of anxiety followed him, even upon the sea; and how did he overcome them?
11. When and where did Columbus land?
12. What did he find, and what did he do on returning to Spain?
13. How was he received?
14. What of the second expedition?
15. What mistake did Columbus make?
16. When did the second expedition sail, and what did they find on arriving at their destination?
17. What followed?

18. When did Columbus return to Spain, and how was he received?

19. Tell of the third expedition, and its results.

20. What of the fourth?

21. Tell of the last days and death of Columbus.

22. Why was his career glorious and well rewarded, in spite of his misfortunes?

23. Mention some of the world's other benefactors, who have received neither material benefits nor even fame?

24. What was the maritime result of the discoveries of Columbus? Give some of the effects of that stimulus.

25. What of the colonists in these new countries?

26. What resulted from the discovery of the gold mines of Mexico and Peru, and the enrichment of Spain?

27. Is gold, wealth? If not, what is?

28. What is the relation of gold, as money, to genuine wealth?

29. Why did the influx of gold make Spain poor?

30. What of speculation, and the effect of the discovery of America on commerce, agriculture, and manufactures?

31. What dangers accompany the expansion of empire? Why did the great empires collapse?

32. What of the destiny of America, and the relation of material gain to moral and spiritual power?

33. What was the immediate moral result of the discovery of America on Europe and America itself—the Northern and Southern continents?

34. When did civilization begin to gain permanently from the discovery of America?

35. What has been the real value of America in the world?

36. Is America to fall into the fate of other great nations, or has she a mission for good which will give her permanent power and a reason for continued life?

SAVONAROLA . . . . . Unsuccessful Reforms.

1. Why is Savonarola taken as the representative of a great movement in the Roman Catholic Church?

2. What was the great feature of his age (the last half of the Fifteenth Century)? In what was it interesting, and in what was it hideous?

3. What other great men and movements were active in Savonarola's time?

4. Tell of his birth and early life, to his entrance into the Dominican convent?

5. Was he an original genius and thinker? Describe his character.

6. What of his first attempts at preaching?

7. When was he recalled to Florence, and what was the effect of his preaching there?

8. What was his special characteristic as a preacher at this time, and what his relation to the Duke Lorenzo de Medici, lord of Florence?

9. When Pietro de Medici succeeded Lorenzo, what was his course and what the effect on the people?

10. How did Savonarola now become a political as well as a religious force?

11. What did he try to arouse the people to do?

12. After the expulsion of the Medici, what was the political condition of Florence?

13. What of the new constitution framed by Savonarola; and what then new doctrine did he inculcate?

14. Describe the Grand Council, the High Council, and the restriction of the voting power.

15. What other matter did the prior of St. Mark's undertake to reform in municipal government?

16. How did he bear himself toward moral questions, and what was the style and effect of his denunciation of corruption in Church and State?

17. Did he attack doctrines and church dignities, or what did he meddle with?

18. How did he differ from Luther?

19. What was the style of his sermons?

20. In what way was his influence weakened?

21. Who was his bitterest and most powerful enemy, and what did that enemy do?

22. How was Savonarola finally silenced, and what happened on March 18, 1498?

23. What was the effect of his appeals to the sovereigns of Europe?

24. How were the people of Florence affected?

25. Tell of Savonarola's imprisonment, examination, tortures, confession.

26. Describe his condemnation and death.

27. Are martyrs to be pitied? Why?

28. What was Savonarola's later reputation in the Church itself?

29. Why must his influence endure?

MICHAEL ANGELO . . . . . The Revival of Art.

1. In what three aspects does this artist appear, and what relation did Art bear to the life of the Italians of the Sixteenth Century?

2. Describe the nature of Angelo. What other great man of his own country did he most resemble, and in what does this appear?

3. By what prince was Michael Angelo assisted at the beginning of his career, and how did this come about?

4. What great event facilitated the revival of Art at this epoch?

5. What were the characteristics of Michael Angelo's Sculpture, and in what respect does Dr. Lord point out the superiority of it to that of Pagan artists?

6. Which of the great modern arts may Angelo be properly said to have introduced?

7. Give a brief account of the art of Painting before, during, and after Michael Angelo's time.

8. Tell something of his frescoes. In what element of his various arts does Angelo's supremacy consist?

9. Why has the representation of the human form attracted the greatest artists more than landscape painting?

10. In which of the several arts followed by Michael Angelo did he achieve the greatest work? Name and describe the greatest example.

11. How did he adapt architectural ideas and forms to the needs of Italian climate?

12. What great elements of character did he show throughout his career?

MARTIN LUTHER . . . The Protestant Reformation.

1. What were some of the evils in the Church during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, when great ecclesiastical power and wealth had produced their natural human effect upon the clergy?

2. Why was Martin Luther the right kind of man for beginning a reform of these great wrongs? What was his character?

3. Tell of his origin and early life.

4. In what manner did he at first seek relief from his own convictions of personal sin and unworthiness?

5. What was his error in this, and how was he led to discover it?

6. What was the result on his disposition, and how did he begin his career on a new basis?

7. What occasioned the special need of Pope Leo X., at this time, for greater revenues, and how did he propose to secure them?

8. What were "indulgences"? On what theory were they based, which allowed a plausible reason why they might be granted by the Church on the payment of money?

9. What were the ninety-five theses which Luther wrote and affixed to the gates of the Church of Wittenberg; and why did their central idea of *justification by repentance and faith* in God's free grace, rather than by *penance and good works*, interfere with the theory and practice of the sale of indulgences by the Church authorities?

10. What secondary causes of reformation in ecclesiastical corruptions were working at this time?

11. How did Luther's religious idea—reproduced from St. Paul and St. Augustine—of the salvation by faith rather

than by works, become the primal motive force of the new movement?

12. After the theological agitation started by Luther began to extend in popular knowledge and estimation, what did Pope Leo X. do to counteract it?

13. What was the basis of authority on which Luther's great opponent, Dr. Eck, stood in opposing Luther's position as to faith and works?

14. How did this lead Luther to his second great idea, and what was it?

15. What was the next step and argument of the defenders of the Church position?

16. How did that lead Luther to his third great idea, and what was it?

17. How is this idea connected with the history of religious liberty and civil freedom in England, France, and North America?

18. Since most Roman Catholics accept the Augustinian theory of *grace*, and the *supreme authority of the Bible*—Luther's first two propositions—why do they refuse his third, the *right of private judgment*, making that the line of demarcation between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism?

19. Why does the author give a lower rank to the great Pope Leo I.—who, from amid the desolations of Rome by the barbarians, reconstructed an empire on a spiritual instead of a material basis of power, and saved civilization—than to Martin Luther?

20. Luther, having now all the powers of the Church against him, passed into another phase of life and character. What was it, and how was it manifested?

21. How was his influence used with reference to the ceremonies and customs of the Church; the music; preaching?

22. What gigantic labor did he undertake and accomplish for the popular circulation of the Scriptures?

23. What was his experience when summoned by his Emperor, Charles V., before the Diet of the Empire, at Worms?

24. Without pursuing the details of his later life and his quiet death, what, on the whole, was the result of his career?

THOMAS CRANMER . . . The English Reformation.

1. What was the great point of interest in the Middle Ages; and what, of modern times?

2. Who headed the insurrection in Germany; Switzerland and France; England?

3. Why is Cranmer taken as the representative of the English Reformation?

4. When did it begin; and who was Thomas Cromwell?

5. Tell of his early life and success in advising the King.

6. What was his greatest task and public service, and why was it a benefit?

7. Describe the corruption of the monasteries, and Cromwell's method of suppressing them.

8. What did King Henry VIII. do with the abbey lands thus confiscated?

9. Was this a religious movement, or what?

10. What of the ecclesiastical courts, and the tribute of the clergy to Rome?

11. Did these reforms touch the authority of the Church?

12. How did Cromwell fall?

13. Who was Thomas Cranmer, when was he born, and what were his characteristics?

14. To what circumstance may Cranmer's first rise to great power be traced?

15. What was the result?

16. What were the reforms of note during the reign of Henry VIII.?

17. Was Cranmer a reformer during this time?

18. When Edward VI. succeeded his father, what was the first reform effected?

19. How did Cranmer follow this up, as to Communion, Bishops, new Liturgy, the Marriage of the Clergy?

20. Who framed the Forty-two Articles, basis of the English Church, and what is their character?

21. Had these reforms been violent, or moderate? Had they been popular, or official? What gave the English Reformation life among the people?

22. Who succeeded the young Edward VI.?

23. What was her character; and what her early acts?
24. Why was it impossible for Cranmer, Gardiner, and Bonner to escape persecution at the hands of Queen Mary?
25. What were Cranmer's enemies bent upon, and how did they succeed?
26. How did he redeem his great mistake? Describe his death at the stake.
27. What was the moral and religious result of Mary's persecutions?
28. Did Elizabeth, who succeeded her, sympathize with the reaction in favor of Protestantism?
29. In what way did she, through her Parliament, restore the former condition, and what changes were made in the Church service, Creed, Bible, etc.?
30. What followed the recalling of the Protestant exiles of the former reign, who had been on the Continent, and especially at Geneva?
31. How arose the Non-Conformists, who refused to accept the Act of Uniformity as to service and ritual?
32. Although the Puritan controversy arose over forms and ceremonies, what in fact constituted the permanence and grandeur of that movement?
33. What were its two chief elements?
34. How did Calvinism affect the beliefs and acts of the Puritans?
35. This movement was suppressed under Elizabeth, and broke out fiercely under her successors, James and Charles, in revolution; but when was the English Reformation consummated, and how?

IGNATIUS LOYOLA . . . . . The Jesuits.

1. What broad movement offset the Protestant Reformation, and what was its character?
2. Where did it occur?
3. What were the conditions of the time when Loyola appeared?

4. Give an account of his name, nativity, and early career.
5. What was the effect of his own labors?
6. What was achieved by his disciples?
7. Describe the difference between the reformation of Luther and that of Loyola.
8. What were the secrets of Jesuit success?
9. How does the author show that they deserved it, by illustrations from the history of other leaders?
10. What elements in their own lives compelled the world to accept the Jesuits?
11. Tell of their early performances, illustrating by Xavier; Marquette; L'Allemand.
12. What of Loyola's own influence?
13. How was the Constitution of the Society a prime factor in its power?
14. Describe the position of the General of the Order and the discipline of the subordinates.
15. How did they differ from other religious Orders?
16. Why did the Jesuits become unpopular, and lose their influence?
17. What transformation affects most human institutions? Illustrate.
18. How did prosperity affect the Jesuits?
19. What expedient doctrine did they accept, and how act on it?
20. What was their relation to the absolute power of rulers?
21. Did this religious order busy itself with political intrigue, and, if so, in what way?
22. How was their fall brought about? When was this?
23. When were they re-established by the Papal Court?
24. What of their existence in America?

JOHN CALVIN . . . . . Protestant Theology.

1. What rank is held by Calvin among theologians and reformers?

2. Tell of his birth and early life.

3. What is to be said of Geneva in the latter half of the Sixteenth Century?

4. Who was Farel, and what did he do?

5. What did Calvin do and suffer in Geneva?

6. Tell of the attempts in 1539 and 1540 to reconcile Catholics and Protestants.

7. What were their main points of difference?

8. How about other doctrines?

9. Did the attempt at harmonization succeed?

10. What was the course of Calvin's life after his return to Geneva?

11. Discriminate the contrasts between Calvin and Luther.

12. What relation did Calvin hold to the civil polity of Geneva?

13. What were his ideas about churches and public worship? The Eucharist? Baptism? Excommunication? Controversies? Festivals and holidays? Music, poetry, and eloquence?

14. What marks of simplicity distinguished the worship he established?

15. How were Church and State related to each other?

16. In his hostility to ecclesiastical tyranny, what dangerous intererence with Church affairs did Calvin allow to the civil government?

17. What about religious toleration, and the value of creeds?

18. As Calvin's greatest influence has been theological, what were his characteristics in that regard? What, his declared source of doctrine?

19. What great doctrine is associated with the name of Athanasius; of Augustine; of Luther; of Calvin?

20. What is the substance of the peculiar doctrines called "Calvinism"?

21. What have Calvin's opponents affirmed of these doctrines?

22. On what Scripture texts were they based; and how do opponents meet that authority?

23. What of the infinity of sin against an infinite God, and its desert of infinite punishment?

24. What does the author think about theological deduction, as compared with the Scriptures?
25. What of the two great schools, or classes, of theologians?
26. In what lies the strength, and wherein the error, of Calvin's conception of God?
27. When and where was his theology influential?
28. What of Calvin's sympathies with democratic tendencies and true liberty of conscience?
29. Tell of his characteristics. [This topic may easily be continued by several persons.]
30. Wherein is his influence seen in times after him?
31. How must he ever be regarded among Protestant theologians, and why?

FRANCIS BACON . . . . . The New Philosophy.

1. What is the general effect of the verdict on Lord Bacon by the poet Pope and the historians Macaulay and Campbell?
2. Why does Dr. Lord assert his belief that the heart of the world will not accept this strange and singular belief?
3. What were the family, early traits, and life of young Bacon, until at twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar?
4. What occurred in 1586, and what was his customary employment thereafter?
5. What is to be said of his connection with the Earl of Essex?
6. What was his career after the death of Queen Elizabeth, down to the publication of his "Novum Organum"?
7. What misfortune now overtook him?
8. What answer does Dr. Lord make to the charge that Bacon was extravagant?
9. That he was sycophantic?
10. That he was ungrateful to Essex?
11. That he tortured Peacham?
12. That he was corrupt as a judge?

13. What virtues must be offset against his blemishes?

14. What accusation does Macaulay bring against the end and aim of Bacon's philosophy?

15. Admitting the fact that the result of Bacon's method has been an enormous increase in material advantages to mankind, what does Dr. Lord think of its applicability to the broader realms of metaphysics, theology, poetry, politics, etc.?

16. What is the difference between the philosophy of *deduction*, almost exclusively employed before Bacon, and Bacon's new method of *induction*?

17. What is the weakness of deduction, and the strength of induction?

18. Do you see any reason why the ascent from facts to principles may not be applied to intellectual, moral, and religious inquiries as well as to those into the material universe?

19. In Dr. Lord's summary of Bacon's works—"Phantoms of the Human Mind," "Silva Sylvarum," "The Advancement of Learning," and his famous "Essays"—what is the general impression of the man's tone and tendency of thought?

20. Granting the beneficence of the blessings which have come from advancement in physical science—so rapid and extensive since Bacon's pointing out the way of accuracy and surety—what interests does Dr. Lord place above these in importance?

21. How does he illustrate this, by Socrates; Plato; the Mediæval theologians; flowers, and beauty; the patriotism of Greece; the lofty spirit of Marcus Aurelius?

22. How does he show that even in our commonplace, toiling, money-making life, the *realities* of life are the intangible treasures?

GALILEO . . . . . Astronomical Discoveries.

1. What especially distinguished the Sixteenth Century? Name some of the triumphs of artists; scholars; reformers; defenders of religious liberty; government; exploration; conquest; literature.

2. Among the scientists was Galileo Galilei: when was he born?

3. What was his first notable deed, as a student?

4. What was his education, and how did he become interested in mathematics?

5. What was his physical appearance and character as a young man?

6. What was his first attack on the principle of Aristotle, and how did he prove the correctness of his own different idea?

7. What effect did this have upon himself and upon his opponents?

8. How did he differ from Kepler, his great German contemporary?

9. What error did he make when he began to teach the doctrines of Copernicus, making the sun rather than the earth the centre of the planetary system, and involving the apparent denial of the Scripture allusions to the motion of the sun and the firmness of the earth?

10. What instrument did he invent, that had a vast influence on astronomical science, and how did it come about?

11. Tell of his successive enlargements of it, and of his discoveries.

12. What great protector and patron did he now gain?

13. What further discoveries did he make?

14. At the height of his success, what mistake marked his policy?

15. What was the result?

16. What did he do after renouncing the doctrines he had defended?

17. On the accession of a new Pope, what publication did Galileo make, and why was it unnecessary and unwise?

18. What was the result?

19. What did he do in consequence of the sentence passed upon him?

20. In what may he be condemned, and in what excused, for this action?

21. Describe his last days.

VOL. VII.

GREAT WOMEN.

HÉLOÏSE . . . . . Love.

1. What two goddesses of love were mentioned by Socrates? Which did Plato celebrate?
2. What great men have immortalized their women friends in the Platonic love? Give names.
3. For what qualities do the French revere the name of Héloïse?
4. Tell of her birth, early life, and attainments.
5. What unusual man visited her uncle's house? Who and what was he?
6. How did he show his precocious ability?
7. Describe Abélard's experience as a pupil in Paris, and his beginning as a teacher.
8. How was his popularity shown?
9. What was the effect of his meeting Héloïse?
10. Why did they not marry?
11. What was the position of Héloïse with regard to this?
12. How was it compromised; and with what result?
13. How did this affect Abélard? Tell of his retreat, his new lectures, his new convent, his strange success.
14. Describe the effect of this on the churchmen of his day; Abélard's repeated retiracy; and his letter.
15. Describe the correspondence that ensued between him and Héloïse.
16. Why does the author ascribe the superiority to her?
17. What has he to say of the power of sentiment?
18. What is his view of a lofty and permanent love, in a woman?
19. Tell of Abélard's later days of quiet, his summons for heresy, his visit to Cluny, and its results.
20. Describe his last days and his death, and the letter of Peter of Cluny to Héloïse.
21. How long did she survive Abélard, and what of her death, and memory?

JOAN OF ARC . . . . . Heroic Women.

1. What instances can you give of heroism in women: in Jewish history; in the Middle Ages?

2. In what class of society did the heroines of the Middle Ages belong, and what was their relation to other classes?

3. From what class did Joan of Arc arise? Give some account of her family, home, and personal traits.

4. What notable peculiarity marked her youth?

5. Tell briefly about the relations between England and France about this period down to the death, in 1422, of Henry V., of England.

6. Describe the political condition of France at this time, and the position of Charles VII., when the English threatened Orleans in 1428.

7. Under what circumstances did the poor peasant girl Joan (more properly, *Jeanne*) appear on the stage of action?

8. How was she received by the Court and the King?

9. What do you think about the possibility of human inspiration from the Divine Spirit?

10. In view of the fact that, as will appear, Joan did accomplish her fancied mission, what do you think of the visions and voices that inspired her to break through the customs of her sex, her class, and the age, as she did?

11. What was her character, and how is she to be viewed, at the beginning of her career?

12. How did her counsel show her common sense when mockers proposed to leave the defeat of the English to God?

13. In what fashion did she set out upon her expedition for the relief of Orleans, and with what forces?

14. Give account of the campaign and its result.

15. Orleans being delivered, what task remained for Joan to accomplish; and what were the difficulties?

16. How was the Maid regarded and treated by prelates, nobles, and people?

17. How did she succeed in persuading the King?

18. What of her campaign against the towns of the Loire?

19. Tell of Troyes, and the Coronation in Rheims, where the Kings of France were crowned (indeed, until 1830).

20. Having accomplished the mission which the Voices had incited her to undertake, what did the Maid ask as reward; and what mistake did she make?

21. Give account of her doings, until her capture by John of Luxemburg, a Burgundian opponent of the King.

22. What was the effect of her capture upon the English, Burgundians, and French?

23. How did the English secure possession of her, and for what did the French agents of the English try her?

24. How was her conviction secured, and what was the end?

25. Why did not the French try to save her?

26. How did the war eventuate?

27. What tardy justice was done to the memory of the Maid of Orleans?

SAINT THERESA . . . . . Religious Enthusiasm.

1. What says the author concerning Paganism, in relation to its care for body, mind, and soul?

2. Why was Christianity more favorable to woman?

3. What errors were made under Christianity, and what were the effects of monasticism?

4. Where and when was St. Theresa born, and what were her early environment and training?

5. Why was she sent to a convent, and what did she there?

6. How did she finally decide to take the veil, and what was the religious life of the time?

7. What did she herself say of her reason for this, and what were the experiences of this young nun of sixteen?

8. Describe her physical condition, and her change of spirit under the influence of prayer.

9. How did the "Confessions" of St. Augustine affect her?

10. What were now her experiences in her convent?

11. Tell of her ideas as to a new convent, and the difficulties she encountered.

12. Describe the conclusion and success of the convent of St. Joseph.

13. When did St. Theresa die, and what had she accomplished with her reformed rules?

14. Tell of her writings.

15. Compare her with Madame Guyon (1648-1717, about a century later).

16. What has been her influence in both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches?

MADAME DE MAINTENON . . The Political Woman.

1. What was the peculiarity of this lady's career? Describe the circumstances of her parentage, birth and early life.

2. How did she effect an entrance into society?

3. How did she get to court?

4. What were the relations of Madame Scarron with Madame de Montespan and with the King?

5. Describe the difference between the two women.

6. How did Madame de Maintenon manage the King, and with what result?

7. What difficulties embarrassed King Louis with reference to this lady after his marriage with her?

8. What became her power, and how did she use it?

9. Tell of the great men of the court of Louis XIV.

10. Describe the court of the King, as in the quotation from Henri Martin.

11. How was the King regarded?

12. How did he utilize his vast power and advantages?

13. What penalties did his misgovernment inflict upon him toward the end of his life?

14. How did Maintenon retain her ascendency over him?

15 The author speaks of her grave mistakes. What was the first one mentioned?

16. What deed did she urge upon the King, in 1785?

17. What was the Edict of Nantes which was revoked? [See Lect. on " Henry of Navarre "; Vol. " Great Rulers."]

18. What were the results of this revocation?
19. What has the author to say of the relations of the Catholic Church in those times to absolutism?
20. Who and what was Bossuet, and what was his influence?
21. Who and what was Fénelon, and what was his influence?
22. How did Madame de Maintenon act with reference to morality and learning?
23. What was her general influence on the court, and on the King?
24. How was she regarded by the King's family and the courtiers?
25. Tell of her experiences after the King's death.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH . Woman of the World.

1. What contrast does the author draw between the careers of Madame de Maintenon and the Duchess of Marlborough?
2. What were the name, birth, and early life of the latter lady?
3. Whom did she marry, and what was he?
4. What was the result on their fortunes of the death of Charles II. and the accession of James II.?
5. What was Lady Churchill's position at court, and what her relations to the Princess Anne?
6. When James fled, and William and Mary ascended the throne, what new advancement came to Lord Churchill?
7. Describe William, the new King.
8. What of William's early reign, and the complicity of Marlborough in hostile intrigues?
9. What of the deaths of Queen Mary and the Prince, Duke of Gloucester?
10. What were two of the last acts of King William; and how did he die?
11. Who now ascended the throne, and what of Marlborough?

12. Who and what was Lord Godolphin?
13. Who was the real ruler of the land, and what were her conditions and successes?
14. What was the effect of this prosperity upon her disposition and conduct, and how did this affect the court and the queen?
15. What of the new war against Louis XIV. and the effect at court and upon the Marlboroughs?
16. Tell of the conflicts between Whigs and Tories; and of Harley, Earl of Oxford.
17. Who was Abigail Hill, and how did Harley use her for his purposes?
18. What was the first break between the Queen and the Duchess?
19. What new victory and new honors came to Marlborough?
20. How did the Duchess learn that her ascendency was broken?
21. What did the Duchess do next?
22. Tell of Lord Bolingbroke.
23. How did the Queen emphasize her alienation from the Marlboroughs?
24. What does the author tell of the pamphlet-writing in Queen Anne's reign? Swift; Addison?
25. What was the condition of the Marlboroughs after their dismissal?
26. Tell of the Duke's illness, death, and memory.
27. Describe the last days, death, and legacies of the Duchess.
28. What is the lesson of her life of wealth and worldly success?

MADAME RECAMIER . . . . . The Woman of Society.

1. Where were the first *salons*, to which accomplished women drew distinguished men?
2. In what other country arose the refinements of culti-

vated society, and who was the first woman to give it an impulse?

3. What were the peculiar talents of the social queens in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries? Mention some of them, and tell of their *salons*.

4. Who was the most distinguished of these women; and what was her early life?

5. What says the author of her beauty, and its effects?

6. Describe her experiences with Lucien and Napoleon Bonaparte.

7. What of the business failure of the husband of Madame Récamier?

8. Who sought her hand in marriage, and with what result?

9. How did her friendship with Madame de Staël affect her fortunes?

10. Who was Ballanche, and what were his relations to Madame Récamier?

11. When she returned from Italy to Paris, what was her course of life?

12. What of the second failure of Monsieur Récamier and its consequences?

13. What two great men became the intimate friends of Madame R.?

14. Who and what were they?

15. Describe the intimacy between Madame R. and the Viscount Chateaubriand.

16. What happened on the fall of King Charles X, and what new people began to visit Madame R.?

17. What were the characteristics of this remarkable woman?

18. What made her famous, and why was she respected and loved in spite of her enviable social successes?

19. Tell of her friendship with Chateaubriand when they were both old and infirm.

20. Describe her last years and death.

21. What were some of the customs adopted by Madame Récamier in her *salons*, which are still ruling in good society?

22. What was the peculiar charm of the reunion of distin-

guished people in the *salons* of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and why?

23. What has the author to say of the art of conversation?

24. How does he rate the influence of the social circle?

25. How does he distinguish between "society" and a mere assemblage of men and women?

MADAME DE STAËL . . . . . Woman in Literature.

1. What was the distinguishing talent of the earlier queens of society—in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries?

2. What did the latter part of the Eighteenth Century develop among women?

3. What great men flourished at this time? Name some of them.

4. In what kind of topics were they interested?

5. Tell of the birth and early life of the daughter of Necker, the banker.

6. What were her characteristics?

7. Tell of her marriage.

8. How did she regard Napoleon, and how did he treat her?

9. Describe her exile in Weimar, and her acquaintance with Goethe.

10. What were her first two books, and how were they received?

11. What of her book on Germany?

12. What has the author to say of clearness and obscurity of literary style?

13. How did Napoleon treat Madame de Staël's German book?

14. How does the author apostrophize Italy?

15. What of "Corinne," Madame de Staël's romance of Italy?

16. How did Napoleon treat her "Corinne," and what did she do next?

17. Tell of her second marriage, her travels in Europe, to England, etc.

18. When did she return to Paris, and how was she received?

19. How and when did she die?

20. What is the final estimation of Madame de Staël?

21. How does the author regard the intellectual capabilities of women?

22. Where would he prefer *not* to see women competing with men?

HANNAH MORE . . . . . Education of Woman.

1. Why is Hannah More selected for a topic of study—what had she done?

2. Describe her characteristics.

3. Tell of her birth, education, and attractiveness for men of distinction.

4. What were her claims as a literary woman?

5. What of the decade of her residence in Bristol, and her friendship with the Garricks?

6. How was Dr. Johnson connected with her?

7. After Garrick's death, how did she come to regard fashionable gatherings? Quote what she said of them.

8. What high ecclesiastics did she come to know?

9. Tell of her retirement to Cowslip Green (1781), and of the treatises she began to write, on the follies of the day.

10. How did she begin her interest in the subject of Education?

11. Tell of her labors in schools, and also in writings, for the poorer and more ignorant classes.

12. What is the title of her great work on Female Education, and how was it received?

13. Give some of her ideas.

14. Repeat (in your own words) the passage quoted from her with reference to woman's peculiar traits and powers.

15. How does the author regard her remarks as to woman's sphere?

16. Do you think the very recent enlargement of woman's places for work in the world contradict these ideas, or can they be harmonized?

17. What does Mrs. More say about Conversation?

18. What, of Society?

19. When did she build Barley Wood, and how did she live there?

20. Tell of "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," and the "Spirit of Prayer."

21. What were Mrs. More's later experiences in life; her death; fortune; characteristics?

21. What does the author say of Co-education?

22. What, of "Spheres," for women and for men?

23. What, of women who have no husbands, children, homes, or fortune?

24. What, after all exceptions, does he think will forever distinguish woman's work from man's?

GEORGE ELIOT . . . . . Woman as Novelist.

1. What peculiar developments of genius or energy marked the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; the Fourteenth; Fifteenth; Sixteenth; Seventeenth; Eighteenth; Nineteenth?

2. Leaving on one side the scientific exploits of the Nineteenth Century, who started the extraordinary literary movement of the time in the realm of fiction, and what were the characteristics of his writings?

3. What about Dickens; Thackeray; others?

4. What three women novelists are conspicuous, as the strongest and greatest?

5. Give the early years and education of Marian Evans?

6. What were her earliest literary performances?

7. Who were the brilliant men Miss Evans consorted with, when she returned from her Continental tour of travel?

8. Who was George Lewes, and what became his relation to Miss Evans? What was her life with him?

9. After many translations from the German, and years

of writing for the reviews, what was the first of her work in fiction (under the name "George Eliot"), and where did it appear? Give some account of it.

10. Tell something of others of the series.

11. What was the book that followed, making a great impression? Tell something of it, and of the secret of its power.

12. Tell of "The Mill on the Floss": its general current; its special theme—the usual one with George Eliot.

13. What of "Daniel Deronda"? "Theophrastus Such"? "Middlemarch"?

14. What of the death of Mr. Lewes; the marriage with Mr. Cross; the final departure of George Eliot?

15. What may be said of her writings, as to the elements for which they are to be valued?

16. What, concerning her teachings of morals and philosophy?

17. In what does Dr. Lord find the cause of the sadness or "stern mournfulness" of most of her novels?

VOL. VIII.

GREAT RULERS.

ALFRED THE GREAT . . . . The Saxons in England.

1. Following the Saracenic invasion of Southern Europe, and Charlemagne's barrier against them and the barbarians through Central Europe, what small beginning of great results had been preparing in England?

2. What do you find to be the origin of the Engles (or Angles) and Saxons; their customs; the date of their invasion of the Isle of Thanet [practically the invasion of England]?

3. What followed the coming of Hengist and Horsa?

4. Who was King Arthur; what did he do; and to what did his deeds give rise?

5. What great poet of the Victorian era has made the Arthurian legends familiar to our time, and under what name?

6. State the result of the stubborn resistance of the Britons to the Saxons.

7. What was the early religion of these Saxon conquerors, and when and how was a change brought about?

8. What of the effects of Christianity upon the Saxons?

9. Who were Isadore, Cædmon, and Bæda; when did they live; and why are their names specially noteworthy?

10. What great man arose in Saxon England (849) about three hundred years after the Saxon occupation of Britain, and what of his parents, his youth, and early manhood?

11. What had taken place during the reigns of Alfred's three elder brothers; and what was the condition of the country in 871, when Alfred began his reign?

12. Give a brief account of the succeeding seven years.

13. What happened in 878?

14. On the establishment of peace, what proved to be the result of the Danish invasion of England?

15. What was Alfred's first precaution against a recur-

rence of Danish hostility, and how did he accomplish it (including his occupation of London)?

16. What about Alfred's army and navy?

17. What happened in 885?

18. Give some account of Alfred's legislative action; the sources from which he selected his laws; pecuniary compensation as a penalty for crime; police districts and penalties.

19. Why and how did he separate judicial from executive functions—the officers of legal *judgment* from the executants of legal *sentence?*

20. What is to be said about his division of the parishes into hundreds and tithings; and how did the system work as a measure of mutual surety for order, in country and town? Give the substance of Pearson's comment on this.

21. What were the King's sources of revenue, and how did he apportion the use of his income?

22. What is to be said of education, under Alfred?

23. Tell briefly of the invasion of the Northmen or Danes in 893, and the result of the several campaigns.

24. At the death of Alfred in 901, what had been accomplished by him, and what happened during the next half-century?

25. Why is Alfred called "the Great," and why is his name cherished? What was his character?

26. Give, in your own language, the striking account, quoted from Dr. Pauli's (German) "Life of Alfred," of the growth of the tree of the Anglo-Saxon race, as its mighty shadow spreads over, not only England, but America and the world around.

ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND . . . Woman as Sovereign.

1. Why is Elizabeth to be admired?

2. Tell of her parentage and youth.

3. What was her position during the reign of her elder sister Mary; and how did she save her life?

4. Describe Elizabeth when, in 1558, at twenty-five years of age, she ascended the throne of England.

5. What was the condition of the country, and the people?

6. What was the character of the people, as material for future greatness?

7. What have you to say about the vacillations of policy, and the dissimulations, often charged against Elizabeth?

8. What of the Queen's counsellors?

9. What was, perhaps, the greatest service which Elizabeth rendered to the English nation and the course of civilization? And what was her course in the matter?

10. What of her persecutions of the Puritans?

11. What was the second great service of Elizabeth to England; and how did this develop in home industries, commerce, exploration, labor, national debt, the laws, and economical expenditure?

12. What was the characteristic excellence of the reign of Elizabeth?

13. What have you to say of her arbitrariness and tyranny?

14. Who was Mary Stuart, and what were her character and career?

15. Why was she executed, and do you think it a justifiable proceeding?

16. Tell of Essex, his relations to the Queen, and the close of his career.

17. As to Elizabeth's private character, what is to be said of the charges of dissimulation, jealousy, vanity, parsimony, irritable arbitrariness?

18. What virtues are to be offset against her foibles?

19. How does she compare with other great female sovereigns? Exemplify.

20. What did Lord Bacon say of her?

21. Give some reasons why the Elizabethan era is regarded as the brightest in English history.

HENRY OF NAVARRE . . . . . The Huguenots.

1. What contrasts are noted by the author between the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries?
2. What connection was there between democratic ideas of civil liberty and the animating cause of the contests of Calvin, the Puritans of England, the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the Huguenots?
3. What was the condition of France in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, when Henry IV was born?
4. Who was Henry's mother, and what was his early life?
5. Describe the origin and perpetration of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew?
6. What were its results?
7. What became of Henry of Navarre?
8. Tell of the condition of the country and its parties.
9. What was Henry's most brilliant period, and what can you tell of the battle of Ivry?
10. Why and how did Henry become a Catholic?
11. What of his subsequent reign?
12. When and how did he die?
13. How did his abjuration of the Protestant faith affect the Huguenots; what was the Edict of Nantes?
14. What were the ultimate results of his abjuration, under his successors?

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS . . . The Thirty Years' War.

1. What was the Thirty Years' War in Continental Europe, and how did it differ from the Huguenot War in France?
2. How was Austria concerned in it?
3. What was the result of the religious discussions created by the ideas of Luther and the Reformation?
4. Describe the revolution in Bohemia, and its consequences. What was the date of its close, in the Battle of Prague?

5. What instances are there of successful and unsuccessful religious persecutions?

6. What was the second act of the bloody drama?

7. Who arose to assist the despotic Emperor of Germany, and what great English statesman did he resemble?

8. What did Wallenstein accomplish? And what new enterprises did the Emperor thereupon undertake?

9. What great hero appears at the opening of the third act of this great drama, and what were his peculiarities as ruler and soldier?

10. What is usually the result of war upon the character of the soldier? Give examples and exceptions.

11. What does the sacredness of a great cause do for a soldier? Give examples.

12. What was the cause in behalf of which Gustavus Adolphus took up arms?

13. How did he justify his invasion of Germany; and do you think his course a right one?

14. What of Wallenstein, the German Emperor's great General, at this time?

15. Tell something of Tilly; the sack of Magdeburg, and its effects on the Protestants of Germany.

16. What did Gustavus Adolphus accomplish; and where did his career end? What was the date?

17. What followed the battle of Lützen?

18. What was gained, on the whole, by the Thirty Years' War?

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU . . . . . Absolutism.

1. What was the condition of France in the Seventeenth Century?

2. When was Richelieu born; what were his name, family, and early career?

3. Describe his personal qualities.

4. What was the character of Louis XIII, and what were Richelieu's relations to him?

5. What were Richelieu's ideas as to King, aristocracy, people, and country?
6. What was his method of government?
7. What three great elements were arrayed against him?
8. Describe the Huguenots, and his dealings with them.
9. Tell of The Queen-Mother; the nobles.
10. How did Richelieu deal with the Parliament?
11. What was his course toward the rest of Europe?
12. How do his evil and his good deeds offset each other?
13. What is the author's view of Absolutism, as a principle of government?

OLIVER CROMWELL . . . . . English Revolution.

1. While the Thirty Years' War was raging in Germany at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, what peculiar people arose in England, and what were their characteristics?
2. Who was King, and what were the features of his rule?
3. What was the central idea of the Puritans, and what did they desire in the State?
4. When Charles I had dissolved his first Parliament, what impelled him to assemble another; and what was the result?
5. What occurred during the next Parliament?
6. What member of this Parliament entered the Parliamentary army against the King in 1643, and what was his early life; what, his character?
7. Give a brief résumé of the war, and its tragic conclusion.
8. Was the execution of Charles justifiable? Why?
9. What followed the execution of the King?
10. What part did Cromwell take in Ireland and Scotland as against Charles II?
11. What did he do with the Parliament, and the government?
12. Was he justifiable in his usurpation of supreme power?
13. How did he rule the nation?

14. What were some of the accomplished deeds of his reign?

15. What were his chief objects?

16. If the English Revolution was for popular liberty, what was its result?

17. Were its great ideals and deeds then wasted? If not, of what use were they to England and to the world?

LOUIS XIV. OF FRANCE . . . The French Monarchy.

1. Why is this King to be regarded as one of the Beacon Lights of History?

2. What great men adorned his reign?

3. Describe his characteristics.

4. Why was he supported by his people?

5. How was he advantaged by the previous administrations of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin?

6. In what way did the principle of royalty aid him?

7. What was his relation to the Catholic Church?

8. Describe the condition of affairs when he came to the throne.

9. As to his ministers: tell of Colbert; of Louvois.

10. What was Louis' first great war, and what, its outcome?

11. What was the second, and its course?

12. How did William of Nassau and the Dutch at last foil him?

13. After the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, what was the disposition of Louis, and what, his treatment of other nations?

14. What of his palaces? His women friends?

15. What followed the death of Colbert in 1685, and what did the King do under the influence of Madame de Maintenon?

16. What was the result to the Protestants, and what did they do?

17. What effect did it have in other States of Europe?

18. What was the result to France?

19. Tell of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701), its generals, and its consequences.

20. How did all this leave Louis, in his old age?

21. What is the verdict on the *Grand Monarque?*

LOUIS XV. . . . . Remote Causes of Revolution.

1. Louis XIV dying in 1715, his son and his eldest grandson having both died in 1711, and his great-grandson, Louis XV, succeeding to the throne at the age of five, the Duke of Orleans becoming regent, what was the chief legacy that the new King received from his predecessor?

2. How much had Louis XIV spent in wars; and in palaces? And how did the regent manage the affairs of France?

3. Who was John Law; what was his financial scheme, and its first result?

4. What changed the face of things?

5. How was this followed up, under Cardinal Fleury, and later under the influence of Madame de Pompadour?

6. What was the result to the people?

7. Describe the condition of the people.

8. Tell of the life of the nobles.

9. What was the character and what were the habits of the King?

10. What were his abilities, and why was he unable to carry out his plans of power?

11. Describe his last days.

12. Who was Madame de Pompadour; what were her character and career?

13. What were her relations to the expulsion of the Jesuits from France?

14. What evils followed upon the suppression of these spiritual despots, and why?

15. What new kind of literature began to awaken, as the people thought upon their miseries?

16. Tell of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists.

17. What conditions during the reign of Louis XV pre-

pared the way for the Revolution that followed in the next reign?

PETER THE GREAT . . . . . His Services to Russia.

1. Describe the condition of Russia when Peter mounted its throne, and its condition to-day.
2. Give a brief outline of Peter's family, and youth.
3. What useful friend did he accidentally meet? What new ideas did the young Prince gain from him?
4. What was Peter's first step? How does the author illustrate Shakspeare's saying that "lowliness is young ambition's ladder"?
5. What first interested Peter in naval matters, and how did it develop into a navy?
6. What single great idea did he conceive, and how did he set about its accomplishment?
7. What was the result of his Turkish campaign?
8. Who were the Streltzi?
9. What can you tell of Peter's tour of European travel?
10. What seemed to be his chief characteristic at this time?
11. Who was Mentchikof?
12. Tell something of Peter's trip to England and Austria, and his return to Russia.
13. What was Peter's first act on his return? And how did he follow that up?
14. What reforms did he establish?
15. Who opposed him, and what was the fate of the obstructor?
16. Tell of Peter's quarrel with Charles XII of Sweden, and its result.
17. What of his second Turkish campaign; and the person to whom he owed his salvation from ruin?
18. What was his object in leaving Moscow and building St. Petersburg as his new capital, and how was that accomplished?

19. Describe Peter and his wife, Catherine, on his second tour of travel.

20. What of his son Alexis?

21. Whom did Peter designate as his successor, and for what reasons?

22. What is your final impression of Peter the Great?

FREDERIC THE GREAT . . . . . The Prussian Power.

1. How does the author describe in a sentence the history of Frederic?

2. When was he born; what was his youth; what, his father; when and at what age did he ascend the throne of Prussia?

3. What was the condition of Europe at this time?

4. What was the character of the young King?

5. What was his first important public act?

6. What the next, and how did he manage the affair of Silesia?

7. What was the result?

8. Tell of Maria Theresa, the Austrian Empress.

9. Tell of the second Silesian war, and its results to Frederic?

10. Describe Frederic's relations with Voltaire.

11. How began the Seven Years' War?

12. What does the author think of Frederic, in this connection; what does he say of Carlyle's admiration of him, and the comparison with Cromwell?

13. Who were Frederic's greatest opponents? Tell of Austria? Russia? France? His ally, England?

14. How did Frederic finance the war?

15. What does the author say of War?

16. What of Frederic's personal conduct during this time? Describe his exertions.

17. What was the cost of this war to Prussia?

18. Who was the great gainer in the war? Who the great loser?

19. How did it affect Prussia?

20. What of the dismemberment of Poland, and Carlyle's treatment of it?

21. What was Frederic's aim?

22. What were his interesting personal qualities?

23. What were his evil qualities?

24. As to his influence: what is the first impulse he gave, noted by the author?

25. What of his military national policy, and its effects?

26. Is the military spirit advantageous or otherwise, to a nation?

27. What one valuable result does the author see in the military aggrandizement of Prussia by Frederic and his successors?

VOL. IX.

EUROPEAN STATESMEN.

MIRABEAU . . . . . The French Revolution.

1. What were the remote causes of the French Revolution, as shown in lectures on Louis XIV and XV, and recapitulated in this one?
2. What was the character of Louis XVI, and what were the conditions surrounding him?
3. What did the King do in his perplexity?
4. Who and what was Count Mirabeau?
5. Where was he when the Assembly of Notables was convened, and what did he do on its dissolution?
6. What was the States-General? How did Mirabeau obtain a seat in it?
7. What did the States-General accomplish?
8. Who was Abbe Sièyes, and what did he do in the name of the popular Deputies (the Third Estate) alone?
9. What did this imply?
10. On what were the Deputies of the Third Estate intent, and what justification may be made for them?
11. What was the first notable occurrence after the Deputies resolved to call themselves the National Assembly and to sit without the other Orders? And who became the spokesman for the people?
12. What followed these events, in Paris and throughout France?
13. What was said in the Court on the fall of the Bastille?
14. What was the condition of the country; property; life; the nobles?
15. What was the great piece of legislation passed by the National Assembly?
16. What did Mirabeau and Sièyes think of this?
17. What was "the Fourth Estate"?
18. What of Paris; the women; the mob; the King?
19. What was Mirabeau's position at this time?

20. Who was Talleyrand; and what measure did he propose for the raising of money for State purposes?
21. How did this resemble the act of Henry VIII of England; and what was the outcome?
22. What were the *assignats?*
23. Give briefly the author's view of Mirabeau, his character, his ideas, and the consequences of his death.
24. What new turn did the Revolution now take?
25. What of the National Assembly; the King; and the National Convention?
26. Who was Lafayette; and what did he now do, and with what consequences?
27. Who were the Triumvirate, and what followed in their reign?
28. In what consisted the second phase of the Revolution?
29. What brought about reaction; and what was the third phase?
30. What was the political ending of this Revolution, undertaken in the names of Liberty, Justice, and Popular Rights?
31. Of what value was the Revolution to France, and to the world?

EDMUND BURKE . . . . . Political Morality.

1. To whom does the author liken Burke, and why?
2. What were Burke's characteristics?
3. When and where was he born, and what was his early career?
4. What great Essay signalized his early literary work; and what was his condition of life, as to leisure for literary pursuits?
5. Why did he prefer to enter public life?
6. What was his first step in a political career, and what, its result?
7. When did he enter Parliament, and under what conditions of public affairs?
8. What of the American difficulties of that time?

9. What was Burke's position in that regard?
10. How did the result of the American Revolution in 1782 affect his career?
11. What was the influence of Burke, after he had retired from a place of official power? Illustrate the distinction between power and influence: Hamilton; Seward; Sumner.
12. Burke's first ten years in Parliament having been devoted to American affairs, what difficulties next engaged his thoughts and efforts, and in what way?
13. What was the political result, to him?
14. What of the Irish Catholics?
15. What of the French Revolution?
16. Why did Burke oppose the violent acts of the French radicals?
17. What does the author say of reforms achieved by crime?
18. What, of the views of the French Revolutionists?
19. How did Burke regard the legislation of the Revolution, and why?
20. What great work issued from Burke on this subject?
21. How were Burke's views of this matter limited and cramped?
22. Where did he fail in wisdom in his proposed remedies?
23. What evils might have been avoided had the European nations not attacked the new French Republic?
24. What was Burke's peculiar excellence?
25. What is most valuable in his writings and published speeches?
26. In what great causes in England did Burke exert himself for the right?
27. What were his services?

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE . . . . The French Empire.

1. How does Napoleon rank among military geniuses?
2. How, as a civil administrator?
3. How, as to general intellect?
4. How, as to character?

5. As to his services: what were his early achievements?

6. What had been done by the French National Convention? What did the succeeding Directory do for Napoleon?

7. What did he in two years do as against the Sardinians; the Austrians; the Italians?

8. Why did he ask to be sent to invade Egypt, and what was the result?

9. What had happened during his absence from France?

10. What did he do on his return?

11. As First Consul of the Republic, how far was he true to the Revolutionary principles which he had invoked?

12. How did he beneficently use his power?

13. How arose the war with Austria and England?

14. What did Napoleon do in this campaign?

15. Where do we see his ambition now displayed?

16. What was the result of his assumption of imperial dignity?

17. How did Napoleon meet the allies—the Austrians; Prussians; Russians?

18. After the peace of Tilsit (1807), what became Napoleon's aim?

19. How did his character seem to change?

20. What two great invasions did he make, and fail in?

21. The author does not give in detail the unsuccessful campaigns of Napoleon, the banishment to Elba, the return, the utter crushing of Napoleon at Waterloo, and the final exile to St. Helena; but what does he say of the providential value of great men's lives, whether good or bad; Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent, Washington, Napoleon?

22. What important lessons are taught by the career of Napoleon?

23. What remains of his personal ideas, as embodied in his career?

PRINCE METTERNICH . . . . . Conservatism.

1. When did Metternich arise, and in what two respects is he to be regarded?
2. Sketch his birth, early life, and beginning of diplomatic career.
3. Why was he sent to Berlin as ambassador, and what was the condition of affairs?
4. After the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, when Metternich was sent to Paris, how is he described, in person and ideas?
5. What did he think of Napoleon?
6. Tell of his recall to Vienna, his return to Paris, and his negotiation with Napoleon as to a great international project.
7. What did Metternich do after the marriage, on his return to Vienna?
8. How did he at last succeed in his long cherished plan of a coalition against Napoleon, and what was the result?
9. What was the Congress of Vienna after Napoleon's banishment to Elba?
10. In the division of the spoils, what did Russia get? What, Prussia? What, Austria?
11. What of Napoleon, the allies, and Waterloo?
12. What was the Holy Alliance?
13. When Metternich became prince, chancellor, and prime minister of the Austrian Empire, what was his policy; what, its effect?
14. What were the "sects"?
15. Tell of the assassination of Von Kotzebue, and its results.
16. What two revolutions occurred in Italy, and how did they end?
17. Where did other revolts break out?
18. What of Austria amid all this agitation?
19. What was Metternich's private character?
20. How does the author sum up his services and his public qualities?

CHATEAUBRIAND . . . . Restoration of the Bourbons.

1. Describe the situation in France after the fall of Napoleon, and the views of the several Powers.

2. Who and what was Louis XVIII?

3. What marked his reign and his ministry?

4. Who and what was Talleyrand, and what were his relations with Napoleon?

5. How did he come to be Minister of Louis XVIII, and what was his conduct under that King and his successor, Charles X?

6. As the special exponent of antagonism to liberal principles during the reigns of these restored Bourbons, whom does the author mention—negatively and positively?

7. Who and what was Chateaubriand?

8. Tell of his birth, early career, and elevation to the Chamber of Peers. What was that Chamber and its action?

9. Describe the general reaction from Napoleonism.

10. What were the troubles of Louis XVIII?

11. What was the occasion and the action of the Congress of Verona, and what Chateaubriand's part in it?

12. How did the French Chamber discuss and decide the question of the war with Spain? What was its result?

13. After Chateaubriand's dismissal, what became his attitude towards the Government?

14. How does the author judge Louis XVIII?

15. Tell of Charles X, his character, and the tendencies of France under him.

16. What was the most severely repressive action taken by the Government, and what were its results?

17. Give the essence of the paragraph beginning: "Thus closed the third act in the mighty drama," etc.

18. Considering the great men of the reigns of the restored Bourbons, tell of Le Maistre; Lamennais; Cousin; the historians; the journalists; the scientists; the legislators.

19. What have you to say of the *salons*, and their interests and influences?

GEORGE IV. . . . . Toryism.

1. In 1815, when the Prince of Wales was regent in England, what was the general condition of the higher classes?
2. What, of the legislative halls?
3. What, of the Church?
4. What, of the courts?
5. What, of the middle classes?
6. What, of the lower classes?
7. Give some idea of the men prominent in the Government—Lord Liverpool; Castlereagh; George Canning.
8. How did the Prince of Wales become regent, and what was his general character and conduct?
9. How did he treat his wife?
10. After the Prince became George IV. in 1820, what things stand out as of political importance in his reign?
11. What was the later career of Canning, his death, memory, and character?
12. Name the next subject of historical weight during this reign, and what was its beginning and course?
13. The third great matter—the removal of Catholic disabilities—demands some retrospect. When did the disability begin, and what at this time was the condition of Ireland?
14. What was the Catholic Association, its object, its treatment, and the result?
15. What was the new association, and what of O'Connell?
16. Tell of the course of the Duke of Wellington, now Prime Minister, and of Sir Robert Peel: and the result to Parliament, the King, and O'Connell.
17. In what consists the historical importance of O'Connell's conflict for Catholic emancipation?
18. What has the author to say of Wellington's career as a civil administrator?
19. When and how did George IV die?
20. What was his character, private and public?
21. Why did national prosperity begin again during his stubborn reign?
22. What great men made his time illustrious?

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

1. After the fall of Napoleon, what was the feeling of Europe and the policy of the Powers?

2. Without international wars, what disturbances nevertheless arose, and where?

3. What was the most important revolution in Europe, and why was it so?

4. Why were the Powers withheld from helping the Greeks?

5. What was the condition of the Greek people in 1820?

6. What, their character?

7. Why did they look to Russia for sympathy and aid?

8. When, where and how did the insurrection against the Turks break out?

9. How did the Turks meet it?

10. What effect did it have upon the Greeks?

11. What were the early reverses and successes of the Greeks?

12. Tell of Tripolitza and Napoli di Romania, and the end of the campaign of 1821.

13. Who was Ali Pasha, and how did his downfall affect the Greeks?

14. Tell of the massacre of Scio, and the return-blow dealt by the Greeks.

15. What was the great lack of the revolutionists?

16. What took place in Macedonia, at Corinth, and Athens?

17. How fared the insurrection in the islands of Cyprus and Candia?

18. What great victory crowned the Greeks at the end of 1822?

19. How do historians regard the campaign?

20. Why did not outside relief now come to the Greeks?

21. What was the danger to the Greeks, despite their successes?

22. What about the new campaign of 1823, both as to Turks and Greeks?

23. Who appeared at this time from England, to support the Greek cause, and why was this an important help?
24. Tell of the campaign of 1824.
25. Describe that of 1825, and the fall of Missolonghi.
26. What was the result of this?
27. What happened on July 6, 1827, and what followed?
28. Who was the first President of the Greek Republic, and how did he succeed?
29. What did the Powers then do about the government of Greece; who was the first ruler, and how long did he reign?
30. What international complication ensued upon the close of the Greek Revolution?
31. What was the result to Turkey?
32. What is the "Eastern Question"?

LOUIS PHILIPPE . . . . . The Citizen King.

1. What was the difference between the positions of Louis XVIII and of Louis Philippe; and why was the latter made King, at the expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons?
2. What was his character and how was he generally regarded?
3. Who was the Marquis de Lafayette, and what had he to do with the elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne?
4. Tell of the two bankers—Lafitte and Casimir Périer—who successively became Prime Ministers.
5. What was the condition of the people, and what the result?
6. How did the King meet these disturbances?
7. What was the outcome of the revolutionary outbreak in Paris?
8. On the firmer establishment of the Government, who was made Prime Minister, and what events marked his administration?
9. Who succeeded Soult, and what were his qualities and habits?

10. What was his successor, Count Molé, and what events took place during his rule?

11. What of railway speculation, money, luxury, and vice?

12. Who were Villemain and Lamartine?

13. What is said of Lamartine's history?

14. How were the French now occupied in Africa?

15. What brought Thiers again into power, and what famous saying did he utter to show how he took his own way in spite of his royal master? ("The King reigns, and does not govern.")

16. What Napoleonic event now occurred, and how did it affect political sentiment?

17. Why was Thiers displaced by Guizot?

18. Who was Guizot, and what were his qualities and accomplishments?

19. What does Dr. Lord say about Guizot's historical writings, and about "the excellence of living power" in style?

20. How does the author compare Guizot and Thiers, and what relation do ministers bear to monarchical government?

21. Tell of the year 1841; the fortification of Paris; the Algerian War.

22. Describe the Spanish marriages and their effect on the fortunes of the King, especially as to England.

23. What now made and fomented discontent?

24. What was the result, and what, the verdict on Louis Philippe?

VOL. X.

EUROPEAN LEADERS.

WILLIAM IV. . . . . English Reforms.

1. Who was William IV, and what were the conditions when he ascended the English throne?
2. What was the complexion of the new Parliament?
3. What was the difference between Whigs and Tories?
4. What was the question at issue in the Reform Bill?
5. Who was Lord John Russell?
6. What were the propositions of his bill?
7. How was it received, and what was its fate?
8. Describe the result, as to Parliament, and as to the main point at issue.
9. How did the House of Lords receive the bill from the Commons?
10. What was the result in the country at large?
11. What happened in relation to Lord Russell's third attempt to pass the Reform bill?
12. Who and what was Henry Brougham?
13. What did Lord Russell do after the passage of his bill?
14. What was the next subject for the reform Parliament, and what was done about it?
15. What of the tithes, demanded from the Irish in support of the English Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland?
16. Tell of Daniel O'Connell.
17. What were the difficulties of the Government in dealing with the tithes question?
18. Wherein does the author think the solution may be found?
19. Give some account of the abolition of negro slavery in the West Indies.
20. What about India and the East India Company?
21. Mention other reforms in England.
22. When did Trade Unions begin, and what is the author's view of them?

23. Tell of the Poor Law; beer licenses; house taxes, and other minor reforms.
24. What of municipal corporations and town governments?
25. Enumerate still further reforms.
26. When did the King die, and who was his successor?
27. Describe Rowland Hill's postal reform.
28. What of the criminal code, as changed early in Victoria's reign?
29. What has the author to say of the Duke of Wellington?

SIR ROBERT PEEL . . . . . Political Economy.

1. What were the origin, education, and early career, of Sir Robert Peel?
2. How did he make his way?
3. What is said of his Tory principles, and his financial reputation?
4. How was he related to Catholic emancipation in Ireland?
5. How did he act toward the Reform Bill, during and after its passage?
6. What was Peel's special mission?
7. When he became Prime Minister in 1841, what did he do in reference to the Corn Laws; the income tax; the import duties on agricultural needs?
8. In 1844, what was the condition of England, and of Ireland; and what about O'Connell?
9. What does the author think of the Irish question?
10. Tell of the factory question and its treatment.
11. What was the state of public finance at this time?
12. Tell something of the Bank of England.
13. What did Peel do to soothe the Catholics of Ireland?
14. In taking up the subject of the Corn Laws, especially associated with Peel, tell of Manchester, its doctrines, and Richard Cobden.

15. How did the Anti-Corn-Law Association, with Bright and Cobden, propagate the principles of free trade?

16. Who believed in the principle of protecting the country against the importation of foreign breadstuffs?

17. Tell of the organization of the Free Trade Leagues, and the progress of the agitation.

18. What position did Peel take, and why?

19. Who and what was Benjamin Disraeli, and what part did he play?

20. What was Peel's proposition, and what, its result?

21. What was the result of the Irish Coercion Bill, and what did Peel say on retiring from power?

22. What did O'Connell say in Parliament about the Irish famine?

23. Tell of the Chartist movement, O'Connor, and Vincent.

24. Why and how did the movement fail?

25. When and how did Peel die, and what does the author say of his character and career?

CAVOUR . . . . . United Italy.

1. What was the most interesting event in European history between the fall of Napoleon I and that of Napoleon III, and what was the time?

2. How did this affect the Papal government?

3. What general spirit was abroad, and how did it show itself?

4. What two passionate sentiments inspired Italians; and how did that affect the efforts of the leaders?

5. Tell of the beginning of Italian revolution, and of the Italian rulers.

6. Describe Joseph Mazzini, his ideas, efforts, and banishment.

7. Tell of his invasion of Italy, his life in England, and his return to his native land.

8. Who was d'Azeglio, and what were his relations to the liberal movement?

9. How does the author illustrate the difference between kindliness and liberality?

10. What caused the fall of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, in North Italy; who succeeded him, and what were the features of the new reign?

11. Who was Count Cavour; and what, his career?

12. What were his aims, and what, his most important achievement as Prime Minister?

13. How did he unite the other powers against Austria, and center the hopes of Italian Liberals on the royal house of Savoy, ruling the Sardinian kingdom?

14. What arrangements did he make with Napoleon III, of France?

15. Who was Garibaldi, and what had been his life down to 1848?

16. What did he do against the Austrians, and what in defence of Rome?

17. Tell of his adventures after that—in San Marino, Italy, the Mediterranean islands, New York, South America, Caprera.

18. When did Cavour send for Garibaldi, and what did that gallant leader do?

19. Tell of the situation after the defeat of the Austrians, and the enlargement of the Sardinian kingdom.

20. Describe briefly the campaign of Garibaldi and Mazzini in the liberation of Naples and Sicily.

21. Tell of the action of Victor Emmanuel on hearing of Garibaldi's success in the South, and the latter's request, and disappointment.

22. What brought about the death of Cavour, and what triumph did he see before he died?

23. What did Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi do about Rome?

24. What finally led to the incorporation of Venice and Rome in the Kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel?

25. How did the great political changes in the independence of Italy come about?

26. What evil and what good conditions exist there to-day?

CZAR NICHOLAS . . . . . The Crimean War.

1. What has always been the aim of Russia, and why?
2. How did Russia advance so far toward the Mediterranean as to get control of the Black Sea?
3. Describe qualities of Russian rulers—Catherine, Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas.
4. What were the results of the war with Turkey, arising out of the Greek Revolution?
5. What were the personal characteristics of Nicholas?
6. What has the author to say of unchecked success on the part of great rulers?
7. How must the Russians advance to the conquest of Constantinople?
8. What pretext for a new war with Turkey did Nicholas seek, and why did he think he could succeed?
9. Who then represented England as Ambassador at Constantinople, and what was his diplomatic course?
10. How did the English people feel about Russia's encroachments, and the idea of resisting them?
11. How were Louis Napoleon and France drawn into the quarrel?
12. Describe the contest over the Christian shrines in Palestine, held by the Turks.
13. What was the final dispute about, as between Greek and Latin church authorities?
14. How did Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, defeat the diplomacy of Russia?
15. How was a state of war brought about?
16. What were the popular feelings in Turkey and in Russia?
17. How were England and France finally brought into the war against Russia?
18. What did Prussia and Austria do?
19. What does the author think of this war?
20. Who commanded the English and French armies?
21. What forced Russia to withdraw from the Danubian principalities?

22. Who was now the English Prime Minister, and what was his character, and attitude toward the war?

23. Why did not the war end when Russia withdrew from the principalities?

24. Leaving Varna on account of sickness of the troops, tell of the advance to the Crimea and the march toward Sebastopol.

25. What was Sebastopol, and why did the allies wish to take it?

26. Tell of the battle of the Alma River, and the march around Sebastopol.

27. Describe the battle of Balaklava, and the charges of the Light and Heavy brigades of English cavalry.

28. What was the result of the battle of Inkerman?

29. How did the allied armies suffer?

30. Tell of the hospitals, the volunteer nurses, Florence Nightingale, etc.

31. What notable reinforcement came the following Spring?

32. Describe the assault on the Malakoff and the fall of Sebastopol.

33. What was the date of the treaty of peace?

34. What was gained in this war, by England; France; Russia?

LOUIS NAPOLEON . . . . . The Second Empire.

1. Give a brief account of Louis Napoleon's origin and early career.

2. What happened in 1848?

3. What two mistakes did the French make about Louis Napoleon, and what was his character?

4. As the end of his Presidency approached, how did he scheme to prolong his power?

5. How did he get control of the army?

6. What happened in the night of December 2, 1851, and the next morning?

7. Having control of Paris, how did he gain his re-

election—and by how many votes—first as President for ten years, and in December, 1852, as Emperor?

8. How did the new Emperor cultivate the good will of his people?

9. What was the wicked policy he followed out as to other nations?

10. Although the four great powers were united in demanding the evacuation of the Danubian principalities by Russia, in her threat against Turkey, how did Napoleon intrigue to bring on war nevertheless?

11. Who was his chief aid in England, to force that country to the war? Describe him.

12. Why did Louis Napoleon especially desire England as his ally?

13. What was the result of the war, as to Napoleon's prestige?

14. How did he effect the appearance of brilliant success, in his capital?

15. Who stood aloof, and opposed him?

16. Why can Louis Napoleon not be called an "adventurer"?

17. What were his good qualities?

18. What share did he take in the war between Austria and Sardinia, and with what result?

19. What had he now accomplished as a ruler?

20. What mistake did he make in Mexico, during the Rebellion in the United States? Tell of Maximilian.

21. Describe the condition of Germany at this time, and Louis Napoleon's attempts to secure allies against her.

22. What were the French Emperor's resources?

23. What brought about war?

24. Describe the brief conflict, and its consequences.

25. How does the author contrast the Emperor with the French nation?

PRINCE BISMARCK . . . . . The German Empire.

1. Describe the condition of Prussia after her conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1807.

2. Who were Stein, Hardenberg, and Scharnhorst, and what were their achievements for Prussia?

3. What great deed was wrought by the Baron von Humboldt?

4. What special measures in army reorganization were accomplished by Scharnhorst?

5. Describe the condition of Prussia when Napoleon was sent to St. Helena; also the New Bund, or Confederacy, of German States.

6. Tell of the reaction against liberal sentiments, beginning 1818, under Frederick William II of Prussia.

7. What occurred on the accession of Frederick William III in 1840?

8. What, in 1847?

9. Who and what was von Bismarck, and what was his early career, to 1837?

10. What was his occupation for the next eight years, and what his character?

11. What was his corner-stone of belief?

12. Tell of the results of the revolution of 1848, and Bismarck's position in the new Parliament.

13. What of the Diet of 1851, and Bismarck's experience at Frankfort?

14. How did he conduct himself at St. Petersburg?

15. When the King died and was succeeded by William I, what became of Bismarck?

16. What was his one intent, and how did he resemble Cromwell and Frederic the Great?

17. What did William and Bismarck do in preparation for a war that was foreseen, but could not be proclaimed?

18. Tell of the Schleswig-Holstein complication, and its result.

19. What had Bismarck in view?

20. What averted war at that time, what did the Chamber at Berlin do, and what did Bismarck?

21. Why did Austria and Prussia come to blows?
22. Tell of von Moltke, and the brief war.
23. What effect did the revolt have upon Bismarck's popularity, and what was its effect in Europe?
24. How did Germany, through the new North German Parliament, under Bismarck's guidance, obtain a liberal constitution?
25. Meantime, what was Louis Napoleon trying to do, and how did warlike feeling grow out of his ambition and Bismarck's shrewd diplomacy?
26. What prevented the war?
27. Describe the visit to Paris by King William, Bismarck, and Moltke.
28. Tell of the Customs Parliament, Hanover, and Bismarck's power.
29. How did the warlike feeling between France and Prussia manifest itself?
30. What brought on the conflict?
31. Describe the brief war.
32. Tell of the proclamation of the German Empire, at Paris.
33. What followed this war, for Bismarck, and what was his general mode of life and character?
34. Tell of his quarrel with the Catholics.
35. What of the new Socialism?
36. What of his army policy?
37. When Emperor William I died in 1888, and his son Emperor Frederick, shortly afterwards, what caused Bismarck's retirement when the young Emperor William II came to power?
38. When did Bismarck die, and how was he honored at the end?

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE . . . { The Enfranchisement of the People.

1. Tell of Gladstone's birth, youth, and education.

2. What was his entrance upon public life, and at what age, in 1833?

3. What measures did the young parliamentarian support?

4. When the Conservatives came into power, what offices did he fill?

5. What has been his position in regard to the Church?

6. When he returned to Parliament, what were the qualities of his oratory; and what does the author say of Webster, Demosthenes, Beecher, Pitt, Fox, and other great orators?

7. What of Macaulay and Gladstone, on Church and State?

8. In 1841, still more prominent in Parliament, what measures did Gladstone support and oppose?

9. Resigning his seat in Parliament during the repeal of the Corn Laws, what great honor did Gladstone receive from the University of Oxford?

10. What resulted from his trip to Italy in 1850?

11. Who and what was Benjamin Disraeli?

12. Who and what was Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Minister when Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet?

13. What was Gladstone's feeling about the Crimean War, and what his relation to the Government at that time?

14. How did Gladstone change his opinions, and from being a protectionist come to be a free-trader?

15. At fifty years of age, what was Mr. Gladstone's reputation?

16. What of his book on Homer; and what recognition of his scholarly attainments did he receive?

17. What does the author say of his abilities as a Finance Minister, and what concerning the discussions of taxation?

18. What other subjects did Gladstone discuss, and what characterized all his speeches?

19. On what American topic did he make a great mistake?

20. How was his transition from Conservatism to Liberalism in home politics signalized?

21. What did Lord Russell's Reform Bill propose, and how did it result?

22. Tell of the rivalry between Gladstone and Disraeli.

23. What brought Gladstone to the post of Prime Minister, as the head of the Liberals?

24. What is said of his popularity and influence?

25. Tell of the disestablishment of the Irish Church—that is, the English Protestant Church in Ireland?

26. What of the Irish Land Bill?

27. What of the system of purchasing commissions in the army?

28. What other liberal reforms did Gladstone inaugurate?

29. What about the Alabama Claims, and the settlement with the United States under arbitration?

30. Were Gladstone's reforms popular with the English?

31. How did his appeal for a new parliamentary election in 1875 result?

32. How long was he in retirement, and what did he do meanwhile?

33. What of Disraeli?

34. What was the origin of the term *Jingoism?*

35. What brought Gladstone again into power as Prime Minister, at the age of seventy?

36. Tell of his retirement, succession by Lord Salisbury, and Gladstone's third premiership in 1886.

37. What dissolved his party?

38. When did he die?

39. With what grand modern movement is he forever associated?

VOL. XI.

AMERICAN FOUNDERS.

Preliminary.

THE AMERICAN IDEA . . . . . Liberty Under Law.

1. What are the three fundamental principles on which American institutions are based?

2. What do we find as to popular rights in Jewish history? In Roman?

3. What does the author think of the claim that the chief American institutions were derived from Holland?

4. Trace the growth of popular rights in English history.

5. What English characteristics were reproduced in New England?

6. In what did the English and the Dutch Colonists resemble each other?

7. What was the distinction between the *Pilgrims* and the *Puritans*, who settled New England?

8. Tell of the town meeting.

9. Show the love of learning in New England.

10. What of the confederation of towns, and Colonial self-government, generally?

11. What of the popular use of fire-arms, and the free selection of parish ministers, as elements of independent life?

12. Mention the different classes of settlers in the various Colonies, and their self-reliant character.

13. What was the effect of the (French and Indian) "Seven Years' War," ending in 1760?

14. What were the sentiments of the Colonists toward England?

15. Trace the growth of the causes that led to the revolt of the Colonies against Great Britain.

16. What is the great underlying idea on which our free Constitution was founded?

17. On what principle did Dr. Lord select the American statesmen to be depicted in this volume?

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN . . . . . Diplomacy.

1. Give a brief account of Franklin's family, birth, and early career.
2. When he returned from England, what did he do, and what newspaper did he start?
3. Tell of his habits, his organization of a circulating library, his marriage, and his character.
4. How did he differ from his Quaker neighbors in Philadelphia?
5. Tell of his editorial influence, and of "Poor Richard's Almanac."
6. How did he show his sagacity in business?
7. To what two public offices was he appointed in 1736-7, and what were his habits of work, study, and social intercourse?
8. Tell of Franklin's discoveries in electricity, and their results.
9. What public improvements did he inaugurate?
10. How had Franklin obtained peculiar knowledge of the affairs of the Colonies before his diplomatic career began?
11. Tell of his first diplomatic mission in 1757, and his doings in London.
12. What was the condition of affairs in America on his return in 1762?
13. Who were the orators of the Revolution?
14. Why was Franklin sent again to England in 1764, and what did he do there?
15. What further authority was given him in 1770, and how was his mission impeded?
16. How was he regarded in England?
17. When he returned in 1775, what position was he elected to, and what were his acts therein?
18. Why was he sent to France in 1776, and what was the condition of affairs in that country?

19. How was he welcomed, and why?

20. What diplomatic success did he have: the treaty of alliance; Lafayette; American prisoners of war; Paul Jones?

21. What was the turning point of the American Revolution, and what the decisive event?

22. What about the treaty of peace? Tell of Adams and Jay, Franklin's colleagues on the Commission.

23. Describe his return home, his life there, and the fortunate conclusion of his career.

GEORGE WASHINGTON . . The American Revolution.

1. Tell of Washington's family history, his birth, education, character in truth, etc.

2. What was the first important task assigned to him?

3. How did he get into military life; what was his experience under the British General Braddock; and what was his reputation at the end of the French and Indian War?

4. Describe his manner of life at Mt. Vernon, his marriage, occupation, etc.

5. What was his position in the first Congress as to English aggression?

6. Who nominated Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of the army, and how was he fitted for that post?

7. What was his first aim, after taking command at Cambridge, Mass., and how did he succeed?

8. What was the condition of the army?

9. Give a brief description of the war and the vexations and discouragements of the Commander-in-Chief down to the time of the expulsion of the British troops from New Jersey.

10. Describe the Northern campaign of Gen. Burgoyne, and its issue at Saratoga.

11. Tell of Washington's experiences at Germantown, the winter at Valley Forge, and the trials, patience and skill of the commander in dealing with the army and Congress.

12. What were the chief events of the year 1778?

13. Why did the British desire West Point on the Hudson River, and how did they try to get it?

14. Briefly describe the situation in the South—in the Carolinas and Virginia.

15. How did Washington deceive Clinton at New York and swiftly move to coöperate with Lafayette and the French fleet in Virginia?

16. What was the result of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown?

17. After this surrender, to what serious danger were the Colonies exposed, owing to demoralization in army, Congress, and country at large? How did Washington show his greatness at this juncture?

18. On the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, and Washington's election as President of the new United States, what great men did he gather in his Cabinet?

19. What was his general bearing, as President?

20. What were the great questions of home policy to be determined?

21. Why were the foreign relations of the new republic of special importance?

22. As Washington's eight years of Presidential administration were not dashingly brilliant, any more than his career as General, how did he show his remarkable qualities; what had been achieved when he retired in 1797?

23. What single creative genius does Dr. Lord allow among our statesmen?

24. If Washington was not a genius, what was the secret of his power in life, and his immortal fame?

ALEXANDER HAMILTON . The American Constitution.

1. What were the origin and early life of Hamilton?

2. Describe the relations of the American Colonists with the mother country in 1773-6.

3. What of the Declaration of Independence: its consequences; and young Hamilton's action?

4. What qualities and services gave him the confidence of Washington?

5. Describe the conditions in the country after the Declaration of Independence.

6. What closed Hamilton's military career; and what was his next step?

7. Into what great constitutional question did his first lawsuit lead him; its result?

8. Who and what was Aaron Burr? Compare his character and talents with Hamilton's.

9. What was the condition of the League, or Confederacy of States, politically and commercially, at the close of the Revolution?

10. What attempt was made to provide a remedy for these evils?

11. Give some examples of the class of men in the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

12. What special questions were debated, and on what general principle were they settled?

13. What has been the history of growth in all successful Constitutions? Give examples.

14. What part did Hamilton take in the debates, and along what lines?

15. What of the ratification of the new Constitution by the States, and Hamilton's part in that?

16. When Washington was made President, to what post did he appoint Hamilton; and what did Hamilton propose as the means of providing for the public debt, current expenses, and regular income?

17. How do the principles of political economy—especially as related to a tariff of taxation on imports, for purposes of revenue or of protection to home interests—vary in their application to different countries, and to the same country at different periods of its development?

18. What was Hamilton's next great measure?

19. Describe the distinction between the Federal and the Republican (afterwards called the Democratic) parties in politics.

20. Referring to Hamilton's influence after his retirement

from political position, describe and illustrate the difference between influence and power.

21. How did Hamilton come into collision with Aaron Burr? The result?

22. What measure of reason underlies the practice of duelling, in the past and at the present time?

23. What retribution was visited upon Burr for his slaying of Hamilton?

24. What is the permanent position of Hamilton in public regard?

JOHN ADAMS . . . . . Constructive Statesmanship.

1. What were the family, birth, education, and early ambition of John Adams?

2. What was the general condition of New Englanders at the time of his early career?

3. What made the first impression on the mind of young Adams as to the injustice suffered by the Colonies?

4. What now was his profession, and what his special gift?

5. Tell briefly of the fight against unjust taxation.

6. What led to the assembling of the first General Congress of the Colonies, and what had Adams to do with it?

7. What were his ability, character and repute; how is he compared with Washington?

8. What has Dr. Lord to say of parliamentary eloquence and of Adams's eminence in this Congress?

9. Why was Adams opposed to a conciliatory policy toward England?

10. Why did he, a Massachusetts man, nominate Washington, of Virginia, as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental armies, when the fights at Concord and Lexington had brought on war?

11. On what important committees in Congress did Adams serve?

12. What was his most memorable service in this Congress?

13. What were his experiences as a diplomatist in France and Holland during the Revolution, and in England after the war?

14. What was the great flaw in Adams when he became Vice-President under President Washington?

15. Was he a genuine believer in democracy? Of what was he accused?

16. When Adams became President, what two great political parties were formed; who were their leaders, and what did they stand for?

17. Describe the relations between France and the United States, and the skill of President Adams in nullifying Napoleon's attempted injustice.

18. Of what did Jefferson and his party associates accuse the Federalists, at this time?

19. What of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and their effect on the power of the Federalists?

20. What does Dr. Lord consider to be the special claim of Adams to the gratitude of his country?

21. Tell of Adams's last years, his family, his death, his final words.

THOMAS JEFFERSON . . . . . Popular Sovereignty.

1. When, where, and of what family was Jefferson born?

2. What were his education and his youthful characteristics?

3. Tell of his early professional career.

4. When and how did his political career begin; what followed his marriage?

5. Relate his connection with the Revolution, and compare him with other leaders.

6. What were his doings as legislator and Governor in Virginia?

7. What did he accomplish as Minister to France, compared with Franklin and Adams?

8. Describe his career as a member of Washington's Cabinet?

9. What were his political beliefs and influence?
10. How did he become Vice-President and President?
11. What social changes did he make, as President?
12. What was the most important act of Jefferson's first administration, and how did it come about?
13. Tell of Aaron Burr and his monarchical enterprise during Jefferson's second administration.
14. What were the origin and effect of the Embargo, or Non-importation Act?
15. What was the thing of chief interest in Jefferson's administrations?
16. What does the author think to have been the result of Jefferson's domestic political policy?
17. Describe his personal qualities, and mode of private life.
18. When did he die, and what did he wish engraved on his tomb?
19. What does the author say of the three great convictions and deeds of Jefferson's public life?
20. How does the author sum up his character and career?

JOHN MARSHALL . . . . The U. S. Supreme Court.

1. What were the defects in the Articles of Confederation forming the first union between the States?
2. How were these sought to be remedied, and what difficulty still remained?
3. Describe the constitutional functions of the Supreme Court.
4. Why is the career of John Marshall of interest?
5. Tell of his parentage, birth, and early life.
6. What of his appearance, and his experiences as a Revolutionary soldier?
7. How did he come to his devotion to the Union, and what was his early professional career after the war?
8. What objections did prominent men make to the proposed new Constitution, and what ground did Marshall take during the discussion of its ratification?

9. What party position did he assume, and what official duties did he decline, and accept?

10. Tell of the mission to France.

11. When did Marshall enter Congress, and what was his course in the case of Jonathan Robbins?

12. When did he become Secretary of State, and what is said of his State papers?

13. Tell of the case before the Supreme Court in which Marshall was unsuccessful as an advocate.

14. What new process, peculiar to our American system, began with Marshall's entrance upon his duties as a member of the Supreme Court?

15. In discussing and deciding fundamental constitutional principles, thus establishing precedents of American law, tell of the case of Marbury *versus* Madison, involving the status of an Act of Congress as related to the Constitution.

16. Relate the case of Cohens *versus* Virginia, as to the relation of the Constitution to acts of the authorities of the various States.

17. Explain the case of McCulloch *versus* Maryland, involving the mutual relation of Acts of Congress and Acts of State Legislatures.

18. What case decided the power of the general government to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and on what grounds?

19. What other lines of jurisdiction besides constitutional questions exercised Marshall's powers?

20. What general proportion of the Court's decisions were declared in opinions written by Marshall?

21. Describe the case of the capture of the "Exchange," and the principles of international law involved.

22. How did Marshall declare the right of the National Government to enlarge the national domain?

23. What of the principle of the equality of nations?

24. How did Marshall decide as to the property rights of an alien domiciled in a foreign country, in case of war?

25. In comparison with great judges of other countries, how does the author discriminate between Marshall and Lord Mansfield? Lord Eldon? Lord Stowell?

26. What is the basis on which the U. S. Supreme Court must retain, as it has gained, its powerful influence?

VOL. XII.

AMERICAN LEADERS.

ANDREW JACKSON . . . . . Personal Politics.

1. Tell of Jackson's family, birth, and rearing.
2. What was his early professional life?
3. How did he enter political life, and what positions did he hold?
4. How did he win popularity and public confidence? Tell of the Court incident.
5. What developed his extraordinary energies?
6. Describe the Indian War with Tecumseh.
7. In the war with England, what did Jackson do at Pensacola; at Mobile?
8. Describe New Orleans, the gathering there of American and British troops, and the preliminary fighting.
9. Tell of the battle of New Orleans, and its effects on Jackson's popularity and on himself.
10. What did Jackson do in Florida, as soldier and later as Governor?
11. What was the condition of the country during Monroe's administration (1817-1825), and what great "doctrine" was then proclaimed?
12. How was Jackson nominated for the Presidency, and with what result?
13. Describe the political conditions under John Quincy Adams's Presidency, and the result in 1829.
14. How does the author characterize Jackson, especially as to his political views and State papers?
15. What was President Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," and what its effect?
16. Describe his appointment to office and the inauguration of the "Spoils System."
17. How did Jackson find his imperious will withstood in the U. S. Senate?
18. What three topics marked Jackson's administration?

19. What was his position on the tariff question?
20. What, on national finance?
21. Tell of his war against the United States Bank.
22. What were the "pet banks," and what was the result of the era of speculation and the inflation of the currency by the issue of paper money?
23. What was the origin of Nullification?
24. Tell of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Hayne, and Jackson, as related to the Federal Union.
25. When the South Carolina Legislature attempted "nullification" of a tariff law of Congress and threatened secession, what did President Jackson do? What was the result?
26. Describe the Anti-Masonic movement.
27. How does the author characterize Jackson—in his career; his personal habits; his management of men; his patriotism?
28. How is he a puzzle to moralists?

HENRY CLAY . . . . . Compromise Legislation.

1. With whom does the author compare Clay in his political influence?
2. What were his origin, education, and entrance on his profession?
3. What were his especial gifts, and his weaknesses, as a public man?
4. Why did he "go West," and where did he settle?
5. Describe his personal qualities, appearance, etc.
6. What was his early official career?
7. When and in what capacity did his really great career begin?
8. What was Clay's position in reference to the War of 1812 against Great Britain?
9. What of his speeches?
10. Tell of his mission as Peace Commissioner to settle the treaty with Great Britain.
11. On his return to Congress what topic came upper-

most, and how were Clay, Webster, and Calhoun related to it?

12. What was Clay's position relating to the proposed United States Bank, and what was the result?

13. What far greater theme began to agitate the country?

14. What does the author quote from Henry Ward Beecher concerning the new interest in slavery, throughout the South?

15. What question arose in 1818, when the Territory of Missouri applied to Congress for admission as a State of the Union?

16. What was the "Missouri Compromise," and what the result?

17. How does the author discriminate between a "measure" and a "principle," and what does he think of the compromise in this case?

18. What was Clay's position in regard to "internal improvements"—roads, canals, etc., made by national legislation?

19. What of the Greek Revolution?

20. Tell of the great debate on the tariff of 1824, and the speeches of Clay and Webster.

21. What about the tariff of 1828?

22. What does the author think of the principles involved in "Protection" and "Free Trade," and their practical settlement?

23. What does he say of "disproportionate fortunes"?

24. How does the author compare Clay and Webster; Clay and Jackson?

25. What was the most notable portion of Clay's life?

26. Give the main points of Clay's great Senatorial tariff speeches.

27. Why were these points more applicable in Clay's time than in ours?

28. Review Clay's perennial candidature for the Presidency.

29. How was Clay affected toward the slavery question, and how did the new anti-slavery agitation defeat him for the Presidency in 1844?

30. Describe the slavery conflict, the admission of Cali-

fornia as a State in 1850, and Clay's compromise proposition, with the efforts of Calhoun and Seward.

31. What was the result; was it wise?

32. When and where did Clay die?

33. What is the author's summing up of his character and career?

DANIEL WEBSTER . . . . . The American Union.

1. Why does the author single out Webster as the most prominent political genius in American history, after the death of Hamilton?

2. Describe the conditions of life in the United States when Webster was born (1782).

3. Tell of his early life and career, to his entrance into the United States Senate.

4. His legal career comes first. Tell of the Gibbons & Ogden case; the Ogden & Saunders case; that of the United States Bank; of Stephen Girard's will; of Rhode Island; of the Knapp murder case.

5. What was Webster's greatness as a lawyer?

6. As to his oratorical powers: what was his chief characteristic? What has the author to say of his style? What of his patriotism, and devotion to lofty ideals?

7. In Webster's senatorial career, what three great topics were especially illuminated by his genius?

8. Give some account of his views on Banking; on Legal Currency. How have his predictions as to sound currency been fulfilled?

9. What of Webster's speeches on the protection of manufacturing industries, by high tariffs on importations?

10. Why did the agricultural South advocate free trade?

11. Was Webster a politician, in the party sense?

12. What does the author say of him as to his defence of the Constitution, and his contests with Hayne, Calhoun, and others?

13. What of Webster's Presidential ambitions, and why did they fail?

14. What of his alleged conciliation of the Southern leaders, and what was the real cause of the estrangement of his former friends?

15. What was Webster's position as to Slavery and the Abolitionists?

16. Tell of the "Seventh of March Speech" (1850).

17. Give some idea of Webster's sentiments on Secession in this speech, and the author's argument to show Webster's patriotism, in arguing against agitation either for or against slavery, as sure to end in war.

18. How did both North and South miscalculate, at this time?

19. How does the author seek to show that Webster's conservatism arose out of his patriotism and reverence for the Constitution?

20. Even if he erred in judgment, even if he was ambitious, is Webster to be condemned and his great services forgotten? (Recall errors of other great men.)

21. Recount briefly some of his notable services.

22. When and where did Webster die?

23. What were his defects and his virtues?

JOHN C. CALHOUN . . . . . The Slavery Question.

1. Why must Calhoun be included among great American statesmen?

2. What were his descent, education, profession, and early political career?

3. On what subjects were his early Congressional speeches; and what was the general spirit of them all?

4. What did he favor, on national grounds, and what afterwards led him to change his views?

5. How did he succeed as Secretary of War under President Monroe?

6. What at this time was the condition of the Southern States?

7. What was Calhoun's success as Vice-President under President Jackson?

8. How did he view the tariff question under new conditions; and why?

9. How had the protective system affected the North, and how the South, and why?

10. How does the author discriminate between Calhoun's right to advocate the Southern sectional interest in tariff questions and his argument in favor of a State's right to nullify national laws that it did not approve?

11. Tell of Clay's Compromise Tariff, Calhoun's view of it, and the Force Bill sustaining President Jackson.

12. What was Calhoun's position on the United States Bank matter?

13. What was his character—political and personal?

14. What central political principle moved him in all clashing of State and Federal relations?

15. Relate the growth of anti-slavery feeling at the North and its opposite in the South.

16. What was Calhoun's position?

17. How did the Anti-Slavery men change their policy from moral to political agitation?

18. What of the right of petition?

19. Where did Clay stand, and with what effect?

20. How did the question of "incendiary documents" arise?

21. What relation had slavery in the District of Columbia to the general question?

22. When did the Abolitionists of the North organize as the "Liberal Party," and with what result in Congress?

23. Describe the Texan revolution against Mexico, and the annexation of Texas to the United States.

24. What was the result?

25. What was the outcome of the war?

26. How was public opinion affected in the North, and what extended Northern influence?

27. What proposition did Calhoun make, and what position did he take?

28. How did the question of the Northwestern Territories arise, in 1849-50, over the admission of California and Utah?

29. What did Clay propose?
30. On his deathbed, what did Calhoun say of an article on the Compromise by young Beecher?
31. What was Calhoun's last appeal to the Senate?
32. What does the author consider Calhoun's great mistake, and why?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN . . . Civil War and the Union.

1. Tell something of Lincoln's early life and character, to the age of twenty-four.
2. Why did he go into politics?
3. How had he been educated, and what was his first attempt at office-seeking?
4. What was his first experience as a legislator in the assembly of Illinois?
5. What of his law experience?
6. When he went to Congress, what did he effect?
7. What is said of him as a lawyer?
8. When did he rise to the position of a leader in his State, and on what issue?
9. What aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, after the quiet succeeding the Mexican War?
10. What "doctrine" was let loose to make excitement when it was proposed to let the people of the Territories decide whether they should enter the Union as Free or Slave States?
11. Tell of Stephen A. Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
12. Why did the people of the North become indignant at this bill? And why did the South welcome it?
13. What was the result?
14. Tell of the Dred Scott decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.
15. What was Lincoln's position in this matter?
16. Describe his debates with Douglas.
17. Tell of his speeches in the East.
18. Why was he nominated for the Presidency?

19. What was the condition of affairs between his election and his inauguration?

20. What was his attitude toward his Cabinet?

21. What were the consequences of the battle of Bull Run?

22. Describe McClellan's career.

23. What won popular confidence for Lincoln?

24. How and why, and with what authority, did Lincoln issue his two Emancipation Proclamations?

25. Tell briefly of McClellan's successors, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade.

26. Why was Grant finally put in supreme command, and what were his relations with Lincoln?

27. What of Lincoln's second election and his inaugural address?

28. What do you think of his death at the conclusion of the war, and its influence on his fame?

29. How is he likely to be regarded in future?

ROBERT E. LEE . . . . . The Southern Confederacy.

1. What was Lee's ancestry?

2. Tell of his birth, education, early professional life, and marriage.

3. What is said of his personal qualities?

4. How did he comport himself in the Mexican War?

5. After that, what was his army record, down to 1861?

6. What occurred in the South on February 4, 1861? Describe the action.

7. How was Lee affected, in view of the secession of Virginia? What did he do?

8. Show how the North and the South regarded the secession movement, and why.

9. How were Calhoun and Webster related to this; and how did these considerations explain Lee's action?

10. What were Lee's early military duties in the Civil War; when and how did he become the Confederate Commander-in-Chief?

11. What was the result of the Confederates' ill success at the battle of Fair Oaks, and how did it result?
12. What was the situation after the Seven Days' Fight?
13. What did Gen. Pope now do, and who confronted him?
14. Describe Stonewall Jackson.
15. What was the result of Pope's campaign?
16. How about Lee's entering Maryland, and the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam)?
17. What of Fredericksburg?
18. What of Chancellorsville, and Hooker's generalship?
19. Tell of the battle of Gettysburg, and its three days.
20. What criticisms have been made on Lee's generalship at this battle?
21. What is said of his occupying the longest line, and the comment of the historian, Ropes, upon this strategy?
22. How is this illustrated by von Moltke's strategy in the Prussian-Austrian War?
23. What was now the situation?
24. How had the Army of the Potomac been hindered hitherto?
25. Who now took command of the Northern armies, and what was his policy?
26. How did Lee meet it?
27. What great disasters had weakened the South, and what did they now begin to need?
28. How does the author characterize Lee's career during the last year of the war?
29. What weakness did Lee show?
30. What were his characteristics, as a man, a soldier, a Christian?
31. To whom has Lee been compared?
32. What was Lee's most notable trait as a fighter? Illustrate.
33. What of the distinction between personal bravery and the commander's courage? Illustrate.
34. Where does the author place Lee on the scroll of soldierly fame, and why? Illustrate.
35. What is said of the "lost cause"?
36. Tell of Lee's career after the war, and of his death.

VOL. XIII.

GREAT WRITERS.

ROUSSEAU . . . . . Socialism and Education.

1. What two great writers in the Eighteenth Century belong in their influence to the Nineteenth Century? What did they represent?

2. Describe Rousseau's origin and early life, till he went to Paris.

3. What were his qualities and success there?

4. Whom did he marry, and what was his domestic record?

5. How was he led to his first literary success, and what was it?

6. Tell of his opera, and his second literary essay.

7. When he returned to Geneva, what occurred? Describe his retreat.

8. What of his love affair; his second retreat; and his two new books?

9. What was the effect of his "Social Contract," and where did he go?

10. Tell of his experience in England; his return to France; his last days.

11. This having been his life, what is said of his character and conduct?

12. What is his position as a writer?

13. Note some of the contradictions in his life?

14. Why should his ideas and influence be considered?

15. As to his works: tell of his essay on the Arts and Sciences, and our author's opinion of it.

16. What is to be said of his "Origin of Human Inequalities"?

17. Why were Rousseau's brilliant and logical theories unreasonable and dangerous?

18. What is said of his work on "The Social Contract"?

19. What about his ideas on the source of political power?

The rights of property? The correctness of public opinion? The incorruptibility of a people? The limitations of law? The accumulation of wealth? Religious obligation?

20. What good can arise out of his writings?

21. Describe his "Émile."

22. What three dangerous ideas are contained in the book; as to natural impulses; the place of woman; the worth of Christianity?

23. What admirable ideas on education did the book contain?

24. In what more recent works do these appear?

25. What was the "New Héloïse"?

26. How does Dr. Lord characterize Rousseau's "Confessions"?

27. What is the final view of the man and his writings?

SIR WALTER SCOTT . . . . . The Modern Novel.

1. Who were the two preëminently popular literary men in Great Britain during the first part of the Nineteenth Century?

2. What does Dr. Lord think of literary immortality?

3. Tell of Scott's origin, early life, and boyhood character.

4. What were his education, and profession?

5. How did the young lawyer find recreation, and of what use was it to him in later life?

6. What was his social quality, and his position?

7. Name his earliest publication.

8. Tell of his marriage, and of his earlier love-affair.

9. What was his professional career about this time; and what, his second publication?

10. What was the work, "Scottish Minstrelsy," and its success?

11. Tell of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

12. What is said of Jeffrey, and "The Edinburgh Review"?

13. What was Scott's estimate of himself as a poet?

14. Who was James Ballantyne, and what was Scott's connection with him?

15. What is said of "Marmion," and of "The Lady of the Lake"?

16. What did Scott write about the immortality of poetry?

17. How did he come to buy Abbotsford?

18. What does Dr. Lord say of Scott's popularity as a novelist; and what, of Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot, and the times of their vogue?

19. Tell about "Waverley."

20. What of "Guy Mannering" and two strong characters in it?

21. What of "The Antiquary" and "Old Mortality"?

22. Which others of Scott's tales relate to Scottish life and history; and what effect did they have upon English opinion?

23. What does the author say of Scott's manners, habits, and character, in the midst of all his prosperity?

24. What is said of Abbotsford and Scott's visitors?

25. What about his friends; his letters?

26. Give the titles and dates of some of his later novels.

27. What commercial distress came upon Scott and how did he bear it?

28. What did he do to clear away the great burden thus forced upon him?

29. What novels did he write for the purpose?

30. What other literary work, besides his poems and novels, did Scott perform?

31. Tell of his last years and death.

LORD BYRON . . . . . Poetic Genius.

1. What difference does Dr. Lord mark between Byron and many other poets?

2. Describe his childhood and youth.

3. What of his lameness, and his school experiences.

4. How did his college career affect him, and what was he at its end?

5. Tell of his first publication of juvenile poems, "Hours of Idleness," and the criticism upon it.

6. What did Byron then do?

7. Relate his experience in the House of Lords.

8. Why did he enter upon travel, and where did he go?

9. What is said of his profanity, drinking, and other excesses?

10. Tell of "Childe Harold," and its effect.

11. Give some idea of the poem.

12. When and how did his marriage occur, and what was its result?

13. What is said of immorality and how it is regarded, in England and in some other countries?

14. What two poems followed "Childe Harold"?

15. When Byron left England again, whither did he go, and what writing did he do?

16. What were his habits of life, leisure, and work in Venice?

17. What is said of Byron's letters and his prose writing; and what of the prose writing of other poets?

18. Give some account of Byron's relations with the Countess Guiccioli.

19. How does the author discriminate between the contradictions of Byron's character; and what of his self-indulgence and its consequences?

20. Who was Byron's publisher, and what did he say when reproached for some of the poems?

21. What is the difference, in the painting of Spanish life, between Byron and Cervantes?

22. How does the author characterize Byron's "Cain" and "Manfred"?

23. What is said of Byron's life after he met the Countess of Guiccioli—his habits, his temper, his friendships, his courtesy.

24. Tell of the Greek Revolution and Byron's interest in it.

25. What did he do, in preparation and in action?

26. When and where did he write his last poem? Tell something of it.

27. How came his death?

28. What does the author say of Byron's fame?

THOMAS CARLYLE . . . . Criticism and Biography.

1. Relate Carlyle's boyhood, youth, and early life, to his engagement as a private tutor.

2. What were his first two books; how did he write?

3. Tell of the "Wilhelm Meister," and of what Carlyle and Dr. Lord thought of "literature," as a vocation.

4. Whom did Carlyle marry, and what were his domestic relations?

5. After leaving Edinburgh where did the Carlyles live, and what did he there accomplish?

6. What is to be said of Carlyle's knowledge of German Literature, and of his opinion of Goethe?

7. Describe his great essay on Burns.

8. How did he regard Voltaire?

9. What says the author of his essay on "Characteristics," and of the tone of his life and writings while at Craigenputtock?

10. What about Dr. Johnson, as viewed by Carlyle?

11. What says the author concerning Johnson's power in conversation?

12. Relate something of Emerson's friendship for Carlyle.

13. Give an idea of the "Sartor Resartus," and of how it was appreciated.

14. How does the author discriminate between the biographical heroes of Macaulay and of Carlyle?

15. Describe Carlyle's life in London, and tell of his friends there.

16. How did he manage while writing his history of "The French Revolution"?

17. What disaster occurred, and with what result?

18. How does Dr. Lord speak of this work; how and where was it appreciated?

19. What is said of Carlyle as a lecturer; and of lecturing and public speaking in England and in America?
20. Tell of Carlyle's book on "Chartism."
21. How originated his "Past and Present," and what was it?
22. What did Carlyle think of social conditions; and of reformers?
23. What was his mental temper at this time, and how did it affect his influence?
24. What was the effect of Carlyle's "Oliver Cromwell"?
25. How does the author present the faults and the merits of that work?
26. When and how were Carlyle's domestic relations disturbed?
27. Tell of his life after the issue of his "Cromwell."
28. How did his "Life of Frederick the Great" influence his fame?
29. Tell of his declining years, the death of his wife, his own departure.
30. Summarize the author's view of the man, and his permanent position.
31. Return to the opening of the lecture, and reproduce in your own way the author's sketch-review of Carlyle's life, temper, and fame.

LORD MACAULAY . . . . Artistic Historical Writing.

1. What is Macaulay's position of eminence, and to what special gifts is it owing?
2. Tell of his origin, and early life.
3. Where does the author think that his greatness and mental power resided?
4. Describe Macaulay's college career, profession, and occupation.
5. What began his literary triumphs?
6. Tell of his social relations, friends, etc.
7. What says the author about the "Milton" essay, and Macaulay's other literary work?

8. How did Macaulay enter political life, and with what success?

9. What did he do in India?

10. Describe some of his essays, as characterized by Dr. Lord.

11. What was his position on his return from India, and what were his habits?

12. Quote something of Sydney Smith's witty characterization of Macaulay.

13. What of his travels, and, on his return, his new political life?

14. Tell of his East Indian essays.

15. Where and how did appreciation of Macaulay's miscellaneous essays first take the form of collected publication?

16. What further of his parliamentary career, and its close?

17. Describe his "History of England," and his method of writing it. What did Thackeray say of him?

18. How did Macaulay regard his own writing; and what is said of his conversational confidence? What did Lord Palmerston say of him?

19. What inconsistencies appear in Macaulay's writings; and what says Dr. Lord of his prophecies about America?

20. Tell of his emoluments and honors, his social success and renewed parliamentary election.

21. What was the reception of his completed "History"?

22. Describe his personal traits.

23. What of his last years, and death?

24. What verdict does Dr. Lord pronounce upon Macaulay?

SHAKSPEARE . . . . . The Poet.

1. What is the author's idea of original genius in individuals?

2. In Shakspeare's youth, what was the great enjoyment of the people, and how did that affect the writers of the day?

3. What is said of Shakspeare's originality; and of Chaucer's?

4. What of the Bible; the Liturgy; the Lord's Prayer; Law; classic writings generally?

5. Why is little known of Shakspeare?

6. What is known?

7. How, rather, are we to know the man Shakspeare?

8. What consideration is given to his dramatic art?

9. How does his power of expression make him the type of the poet, for representing the large or the small, the single or the multitudinous?

10. In what peculiar way do the sonnets impress the reader?

11. What power in the plays exceeds the beauty of the lines?

12. What great trait in Shakspeare does Emerson call "royal"?

13. Weighing the man, as shown in his works, recognizing his vast powers of interpretation, what profit does Emerson find in his performances, as a help in life?

14. Do you agree with him? For what reason?

15. What did other seers of nature and life—Israelite, German, Swede—find and show to man?

16. How does that differ from Shakspeare's revelations?

17. What does Emerson think is yet needed?

JOHN MILTON . . . . . Poet and Patriot.

1. The discovery of what book of Milton gave Macaulay the opportunity of treating the great poet in a new essay? What is said of it?

2. Why do some critics deny to Milton the credit given to earlier poets, and how does the author contest that judgment?

3. What discrimination does he make between the progress of the sciences and that of the arts?

4. How does he compare the origin and the effect of poetry among earlier and ruder peoples with the power of

the imagination among children; and what bearing has that on poetry in an enlightened society and the achievements of Milton?

5. What is the most striking characteristic of Milton's poetry? Illustrate by the Allegro and the Penseroso.

6. What distinguishes lyric from dramatic poetry?

7. Describe some characteristics of the Greek dramatists —Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides—and the dramatic incompleteness of Milton's "Samson Agonistes."

8. What is said of Milton's "Comus"?

9. In discussing the "Paradise Lost" as compared with Dante's "Divine Comedy," what great difference is noted between the poetic images used by the two authors? Illustrate the difference.

11. Why is each admirable, judged by his own point of view?

12. Discriminate the personal character of the two poets, as displayed in their poems.

13. What is said of Milton's Sonnets?

14. As to Milton's public conduct, what test is offered for its justification or condemnation?

15. How did the Revolution of 1688 which dethroned James II justify the rebellion which dethroned his father, Charles I?

16. Did the private virtues of Charles excuse his public vices?

17. What has the author to say of the excesses of revolutions, and the cure for the evils of new freedom?

18. What of the execution of Charles I and Milton's conduct in justifying it?

19. Give the author's view of Cromwell's administration, and of the rule of Charles II?

20. How are the characteristics of the Puritans and the Royalists contrasted, and why does the author prefer the former?

21. What were Milton's services in defending the liberty of the press and of private judgment?

22. Tell of the author's final estimate of Milton and his work.

JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE . . Literary Genius.

1. Why does Goethe stand preëminent?
2. How do we happen to know so much of him, although so little of other great writers?
3. Give some account of his parents and home influences.
4. Relate instances of his self-control, as boy and as man.
5. Tell of his student life, at Leipsic, and at Strasburg.
6. What were his literary works and his personal experience with women during the next five years, at Frankfort and at Wetzlar?
7. What notable event happened to him in 1775?
8. Describe the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.
9. Tell of Goethe's official life and usefulness in the Grand Duke's court?
10. How did his Italian tour in 1786 affect him, and how was he regarded?
11. Give an account of Goethe's personal presence, and its effect on others.
12. What were the habits of this genius, as regards work?
13. What charges have been made against him, in his relation with women; and how does the author regard them?
14. As to patriotism and popular liberty, what was Goethe's attitude? What of his composition, the "Märchen"?
15. Whom does the author cite for testimony to Goethe's goodness of heart?
16. As to his writings, what is Goethe's great distinction?
17. Relate instances of his early poetic and artistic tendencies.
18. What is said of his play, "Götz von Berlichingen;" and his novel, "The Sorrows of Werther"?
19. What of his lyric poetry, ballads, etc.?
20. Describe Goethe's methods of handling themes after classic models—the "Elegies," in Latin style; the "Hermann and Dorothea" and the "Iphigenie auf Tauris," in Greek hexameter?
21. What about his dramatic talent—its elements of success and of failure?

22. Describe his philosophical novel, "Wilhelm Meister"; its intention; its noted characters.
23. What is said of his other novel, "Elective Affinities"?
24. Make note of his treatment of feminine character.
25. What was Goethe's most famous work; of what did it treat; and when was it begun and finished?
26. Why was the Second Part so different from the First Part? What are the differences?
27. Give an idea of the plot and intention; where is it prefigured?
28. What of the character of Margaret, and the end of Part First?
29. What is the meaning of Part Second?
30. How does its close embody the moral of the whole play?

LORD TENNYSON . . . . Spirit of Modern Poetry.

1. What is regarded as Tennyson's supreme excellence, and how is it shown?
2. How are his gifts displayed as to words; metres; melody; human sympathy; religious doubt and belief?
3. What does he lack, as poet?
4. What was Tennyson's position as to religious thought, and immortality?
5. In his life, what was peculiar, considering his great public fame?
6. How does the author esteem the biography of the poet, by his son, Hallam Tennyson?
7. Tell something of Tennyson's parentage, family, birth, and early life.
8. What notable men were his college friends?
9. When did he first publish, and how, and with what result?
10. How was his volume of ten years later received, and by whom?
11. Give some idea of his personal appearance, as described by Thomas and Mrs. Carlyle.

12. Who were some of his friends at this time?

13. What great events in the poet's life took place in 1850?

14. After his marriage, where did he reside, and whither did he go after that?

15. Tell of his poem, "The Princess," its strength and weakness; its general purport; its true heroine.

16. What has the author to say of "In Memoriam"?

17. What of "Maud"?

18. Make a running account of the "Idylls of the King."

19. What is said of "Enoch Arden"?

20. Name Tennyson's three dramas of English history.

21. What of "Harold" and "Becket"?

22. In "Queen Mary," what is the era treated; what are the excellences and defects of the drama?

23. Besides the Queen, what other notable characters appear?

24. Tell something of Tennyson's other dramatic works, especially those written for the stage, and their reception.

25. How is Tennyson's influence on his age described: as to his life; his interpretation of nature; his attitude toward religion—prayer—Christ?

26. What is said of his politics; his learning; his sympathy; his optimistic faith?

27. What has been his special influence on the spirit of modern poetry?

VOL. XIV.

THE NEW ERA.

RICHARD WAGNER . . . . . Modern Music.

1. What was Wagner's name as a boy, and where did he go to school?
2. What of his early gift for music; for poetry; for languages?
3. What great composer, and which of his compositions, exerted the most noticeable influence on young Wagner?
4. How do Wagner's works show that influence?
5. Which others of his predecessors might Wagner have mentioned as influential with him, and why?
6. What is said of Wagner's first opera, "The Novice of Palermo"?
7. What occurred in connection with the opera companies he worked with,—Magdeburg; Königsberg; Riga?
8. Why and how did he go to Paris?
9. How did he succeed in Paris, and what became of the operas he had written—"The Flying Dutchman," "The Novice of Palermo" and "Rienzi"?
10. What took Wagner to Dresden, and with what result?
11. How did "The Flying Dutchman" succeed, and for what reason?
12. What was his next work, and its reception?
13. What was said of "Lohengrin" when it was brought out?
14. Tell of the Revolution of 1849 and Wagner's relation to it.
15. How did he spend the next four years in Switzerland?
16. Who befriended him and his music in Germany during his exile?
17. What great plan did Wagner now conceive and do much to execute?
18. Describe his professional visit to London.

19. Give the name of the opera he now wrote, and tell of its reception.

20. What was his comic opera, and what its meaning?

21. Tell of his Russian concert tour; its effect; the second tour, and his resolve.

22. What romantically strange event now befell?

23. Whither did Wagner go, and what of his music-dramas?

24. When and under what conditions did he arrange his first Bayreuth *(pron.* By-royt) festival?

25. How have the festivals been continued?

26. When and where did Wagner die?

27. How does the author discriminate between Haydn and Mozart on the one hand and Beethoven on the other?

28. What does he say of Brahms? Of Schubert? Of Chopin? Of Rubinstein? Of Tchaïkovsky? Of Dvorák (*pron.* Dforshak)? Of Grieg?

29. What of Liszt?

30. What was Wagner's influence on Verdi, and on the young composers of to-day?

31. What promising names does the author mention, giving a bright outlook for Music?

JOHN RUSKIN . . . . . Modern Art.

1. What special force did Ruskin contribute to literature?

2. What truth of infinite value does he teach?

3. Give some idea of Frederic Harrison's tribute to Ruskin (pp. 77-78).

4. What of Ruskin's parentage, birth, and youth?

5. How did he come to begin upon his greatest work, the "Modern Painters"? What is its scope?

6. What architectural works did he write?

7. How did he follow these?

8. Tell of Ruskin's early inclinations and travels.

9. Relate the circumstances of his first love; his second attachment, marriage, and its outcome.

10. What were Ruskin's relations to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood of Artists?

11. What is said of them, and especially of Rossetti and other painters?

12. Where was Ruskin now living, and what distinguished people were among his intimates?

13. How was he treated by universities and public institutions?

14. Describe his personal appearance.

15. What is said of his *brochures* (pamphlets) on social questions and political economy?

16. What does Frederic Harrison say of the literary influences affecting Ruskin?

17. What, of his public teaching?

18. What, of his Socialistic ideals, and later labors among the poor?

19. Speaking of his later books and pamphlets, what says the author about "The Queen of the Air"? "Ethics of the Dust"? "Kings' Treasuries," and "Queens' Gardens," etc.? [This line of question may be followed into more or less detail (for pages 100-102) according to taste.]

20. How did Ruskin's nature and his earlier career make his turning from art to social reform, after his fortieth year, a consistent if a remarkable development of his activities?

21. In his book, "Unto this Last" what lessons are inculcated in the four included essays?

22. How do this and others of his later books on Social matters harmonize with his early teachings in his works on art?

23. What does he preach to the laborer, in "Time and Tide" and in "Fors Clavigera"?

24. What error vitiated his economic gospel?

25. What is said of his Guild of St. George, and its result?

26. Where and when did he die, and where was his body interred?

27. In what is his influence seen?

HERBERT SPENCER . . The Evolutionary Philosophy

1. When, where, and under what parentage was Spencer born, and what were his education and early occupation?

2. When did he begin to write to the periodicals, and on what subjects?

3. What was his editorial work, and what the special ideas inculcated in his first important publication? (Name it, and give its foundation thought.)

4. What was the work in which the doctrine of evolution began to take definite form; and what, its relation in time to Darwin's "Origin of Species"?

5. When did Spencer issue the prospectus of his "Synthetic Philosophy," and when did the successive works appear?

6. What was Spencer's physical condition through life; and what, his relations to marriage, academic honors, and travel? Where does he yet reside?

7. Taking up his latest book, "Facts and Comments" (1901), what does Spencer say of Athletics; Party Government; Patriotism; Style?

8. What has the writer of this article to say about Spencer's position respecting religion?

9. In the "Synthetic Philosophy" (intended to co-ordinate all departments of physical and psychical development) what does Spencer first point out, in the introductory work on "First Principles," concerning the belief in an Absolute or Unknowable; and what in the Second Part concerning the laws or principles discernible in *manifestations* of the Absolute—that is, in phenomena?

10. For conclusions in this work: What are the deepest truths one can reach; how are they seen and classified; what is the highest achievement of science in regard to them?

11. What is the limitation of Science?

12. What does the interpretation of all phenomena in terms of Matter, Motion and Force, amount to?

13. Where, then, do these reasonings leave us as regards solving the question of a spiritualistic or a materialistic theory respecting the ultimate nature of things?

14. Why does Spencer pass over the application of his principles to Inorganic Nature?

15. Before proceeding to consider its application to Organic Nature, give the "formula of evolution" in Spencer's own language.

16. To what orders of phenomena does he allege its applicability?

17. How does he hold that the evolutionary principle may be deduced from the persistence of force, as well as inductively established from classified facts,—thus bringing it into the domain of philosophy as well as of science?

18. In discussing the phenomena of "life, mind, and society," the first division comes in his work, "Principles of Biology." Tell briefly the contents of its three parts.

19. In the second part, what are the inductive arguments for evolution, drawn from Classification? Those from Embryology? Those from Morphology? Those from Distribution?

20. How is the conclusion reached deductively in harmony with that established by induction?

21. Passing from the fact of evolution, where does Mr. Spencer find adequate causes for its operation, *i. e.*, *How* has it taken place?

22. How would he test the interpretation of the phenomena of the organic world as a whole; and how does he pursue this inquiry?

23. What has he to say of the future of the human race?

24. In his "Principles of Psychology" (following up *life* with *mind*), how does he trace the evolution of mental processes; to what does he reduce them by analysis; and how does heredity lead to the next great step?

25. In "Principles of Sociology," what are the factors entering into social phenomena?

26. What is the process of the evolution of governments—political, religious, and ceremonial (those of polite society)?

27. How does Spencer discuss industrial organization?

28. What are his ultimate conclusions as to social evolution?

29. What concessions are made as to progress and retrogression?

30. How is social evolution, in spite of minor retrogression, to result in peaceful civilization?

31. In what way will private requirements come to coincide with public needs?

32. How much of the labor of collecting and systematizing his enormous number of facts was performed by Mr. Spencer himself?

33. In the "Principles of Ethics" what is Spencer's view as to a natural or a supernatural basis for morals?

34. What is said of the variations of ethical sentiment in different societies and at different times? Illustrate.

35. Does Mr. Spencer believe in an intuitive moral sense? Why?

36. Along what line does he look for the development of a high morality?

37. How does Spencer's last work in the series, "Principles of Ethics" (1879-93), coincide with his first work, "Social Statics" (1850)?

38. What distinction is drawn between the relations of Spencer and of Darwin to the thought of the Nineteenth Century?

CHARLES R. DARWIN . His Place in Modern Science.

1. Where does Darwin stand in Science, and what was the specific merit of his Hypothesis as to the Evolutionary theory?

2. Tell of his parentage, birth, and education.

3. What change of his plan for life came to him at Edinburgh; what did he at Cambridge; and what was the issue?

4. What were his early publications, and from what did they result?

5. When did he first get the idea of his great theory; what was it?

6. Tell of his development of this, and its relation to the ideas of Alfred R. Wallace; what was the result?

7. What is said of his "Origin of Species," its success, and the reasons for that?

8. What, of the "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication"?

9. What, of "The Descent of Man"? Why did he enter upon that branch of the origin of species?

10. Mention the names and dates of his other works.

11. Tell of his health, his last days, death, funeral, burial.

12. What of Darwin's mental characteristics?

13. What did he himself write, as to his æsthetic faculties in later life?

14. As to his religious views: what were they?

15. What dissenters had preceded Darwin as to the accepted belief in the independent and immutable creation of species?

16. What does Darwin try to prove in the "Origin of Species"?

17. Why does he claim satisfactory conclusions from the application of his theory to the facts observed?

18. Why did the naturalists of his day generally decline to accept his theory?

19. What was Darwin's view of that?

20. How did he regard his theory as related to the belief in a Creator?

21. Referring to his "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," how did he illustrate the selection and accumulation of beneficial variation?

22. How did he answer his critics, who demanded explanations of each variation?

23. What difficulty did he find in harmonizing the variations—beneficial and otherwise—with the designs of a benevolent Creator?

24. In "The Descent of Man," what was the principal induction from the evidence, and why did Darwin rest confidently upon it?

25. What said he of the evolution of man's mental powers, and especially of the value of language as a factor?

26. What of the development of man's moral qualities?

27. As this is a great obstacle to the acceptance of Darwin's theory of man's descent, it is worth careful consideration. What is a moral being? And how can the moral sense grow, as illustrated by a similar sense in animals?

28. What does Darwin think of the alleged universality of man's belief in God?

29. What, as to immortality?

30. How does he regard the distaste of some to recognize the descent (or ascent) of man from the higher grade of animals (as they from the lowest), when compared with the readily accepted view of the descent of civilized man from savages?

31. As a scientist, what most concerned Darwin?

32. At present what is the state of opinion among scientists as to Darwin's hypothesis; and what great principle is admitted,—what former belief is no longer asserted?

JOHN ERICSSON . . . Navies of War and Commerce.

1. How is the world's life at present dependent on the work of the engineer?

2. What three periods geographically, and what three professionally, mark off Ericsson's life?

3. Tell of his birth and education up to the age of seventeen. What special training, of marked use, did he receive?

4. What did Ericsson do at seventeen; and what next?

5. What work did he now take up, which interested him through life?

6. When he went to London what did he first do; and in what did he employ himself from 1827-39?

7. Relate some of the early experiments concerning the screw-propeller as a means of marine propulsion. Stevens; Ressel; Delisle.

8. What obstacles to marine improvement did Ericsson find in the paddle-wheel, and when and why did he take up the idea of oblique under-water propulsion?

9. How about F. P. Smith's screw-propeller patent?

10. What of Francis B. Ogden and Captain Robert F. Stockton, and Ericsson's start for America?

11. Why did he come?

12. What was his first success?

13. Tell of his building of the "Princeton" for the U. S. Government under Capt. Stockton, and the result.

14. In 1861 what was the condition of the idea of armored war-ships?

15. How and when was Ericsson's "Monitor" put in hand and built?

16. What advantage had Ericsson in preparation for it?

17. What effect did the "Monitor's" victory over the "Merrimac" have upon Ericsson's fortunes?

18. How did he extend his operations to foreign nations?

19. What of Ericsson's "Destroyer"?

20. What did he do as to the improvement of guns and heavy ordnance?

21. Tell of his interest in marine steam-engines.

22. What other lines of engine-driving did he experiment in, and what other sources of power?

23. Tell of his death, burial, and removal of his body to Sweden.

24. What was Ericsson's connection with the change of ship-building material from wood to iron?

25. What changes did he live to see, in material and in propulsive power?

26. What improvement did he introduce in steam-engine working?

27. In war-ship construction how did the "Monitor" introduce entirely new principles?

28. What of Theodore R. Timby, and his connection with the invention of the revolving turret?

29. How does Ericsson's influence survive in the modern battle-ship, despite the great changes since his day?

30. What were Ericsson's chief mental characteristics?

31. In what did his genius essentially consist?

32. What was his character as a man?

LI HUNG CHANG . . . . . The Far East.

1. How does the author introduce his hero?
2. When did Li Hung Chang first become known; what was his personal appearance?
3. Give the author's brief summary of his career.
4. As to China: from what direction did the Chinese most fear attack; how did they try to guard against it, and with what result?
5. Tell of the Mongol conquerors of China, especially of Kubla Khan, and his methods.
6. What great dynasties before the Mongols are famous, and for what policies?
7. When were the Mongols expelled?
8. What four great inventions were known to the ancient Chinese; how did they use them; and who made better use of them?
9. What science had its rise in China, and how did it become known to the Occident?
10. What is said of Chinese knowledge of astronomy, and of the influence of the Jesuit missionaries in that regard?
11. How did these missionaries prosper as to the spread of Christianity in China, and by what single blunder was much ground lost?
12. What further aroused the ill-will and suspicions of the Chinese concerning Christian nations?
13. Give an account of the so-called "Opium War" of 1839, and its results.
14. Where was Li Hung Chang when this war broke out; what was the course of his literary training?
15. How did Li enter upon a military career?
16. Describe the Taiping Rebellion and the declared opinions and acts of the rebels.
17. Who was the leader and what were his characteristics?
18. Who successfully operated against the Rebels, and in what way?
19. Who was General Gordon, and what was his connection with the war, and with Li?
20. How did this war result, for Li Hung Chang?

21. Describe the "Arrow War," its inception, and course.

22. Tell of the negotiations for peace by U. S. Minister Reed, Dr. Williams, and Dr. Martin (the author of this article).

23. When the Ministers of the four powers went to exchange ratified copies of the treaties, what occurred at the mouth of the Peiho River?

24. At Peking what occurred?

25. What was the result?

26. After this how did the Chinese change their policy concerning foreigners and foreign ways?

27. Who was the first U. S. Minister to China, and how did Consul George F. Seward prevent a war with France?

28. What atrocity did the Chinese commit in 1871, and for what reason?

29. What of the French War, and Dr. Martin's aid to the Chinese authorities?

30. How was it settled, and what had Li Hung Chang to do with it?

31. How and where did America open Japanese ports to the world?

32. Describe the episode of the downfall of the Shoguns and the return of the Mikado to real power.

33. What of Formosa, and how did China and Japan fall out?

34. In what way did Earl Li strengthen his country, and what of the end of the struggle, and the embassage of peace?

35. What happened in 1898, and how was the Empress Dowager concerned in it?

36. What did the European powers do, and how were these acts resented by the Empress?

37. Describe the growing conflict,—the Boxers; the killings; the marines; the legations; the siege; the rescue.

38. What became of the Court, and who negotiated the treaties of peace?

39. What of Dr. Martin's last interview with Earl Li, and the old man's death?

40. Give something of the author's obituary notice of Li Hung Chang.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE . . . . African Development.

1. Why do we find in Africa both the beginning of civilization and its slowest progress; surface; rivers; climate; animals?

2. When did Livingstone make his first journey to Africa; for what purpose; and with what modification of his aim?

3. What did he come to believe (quote Stanley), and what has been the result?

4. Tell of Livingstone's birth, early life, departure for Africa, marriage, and place of labor.

5. What two great objects did he set before himself?

6. How did he win his way among the savages; and how, along the same lines, did the two Catholic missionaries open the Wabemba country?

7. Who acted differently, and with what effect?

8. Mention some of Livingstone's discoveries and their present condition: Lake Mweru; the Zambesi; Victoria Falls; Lake Nyassa; the great central lake region.

9. What is said of changes in the surface of Africa, as affecting maps?

10. Which of Livingstone's journeys established his fame as an explorer, and what were his routes?

11. How did he get on without money?

12. What is said of his return to England, and his reception?

13. What books did he publish, and when; and how much of his time was he in the field out of 24 years between 1849-73?

14. What of his last journeys, and the book describing them?

15. Tell of the different journeys across Africa, from Livingstone's first in 1849 to 1898:—Stanley; Trivier; Lloyd; Speke; and present methods.

16. Referring to route maps, what of Pogge and Wissmann; Dr. Junker; Dr. Donaldson Smith?

17. How have most explorers achieved their successes: Burton; Lenz; De Foucauld and Harris; Junker; Grenfell?

18. What absurd illustration is given of a hasty observer?

19. How does the author describe and illustrate the exploring and mapping of unknown countries: Livingstone and Rhoades; Speke and Stanley; Commander Whitehouse? Others?

20. Tell of some of the geographical guesses and surprises: the Kong Mountains; the Niger river; the Zambesi portage; the Congo river.

21. What of the desert of Sahara and water?

22. How does the height of South Africa above the sea-level affect the climate and production?

23. Tell of the Pygmies; of the two great groups of African races; of cannibalism.

24. How are the white races on the whole improving the condition of Africa; human sacrifices; slave-trade; Christianization; railroads and steamboats?

25. From what political process has this come about; and why?

26. What nation is the most conspicuous in studying African economics, and how?

27. What is the outlook for South Africa; farming; fruit; tobacco; ostrich raising; gold?

28. What of diamonds and minerals?

29. What of harbors and commerce?

30. What is the summing up of the future work in Africa?

SIR A. HENRY LAYARD . . Modern Archæology.

1. When Xenophon led the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks from Persia, what spot did they pass?

2. What had happened there 200 years before, and what remained to mark it?

3. Tell of the predecessors of Nineveh and Babylon.

4. What other great names had disappeared, in Egypt and Greece and Asia Minor?

5. Who first began the publication and interpretation of Egyptian antiquities? What scholar did he employ, and what was the process of deciphering the Rosetta Stone?

6. What Frenchman made a beginning on the plains of Nineveh?

7. Who was Layard, and what was his early life, and his start for strange lands?

8. What did the two companions do; why did they separate?

9. What did Layard then?

10. How did he interest the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and whither did he betake himself?

11. What was his plan, and how did he carry on the work?

12. What did he first find, and what was the result for his plans?

13. What were his two great books, and what did he unearth in Nineveh?

14. Illustrate the value of the findings by the black obelisk of Shalmaneser II.

15. What other men followed Layard in the East?

16. What has been found in Egypt—what kind of records, showing what elements of the ancient life?

17. What is said of Arabia?

18. What, of the noble passion for discovery shown by Frenchmen? Name some of them and their works.

19. What does the author say of the great empire of the Hittites, and of what has been found about them?

20. What of Palestine?

21. Who began the recent explorations in the region of ancient Troy, and what has been learned there?

22. What of Crete and of Greece?

23. How about the mounds and pyramids and temples of ancient America? What is found in North America; Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru?

MICHAEL FARADAY . . . Electricity and Magnetism.

1. Where was Faraday born, and what were his parentage and boy-life?

2. What two books interested him, while a bookbinder's

apprentice, and how did he gain a place in the Royal Institution?

3. What was Faraday's greatest discovery (Aug., 1831), and how was it related to Oersted's discovery (1820)?

4. What were his first experiments in this matter; why unsuccessful; and what fact first gave him the hint he needed?

5. What substitution did he make, which proved to be the great step to success?

6. Describe his simple apparatus and the results.

7. What are lines of magnetic force; how are they affected by the passage of an electric current through their field, producing magnetism from electrcity?

8. What is the result of passing an inactive conducting wire through the magnetic whirls?

9. Tell in a sentence, then, the discovery of Oersted and that of Faraday.

10. What were Faraday's discoveries as to the mutual relation of light and magnetism; how arrived at?

11. What did he think about it, and how was his theory more accurately developed by Maxwell?

12. Who first experimented on magnetic qualities of certain substances, and how did Faraday enlarge the scope of this as to all substances?

13. What is said of paramagnetism and diamagnetism?

14. What, of the magne-crystallic force?

15. Describe Faraday's researches into the chemical decomposition of compound substances by electrcity.

16. What terms or names did he propose for certain electro-chemical phenomena?

17. What is a dynamo electrical machine, and how did Faraday invent the first practical one?

18. How did he regard the improvements by others upon the principles he first put forth?

19. What is said of his making of the first alternating-current transformer, and what has been the result?

20. How about the productions of Masson and Bréguet, Ruhmkorff, Tesla, and Elihu Thomson?

21. How have induction coils been used in the production of Röntgen rays? What are the latter?

22. In what way did Edison invent a wonderful application of these rays, and with what result to science?

23. Describe the beginning of wireless telegraphy. What are its limits?

24. How did Faraday produce the first electric motor?

25. What are Faraday's relations to electric lighting?

26. How did he improve upon the Voltaic pile; and how may the steam-engine dynamo be improved upon?

27. As to the electrical transmission of power, what is the process?

28. What is a great difficulty, and how is it avoided?

29. What was the early method used, and how have Tesla and other inventors improved upon it?

30. As to electric transit, describe the trolley methods of propulsion, and the means of controlling it.

31. Who invented the speaking telephone, and in what years?

32. Describe its operation.

33. Give some account of the electric telegraph, its early and its later methods.

34. As to the Niagara Falls plant for generating electricity through dynamos, driven by a high fall of water-power through a tunnel, tell of the amount of horse-power now utilized, and what is in further preparation.

35. Tell of some of the products manufactured by the application of electricity at Niagara: Calcium carbide; Aluminium; Caustic soda and bleaching salt; Carborundum; Graphite.

36. What is there of Faraday in this enormous installation of manufacturing power?

37. What surprises may electro-chemistry have in store?

38. How was Faraday's scientific eminence recognized in his lifetime?

39. Where did he die?

40. What did Professor Tyndall say of him?

RUDOLF VIRCHOW . . . . Medicine and Surgery.

1. What was the state of medicine when the Nineteenth Century opened? Illustrate by Jenner and Vaccination.

2. What was the Humoral Pathology, and what were the chief employments of medical writers and the main methods of treatment by physicians?

3. When did the awakening begin, and to whom was it due? Illustrate.

4. What two features in the progress of medicine were potent?

5. What is said of the study of medicine in the early part of the Century?

6. What lines of experimental study arose, and what does the author say of them?

7. Why did Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy, rebel against the practice of his day, and what did he allege?

8. What was the occasion of the fame of Dr. Laennec.

9. What of the clinical thermometer?

10. What of other instruments of precision?

11. What is said of parasites as the causes and insects as the carriers of disease? (Malaria, etc.).

12. To whom is due the theory of *bacteria* as a cause of disease? What is the theory?

13. What is the course of germ diseases and their resistance by the blood?

14. Describe the generation of antitoxines, and their operation.

15. How are antitoxines artifically cultivated?

16. What was the system of aseptic treatment originated by Joseph Lister (now Lord Lister, one of King Edward VII's attending physicians)? Explain it, in surgery, and in midwifery.

17. What improvements have been made in such surgical treatments as for a broken leg? Name other devices.

18. What does the author say of specialism?

19. In reference to the use of artificial serum, transmission of blood, other infusions, what is said?

20. What had Robert Koch been famed for, and what

deviation of a special bacillus did he announce that he had found? What was its value?

26. What has been learned about pulmonary tuberculous disease?

27. What chemical aids has medicine had?

28. How has progress been made from vegetable principles to animal secretions?

29. What is said of the application of cold, and of heat, in certain forms of disease?

30. Who discovered the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, and who carried it further and published it by demonstration?

31. Who brought forward chloroform, and how do the two anæsthetics stand in favor?

32. What of cocaine?

33. Who first performed the operation of ovariotomy and what is its bearing?

34. What is said of medical treatment in war; what of the insane?

35. What is the supreme achievement of the Medicine of the Nineteenth Century?

36. What has been accomplished by the introduction of trained nurses?

37. As to literature, tell of the great catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. Whose work was it?

38. Who is named as the strongest individuality in the Medicine of the Nineteenth Century?

39. What has been the direction of his life-work?

40. What was his public life?

41. What were his great writings?

42. How, besides his literary work, did he influence the science of medicine?

43. How was Virchow regarded by his contemporaries?

44. When did he die?

THE WORLD'S HISTORY:

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW.

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW

Old Pagan and Hebrew Civilizations.

	VOLUME	TIME B. C.
EGYPT, ASSYRIA, PHŒNICIA, PERSIA, ETC.:		
Ancient Religions	I	5000
CHINESE CIVILIZATION:		
Lao-Tse, Confucius	I	2300–550
RELIGIONS OF INDIA:		
Brahmanism and Buddhism	I	2000–550
MONOTHEISM:		
Abraham	II	2000
ISRAEL IN EGYPT:		
Joseph	II	1700
HEBREW JURISPRUDENCE:		
Moses	II	1570
THE JUDGES AND PROPHETS:		
Samuel	II	1100
ISRAELITISH CONQUESTS:		
David	II	1055–1015
STORY OF THE HEBREW MONARCHY:		
Solomon	II	993–953
DIVISION OF THE JEWISH KINGDOM:		
Elijah	II	900
CLASSIC MYTHOLOGY:		
Greek and Roman Religions (Homer to Julius Cæsar)	I	850–50
NATIONAL JEWISH DEGENERACY:		
Isaiah	II	750–701
PHYSICS AND METAPHYSICS:		
Ancient Philosophy (Thales to Aristotle and Zeno)	I	640–300
THE FALL OF JERUSALEM:		
Jeremiah	II	630–580
ASIATIC SUPREMACY:		
Cyrus	IV	559–529

Old Pagan and Hebrew Civilizations, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME B. C.
Ancient Achievements.		
THE FINE ARTS (*Highest Development*): Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome	III	500
GREEK ART: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Literature	I	500–430
ORIGINAL GENIUS IN PHILOSOPHY: Socrates	I	470–399
THE HEROIC AGE OF JUDAISM: The Maccabees	II	175–164
THE CLASSICS: Poetry, History and Oratory in Greece and Rome	I	800–95 A. D.
SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE: Astronomy, Geography, etc.	III	2000–100
GOVERNMENT AND LAWS: Greek and Roman Jurisprudence	III	B. C. 624–550 A. D.
ROMAN LITERATURE: Cicero	III	106–43 B. C.
THE MILITARY ART: Weapons, Engines, Discipline, etc.	III	1300–100
IMPERIALISM: Julius Cæsar	IV	100–44
THE WOMAN OF PAGANISM: Cleopatra	III	69–30
Roman Imperialism.		
MATERIAL LIFE: The Useful and Mechanic Arts	III	4000–50
GLORY AND SHAME: Pagan Society (*Highest and Lowest*)	III	50
THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY: St. Paul	II	A. D. 67
THE ROMAN EMPIRE: Marcus Aurelius	IV	121–180
CHRISTIANITY ENTHRONED: Constantine the Great	IV	272–337
SACRED ELOQUENCE: Chrysostom	IV	347–407

Roman Imperialism, continued.	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
WOMAN AS FRIEND:		
Paula	IV	347–404
EPISCOPAL AUTHORITY:		
St. Ambrose	IV	340–397
CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY:		
St. Augustine	IV	354–430
LATTER DAYS OF ROME:		
Theodosius the Great	IV	346–395
FOUNDATION OF THE PAPACY:		
Leo the Great	IV	390–461
The Dark Ages.		
SARACENIC CONQUESTS:		
Mohammed	V	570–632
THE WESTERN EMPIRE:		
Charlemagne	V	742–814
SAXON ENGLAND:		
Alfred the Great	VIII	849–901
MEDIÆVAL THEOLOGY:		
St. Anselm	V	1033–1109
MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS:		
St. Bernard	V	1091–1153
The Feudal Ages.		
LOVE:		
Héloise and Abélard	VII	1101–1164
THE FEUDAL SYSTEM	V	800–1300
THE CRUSADES	V	1095–1291
PRELATICAL POWER:		
Thomas Becket	V	1118–1170
THE SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY:		
Thomas Aquinas	V	1225–1274
Renaissance and Reformation.		
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE	V	1100–1400
THE REVIVAL OF POETRY:		
Dante	VI	1265–1321
DAWN OF THE REFORMATION:		
John Wyclif	V	1324–1384

Renaissance and Reformation, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
EARLY ENGLISH LIFE: Chaucer	VI	1340–1400
HEROIC WOMEN: Joan of Arc	VII	1412–1436
MARITIME DISCOVERIES: Columbus	VI	1446–1501
UNSUCCESSFUL REFORMS: Savonarola	VI	1452–1498
THE REVIVAL OF ART: Michael Angelo	VI	1475–1564
THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION: Martin Luther	VI	1483–1546
THE ENGLISH REFORMATION: Cranmer	VI	1489–1556
THE JESUITS: Ignatius Loyola	VI	1491–1556
PROTESTANT THEOLOGY: John Calvin	VI	1509–1564
RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM: St. Theresa	VII	1515–1582
THE NEW PHILOSOPHY: Lord Bacon	VI	1521–1626
WOMAN AS SOVEREIGN: Elizabeth of England	VIII	1533–1603
THE HUGUENOTS: Henry of Navarre	VIII	1553–1610
THE POET. William Shakespeare	XIII	1564–1616
ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES: Galileo	VI	1564–1642

The Age of Kings.

ABSOLUTISM: Richelieu	VIII	1585–1642
THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: Gustavus Adolphus	VIII	1594–1632
CIVIL LIBERTY: Oliver Cromwell	VIII	1594–1658

The Age of Kings, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
POET AND PATRIOT: John Milton	XIII	1608–1674
MONARCHICAL SPLENDOR: Louis XIV.	VIII	1638–1715
THE POLITICAL WOMAN: Mme. de Maintenon	VII	1635–1719
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD: Duchess of Marlborough	VII	1660–1744
RUSSIAN EMPIRE: Peter the Great	VIII	1672–1725
CAUSES OF REVOLUTION IN FRANCE: Louis XV.	VIII	1710–1774
THE PRUSSIAN POWER: Frederic the Great	VIII	1712–1786

Modern Europe and America.

SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION: Rousseau	XIII	1712–1778
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: Mirabeau	IX	1749–1791
GERMAN LITERATURE: Johann W. von Goethe	XIII	1749–1832
THE FRENCH EMPIRE: Napoleon Bonaparte	IX	1768 1804
LITERARY WOMEN: Mme. de Staël	VII	1766–1817
THE FRENCH SALON: Mme. de Récamier	VII	1777–1849
RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS: Chateaubriand	IX	1768–1848
CONSERVATISM: Metternich	IX	1773–1859
POLITICAL MORALITY: Edmund Burke	IX	1729–1797
EDUCATION OF WOMEN: Hannah More	VII	1745–1833
LIBERTY UNDER LAW: The American Idea (Colonial Development)	XI	1600–1775

Modern Europe and America, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
DIPLOMACY: Benjamin Franklin	XI	1706–1790
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: George Washington	XI	1732–1799
CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP: John Adams	XI	1735–1826
THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION: Alexander Hamilton	XI	1757–1804
POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY: Thomas Jefferson	XI	1743–1826
ENGLISH TORYISM: George IV.	IX	1762–1830
THE U. S. SUPREME COURT: John Marshall	XI	1755–1835
THE CITIZEN KING: Louis Philippe	IX	1773–1850
ENGLISH REFORMS: William IV.	X	1765–1837
POLITICAL ECONOMY: Sir Robert Peel	X	1788–1850
PERSONAL POLITICS: Andrew Jackson	XII	1767–1845
THE MODERN NOVEL: Sir Walter Scott	XIII	1731–1872
POETIC GENIUS: Lord Byron	XIII	1788–1824
WOMAN AS NOVELIST: George Eliot	VII	1821–1880
THE GREEK REVOLUTION	IX	1821–1827
ITALIAN UNITY: Count Cavour	X	1810–1861
THE CRIMEAN WAR: Czar Nicholas	X	1796–1855
WARS OF PRESTIGE: Louis Napoleon	XI	1808–1873
COMPROMISE LEGISLATION: Henry Clay	XII	1777–1852

Modern Europe and America, continued.

	VOLUME	TIME A. D.
THE AMERICAN UNION:		
Daniel Webster	XII	1782–1852
THE SLAVERY QUESTION:		
John C. Calhoun	XII	1782–1850
CIVIL WAR AND THE UNION:		
Abraham Lincoln	XII	1809–1865
THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY:		
Robert E. Lee	XII	1807–1870
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM:		
Michael Faraday	XIV	1791–1867
BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM:		
Thomas Carlyle	XIII	1795–1881
ARTISTIC HISTORICAL WRITING:		
Lord Macaulay	XIII	1800–1859
NAVIES OF WAR AND COMMERCE:		
John Ericsson	XIV	1803–1889
MODERN SCIENCE:		
Charles Darwin	XIV	1809–1882
THE SPIRIT OF MODERN POETRY:		
Alfred (Lord) Tennyson	XIII	1809–1892
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT:		
David Livingstone	XIV	1813–1873
MODERN MUSIC:		
Richard Wagner	XIV	1813–1883
MODERN ARCHÆOLOGY:		
Sir Henry Austen Layard	XIV	1817–1894
THE EVOLUTIONARY PHILOSOPHY:		
Herbert Spencer	XIV	1820–
MEDICINE AND SURGERY:		
Rudolf Virchow	XIV	1821–
ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE PEOPLE:		
Wm. E. Gladstone	X	1809–1898
MAKING OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE:		
Prince Bismarck	X	1815–1898
MODERN ART:		
John Ruskin	XIV	1819–1900
THE FAR EAST:		
Li Hung Chang	XIV	1822–1901

THE foregoing Chronological View of Dr. LORD's topics will show how amply, even closely, the author has covered the course of great movements and events in history, from the times of the earliest records down to our own day, so nearly do the dates of the great men and women selected as "Beacon Lights" follow one another. Thus the studious reader who is pursuing a course of research to gain a continuous history of the world's life can, by taking these representative characters in their time-order, have the long panorama unrolled before him—its salient features graphically portrayed, with their contemporary surroundings depicted in the alluring colors of life.

This is the more remarkable since DR. LORD approached his task—which grew to so notable an achievement—with the simpler, and yet in some respects more interesting, design of treating great *groups* of epochs or epoch-makers. Like the volumes of JOHN FISKE'S American historical series, these lectures were written, not in their chronological order, but as the different themes and personal characters attracted the author; so that each lecture—and consequently each volume and the whole work—glows with the freshness and vigor of a special interest. It was only after forty years of research and writing and the oral delivery of the lectures to delighted audiences, that DR. LORD was persuaded to rewrite them for publication, and to gather them in volumes; and thus made it possible to realize the magnificent scope of the work that he had accomplished.

Doubtless many readers will be led to read these lectures in the same way, as the volumes on the special subjects attract at one time and another. This résumé of the contents, therefore, is concluded with a list of the successive volumes:

I. OLD PAGAN CIVILIZATIONS
II. JEWISH HEROES AND PROPHETS
III. ANCIENT ACHIEVEMENTS
IV. IMPERIAL ANTIQUITY
V. THE MIDDLE AGES
VI. RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION
VII. GREAT WOMEN
VIII. GREAT RULERS
IX. MODERN EUROPEAN STATESMEN
X. EUROPEAN NATIONAL LEADERS
XI. AMERICAN FOUNDERS
XII. AMERICAN LEADERS
XIII. GREAT WRITERS
XIV. THE NEW ERA
XV. GENERAL INDEX, TOPICAL QUESTIONS, ETC.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS SENT TO THE PUBLISHERS CONCERNING "BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY" WILL SERVE TO SHOW THE APPRECIATION ACCORDED THIS WORK BY EVERY CLASS OF READING PEOPLE.

FRANCIS L. PATTON, D.D., President Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

"'Beacon Lights of History' takes high rank. Many owe their enthusiasm in the study of history to Lord."

LEVI SEELEY, Ph.D., Professor Pedagogy, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.

"There is no work that quite fills the place that this does. It makes the most important events of history stand out vividly, so that the reader can never forget them. I found it a most valuable reference work in the preparation of my 'History of Education.'"

EDWIN G. COOLEY, Superintendent of Education, Chicago, Ill.

"'Beacon Lights of History' is a work of remarkable interest. Lord's style is brilliant and fascinates the reader, compelling his attention so closely that he is very apt to finish any book that he once begins."

F. E. MORTON, M.A., Principal Weston High School, Weston, Ga.

"His method is unique. Having made a special study of history I think I am prepared to say that there is no better method of presentation. He treats of topics, characters and live issues, not of mere dates and battles. His deductions and judgments prove the broad-minded historian."

J. D. KARNS, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio.

"I can say that as a reviewer of history he has no equal. To a man well versed in general history, Lord puts his conclusions and deductions in such a new, plain and beautiful light that things never understood by him before unfold themselves like a flower, displaying tints and coloring new and original. I regard my copy as the meat of my library."

A. H. HUDKINS, Martin, Tenn.

"'Beacon Lights of History' is a work that will keep girls and boys by your fireside instead of on the streets, and if more such reading matter was spread broadcast in our land the problem of bringing up girls and boys to be useful men and women would be solved."

REV. C. W. FISHER, Pastor West Congregational Church, Portland, Me.

"It is of inestimable value ; worth the money, worthy of a large place in the library of the student, full of valuable information, and rich as a masterly historical narrative of the ages ; a study of great personalities in the midst of great events. It is comprehensive and strong."

WM. H. MAXWELL, Superintendent Public Instruction, Greater New York.

"They omit the petty details and present the great events of history in a way to fascinate and impress even the most unimpressionable. I take great pleasure in commending the work to my fellow teachers."

G. R. GLENN, Superintendent of Education, Jacksonville, Fla.

"The work will make its way into the home, into the school, into the professional life of men and women simply because it has great and unusual merit."

J. C. JAMISON, Manager Damascus Nickel Steel Co., Carnegie, Pa.

"My daughter, Olive Elizabeth, informs me that these books enable her to stand at the head of her class in history, and she is about fifteen years of age. She thinks they are the greatest books in print and she is very much attached to them."

REV. J. D. COUNTERMINE, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Topeka, Kan.

"I regard it as one of the best works in my library. It is full of meat, carefully prepared, and beautifully expressed. I never tire of its contents nor grow sleepy while musing over the sunlit pages."

CHAS. BLANCHARD, President Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.

"I heard Lord during his lifetime and consider him one of the most remarkable men of our time. His lectures are of great inspiration ; they are intensely interesting and wonderfully helpful."

RABBI EMIL G. HIRSCH, Chicago, Ill.

"'Beacon Lights of History' is a work of rare merit and entitled to a welcome in every library. In style, charming ; in substance, trustworthy ; these volumes have a message especially for the busy man who, with limited leisure, would read for entertainment no less than for instruction."

MRS. JOHN B. KNOX, Anniston, Ala.

"Lord enlists the rapt attention of the reader from the very beginning and has the faculty of Macaulay—that of making the facts of history as fascinating as the most popular work of fiction. The lectures are dramatic and can be enjoyed by young children."

HON. CHAS. E. PHELPS, LL.D., Supreme Court, Baltimore, Md.

"He clothes the dry bones of history with flesh and blood, and molds its lessons into human form, color and expression. He shows the power and genius of a master."

S. O. YOUNG, Secretary Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, Galveston, Tex.

"Lord has handled his difficult subjects as a master and one scarcely knows which to admire most, his clear and admirable style, or his superb judgment in selecting from the immense array of facts his labors must have resulted in collecting."